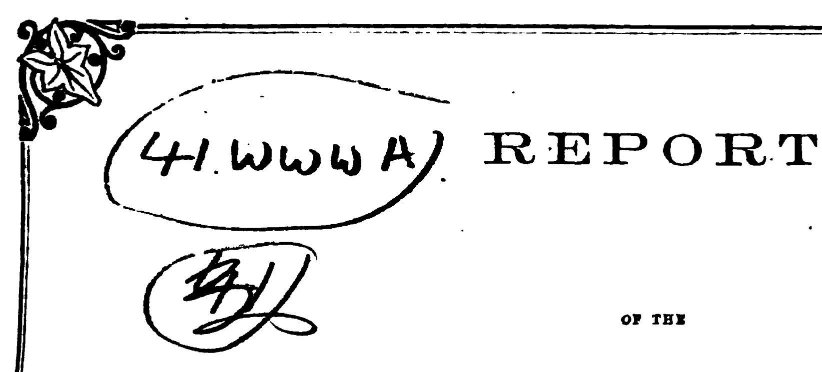


REPORT

OF THE

SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL

For the year 1874.

BY

SURGEON-MAJOR JOHN MARTIN COATES, M.D.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

Calcutta:
PRINTED AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT PRESS.
1875.





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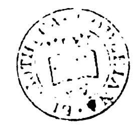
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INDEX TO CONTENTS.

General.

SECTION I.

Registration.

SECTION II.

General death and birth-rates of the year.

SECTION III.

History of the specific diseases.



History of the specific diseases—(*Continued.*)

SECTION IV.

Personal proceedings.

SECTION V.

Principal topics of interest in each district.

LOCAL HEALTH, CLIMATIC CONDITIONS, AND SANITATION OF—(*Continued.*)

Appendices.

REPORT

OF THE

SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL

For the year 1874.

GENERAL.

General remarks.

Before entering into the sanitary history of the year 1874, I feel necessitated to record my regret that, this being the first year during which the sanitary administration of Bengal has been entrusted to me, I have been unable fully to study so large a subject, so as to give a comprehensive view of the state of health as well as of the transactions of the year under review. Special work in the famine districts kept me engaged till October, and left too little time for local inspections to the extent required. I shall, however, endeavour to collect, analyze, and record all that has been observed and that appears to be of practical interest.

Plan upon which this report is prepared.

In drawing up this report I purpose to follow the spirit of the orders of Government, conveyed in the Resolution dated the 22nd December 1874, on the Sanitary Report of this department for the year 1873. I shall, therefore, without, as far as possible, sacrificing utility to brevity, depart to some extent from the plan observed in the reports of former years. In this view of the matter I shall not burthen the report with any figures, but such as shall be absolutely necessary to illustrate the conclusions arrived at. The report will be arranged and divided as follows:—

Section I. showing the results of registration during the year and the views and suggestions of the executive officers with my own opinion on them and on the whole subject

Section II. showing the general death and birth-rates of the year—the former under the heads of diseases and season only, and the latter under the heads of sex and class—the special causes which influenced the mortality, taking the selected area statistics as exponents, and introducing the less reliable general area statistics only where unavoidable.

Section III. (*a*) containing a concise history of the cholera of the year.
(*b*) ditto ditto of small-pox.
(*c*) ditto ditto of fevers
(*d*) ditto ditto bowel complaints.
(*e*) ditto ditto of diseases other than the above.

Section IV. containing a brief notice of my personal proceedings during the year.

Section V. showing, as succintly as possible, the principal topics of interest in each district as regards general health, specific prevalence of disease, how far they were influenced by climatic and other causes, and the chief sanitary improvements effected during the year.

Recently prescribed forms for exhibition of mortality adopted.

In compiling the statements exhibiting the general mortality of the year, the forms prescribed by the Government of India on the suggestion of the Imperial Sanitary Commissioner, and received with the order of Government of Bengal No. 121, dated the 15th January 1874, have been adopted.

General statistics being unreliable they have not been printed.

Owing to the results exhibited in these statements being unreliable, although they are to some extent more promising than those of former years, it is unadvisable to incur the expense of having them printed for publication with this report. I merely submit a copy of them to Government for record.

The above remarks refer to the general statistics of the districts, not to the statistics of the selected areas. Much of the latter are approximately correct, and therefore worthy of permanent record. They have consequently been printed, and form Appendix I. to this report.

SECTION I.

REGISTRATION.

Areas—their extent and population under registration.

The districts in Bengal, excluding those which have been transferred to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, are divided into 636 circles or stations for the the general registration of deaths. Of this number 77 are towns and municipalities and 559 are rural circles. The former cover an area of 540·29 square miles and the latter 144,523·08 square miles, making the total area under registration amount to 145,063·37 square miles.

The areas selected for the more accurate registration of deaths, as well as of births, are 139 in number, of which 76 are urban and 63 are rural areas. The urban areas cover 374·80 square miles, and the rural areas 3,125·70 square miles, the aggregate area being 3,500·50 square miles.

The population of the general registering circles amount to 1,969,398 for the town and 7,718,006 for the rural areas; and the urban and rural divisions of the selected areas contain 1,279,492 and 1,406,936 inhabitants, respectively.

Death-rates arranged in order of registration.

The deaths registered during the year were at the rates per 1,000 of population indicated in the following table.

Selected Areas.

Town.				Rural.				Combined.			
Districts.	Death-rates.	Increase or decrease as compared with 1873. I.	D.	Districts.	Death-rates.	Increase or decrease as compared with 1873. I.	D.	Districts.	Death-rates.	Increase or decrease as compared with 1873. I.	D.
Entire area	28·51	1·67	...	**Entire area**	21·20	...	2·07	**Entire area**	24·72	...	·13
Furreedpore	47·56	36·91	...	*Furreedpore*	57·51	52·06	...	*Furreedpore*	52·74	31·33	...
Howrah	45·22	15·35	...	*Bhaugulpore*	47·67	4·53	...	*Birbhum*	42·45	4·41	...
Midnapore	40·88	21·92	...	*Rungpore*	43·12	30·08	...	*Howrah*	39·98	13·03	...
Gya	39·51	5·18	...	*Birbhum*	43·06	22·19	...	*Rungpore*	37·27	20·54	...
24-Pergunnahs	39·32	2·13	...	*Midnapore*	34·55	3·32	...	*Midnapore*	35·60	6·63	...
Lohardugga	39·13	...	·58	*Hooghly*	33·14	8·67	...	*24-Pergunnahs*	33·41	·59	...
Birbhum	37·66	11·22	...	*Mymensing*	31·83	9·02	...	Rajshahye	32·18	...	4·25
Pubna	37·44	8·90	...	Rajshahye	31·56	...	8·34	Lohardugga	32·03	...	4·35
Manbhoom	36·86	1·75	...	Murshidabad	31·39	...	1·13	Patna	31·87	...	2·87
Sonthal Pergunnahs	35·99	·21	...	*Pooree*	30·10	5·72	...	*Mymensing*	30·83	...	4·49
Rungpore	34·01	15·22	...	Patna	29·89	...	4·16	Murshidabad	29·62	...	6·60
Julpiguri	33·59	8·60	...	*Jessore*	28·93	1·42	...	*Cuttack*	28·95	6·69	...
Rajshahye	33·59	5·06	...	Lohardugga	27·50	...	6·76	*Sonthal Pergunnahs*	28·80	...	7·67
Chittagong	32·71	4·92	...	Cuttack	26·42	13·54	...	*Chittagong*	28·76	4·55	...
Patna	32·57	...	2·69	*Dacca*	26·23	10·46	...	Noakholly	28·70	...	3·96
Noakholly	31·79	3·08	...	Tipperah	25·80	...	·78	*Hooghly*	28·44	3·48	...
Dinagepore	31·20	...	2·46	Monghyr	25·75	...	2·44	Bhaugulpore	27·67	3·51	...
Mymensing	30·23	2·80	...	Noakholly	25·74	10·73	...	Dinagepore	27·56	...	8·18
Burdwan	30·19	...	24·38	*Chittagong*	25·43	4·22	...	*Pubna*	27·33	2·71	...
Cuttack	29·46	5·89	...	24-Pergunnahs	24·52	...	1·72	Hazareebagh	27·30	...	·52
Hazareebagh	28·43	...	2·15	Hazareebagh	24·27	·54	...	Monghyr	27·02	1·84	...
Monghyr	28·01	1·37	...	Nuddea	24·08	12·52	...	Balasore	25·69	·50	...
Murshidabad	27·94	...	21·21	Sarun	23·91	...	39·45	*Pooree*	25·52	...	4·32
Bogra	27·92	4·93	...	Dinagepore	23·80	...	14·65	*Dacca*	25·52	9·90	...
Balasore	26·88	·05	...	Balasore	23·79	1·43	...	*Jessore*	25·39	...	·62
Hooghly	25·39	·12	...	Cuttack	23·47	...	...	Tipperah	23·58	...	3·19
Dacca	25·20	7·22	...	Tirhoot	23·22	...	25·70	Bogra	23·41	...	5·63
Bankura	24·19	...	1·83	Shahabad	22·68	...	2·24	Bankura	22·04	1·47	...
Pooree	23·44	...	8·90	Sonthal Pergunnahs	22·61	4·15	...	Nuddea	21·14	5·56	...
Singbhoom	22·39	3·53	...	Bogra	21·89	...	10·35	Shahabad	20·82	...	11·64
Purneah	22·11	...	12·01	Howrah	19·98	4·17	...	Sarun	20·51	...	23·39
Tipperah	21·47	...	5·48	Chumparun	19·48	...	38·29	Manbhoom	19·47	6·28	...
Bhaugulpore	21·42	...	2·27	Pubna	19·09	...	2·33	Backergunge	18·54	...	3·63
Jessore	20·36	...	3·52	Manbhoom	17·61	6·76	...	Darjeeling	18·18	...	6·33
Darjeeling	20·27	...	11·29	Darjeeling	17·58	...	4·73	Purneah	17·71	...	12·90
Maldah	19·92	...	20·40	Backergunge	17·43	3·88	...	Singbhoom	17·22	2·26	...
Backergunge	19·61	...	3·38	Bankura	16·76	2·16	...	Maldah	16·81	...	15·99
Nuddea	18·87	3·23	...	Singbhoom	16·16	2·01	...	Tirhoot	16·73	...	15·28
Shahabad	18·82	...	11·44	Purneah	12·76	...	13·70	Chumparun	16·66	...	8·27
Sarun	18·14	...	12·14	Maldah	12·34	...	23·63	Burdwan	14·31	...	9·64
Chumparun	16·22	...	4·47	Julpiguri	9·62	...	4·16	Gya	13·39	...	2·23
Tirhoot	14·09	...	9·26	Burdwan	9·28	...	4·97	Julpiguri	12·39	...	2·68
				Gya	6·59	...	4·17				

General Registering Circles.

Town.				Rural.				Combined.			
Entire area	22·89	No data.		Entire area	7·93	No data.		Entire area	8·42	·67	...
Howrah	41·12	11·25	...	Birbhum	20·07	1·10	...	Birbhum	20·07	1·00	...
Midnapore	40·48	23·34	...	24-Pergunnahs... ...	18·14	8·42	...	24-Pergunnahs... ...	18·24	8·14	...
Lohardugga	39·13	...	·58	Murshidabad	15·29	3·19	...	Murshidabad	15·91	3·76	...
Gya	38·67	5·61	...	Jessore	13·36	6·48	...	Jessore	13·36	6·48	...
Rungpore	34·01	...	11·72	Cuttack	12·37	·69	...	Cuttack	13·20	·94	...
Chittagong	32·85	2·57	...	Singbhoom	11·66	3·50	...	Singbhoom	11·66	2·70	...
Dinagepore	31·20	...	2·46	Chittagong	11·02	1·83	...	Chittagong	11·42	1·84	...
Cuttack	29·46	5·87	...	Nuddea	10·45	4·85	...	Hooghly...	11·18	...	·52
Hazareebagh	29·41	...	1·17	Maldah	10·42	...	4·38	Howrah	10·66	·50	...
Hooghly	29·28	5·18	...	Balasore...	10·06	2·24	...	Nuddea	10·60	4·58	...
Mymensing	28·77	1·34	...	Sonthal Pergunnahs...	9·60	...	·14	Maldah	10·58	...	5·53
Balasore...	26·88	·05	...	Hooghly...	9·27	...	1·51	Balasore...	10·47	2·18	...
Purneah	26·34	...	7·78	Noakholly	9·17	...	1·07	Dacca	9·91	2·88	...
Dacca	25·20	...	8·37	Dacca	9·12	2·55	...	Sonthal Pergunnahs...	9·60	...	2·28
Bankura	24·22	...	1·80	Lohardugga	8·91	...	1·29	Monghyr	9·22	·92	...
Monghyr	24·10	13·46	...	Midnapore	8·67	·44	...	Lohardugga	9·21	...	1·28
Murshidabad	24·00	...	3·83	Burdwan	8·52	...	3·56	Noakholly	9·17	...	·52
Tipperah	23·58	...	3·37	Pooree	8·47	3·37	...	Serampore	9·11	...	2·28
Pooree	23·44	7·27	...	Monghyr	8·42	·54	...	Midnapore	9·06	·72	...
Pubna	22·83	...	5·71	Serampore	8·41	...	2·39	Pooree	8·91	3·46	...
Rajshahye	21·26	...	...	Manbhoom	8·38	2·82	...	Burdwan	8·85	...	3·91
Sarun	20·81	...	11·19	Bogra	8·19	·68	...	Bankura	8·81	1·07	...
Patna	20·75	...	14·16	Bankura	7·72	·59	...	Manbhoom	8·38	2·82	...
24-Pergunnahs ...	19·20	...	17·99	Darjeeling	7·51	2·38	...	Bogra	8·19	·68	...
Maldah	18·71	...	11·61	Mymensing	7·38	2·77	...	Patna	7·91	·35	...
Chumparun	16·99	...	7·77	Pubna	7·26	1·88	...	Mymensing	7·72	2·74	...
Serampore	15·69	...	4·76	Shahabad	7·16	2·71	...	Pubna	7·70	·35	...
Nuddea	15·43	1·69	...	Rajshahye	6·79	1·00	...	Darjeeling	7·51	2·38	...
Tirhoot	15·10	...	8·25	Sarun	6·36	...	2·74	Shahabad	7·41	...	2·82
Burdwan	13·83	...	40·74	Hazareebagh	6·35	...	·45	Rajshahye	7·04	1·25	...
Bhangulpore	12·97	2·70	...	Furreedpore	5·80	2·61	...	Hazareebagh	6·68	...	·91
Shahabad	11·84	...	18·43	Howrah	5·13	...	1·16	Gya	6·42	...	4·15
				Patna	5·12	...	·97	Sarun	6·36	...	3·53
				Gya	5·10	...	4·74	Furreedpore	5·80	2·61	...
				Backergunge	5·09	...	·83	Bhaugulpore	5·28	...	·31
				Bhagulpore	4·97	...	·43	Backergunge	5·09	...	·33
				Julpiguri	4·89	...	·38	Julpiguri	4·89	...	·38
				Purneah...	4·26	...	1·09	Purneah...	4·46	...	3·53
				Rungpore	4·15	·46	...	Rungpore	4·35	·54	...
				Chumparun	4·07	...	1·18	Chumparun	4·25	...	1·30
				Dinagepore	3·65	...	1·52	Tipperah	3·95	...	1·29
				Tipperah	3·63	...	6·62	Dinagepore	3·89	...	1·52
				Tirhoot	3·17	...	1·28	Tirhoot	3·50	...	1·34

It will be seen from the above table, with regard to the selected areas, that 27 urban and 19 rural tracts, and, with regard to the general registering circles, that 14 town areas and *not one rural* area, come within the list of correctly or approximately correctly registered areas. But, as will be shown subsequently, a mortality heavier than in the preceding year, from severer or epidemic diseases, prevailed in such of the areas as are italicized. The apparent improvement in registration must, therefore, be ascribed, to a more or less extent, to this disturbing element, rather than to a more efficient registration. Notable exceptions to the above remarks, however, are Lohardugga, Patna, Dinagepore, and Murshidabad, town and rural selected areas; Noakholly, Monghyr, Rajshahye, and Tipperah, selected rural areas; and Burdwan and Hazareebagh, selected town areas; and Purneah, Lohardugga, Dinagepore, and Hazareebagh, general district town areas. In these areas the reverse was the case, viz., that the mortality from severe and epidemic diseases was lower than in the preceding year, and yet they maintained their position in the list of efficiently registered areas.

By a closer analysis we find that the rates at which deaths were registered in *each area* were as follows:—

Registration further analyzed.

Rate at which registered.	Number of general registering Circles. Town.	Rural.	Number of selected areas. Town.	Rural.
Under 5 per 1,000 of population	2	141	...	...
„ 5 to 10 „ „ of „	8	214	...	6
„ 11 to 15 „ „ of „	11	125	6	5
„ 16 to 20 „ „ of „	15	54	9	11
„ 21 to 25 „ „ of „	12	18	13	11
Above 25 „ „ of „	29	14	48	30

The difference as regards efficiency and inefficiency of registration under the two systems is most markedly seen from the above table. While registration in most of the urban and rural selected tracts, as well as in the town areas of the general circles, was fairly carried out, the reverse was the case with registration in the rural general circles. Most of the town areas are better supervised and checked than the rural—hence this difference. There are, however, some urban areas of the general circles which should not have exhibited the ridiculous rate, viz., under 16 per 1,000 of population, recorded in the above table. The 21 areas that exhibited this imperfect rate were the following:—

Burdwan ...	Kalna	4·86
	Raneeganj	9·85
	Jehanabad	7·53
	Shambazar	7·85
	Sonamokhi	13·92
Midnapore ...	Midnapore	10·48

24-Pergunnahs	Agarpara	6·38
	Nowabgunge	8·04
	Calinga	14·27
Nuddea	Santipore	12·22
Howrah	Khanakul	13·55
Serampore	Baidabati	4·87
Pubna	Serajgunge	10·65
Patna	Behar	5·55
	Dinapore Nizamut	12·57
	Dinapore Cantonment	14·52
Shahabad	Arrah	11·27
	Sasseeram	12·98
	Dumraon	6·16
Tirhoot	Hajeepore	11·50
Bhaugulpore	Bhaugulpore	10·27

The six rural selected areas which exhibit the same deficient registration as above were—

Burdwan	Royna	9·28
Julpiguri	Julpiguri	9·62
Gya	Gya	6·27
	Jehanabad	6·78
	Arrungabad	9·58
	Nowadah	4·32*

Some of the rural areas of the general circles exhibit death-rates so lamentably low that we are certain little or no care is taken with their registration; they are the following:—

Midnapore	Narainghur	1·14
	Gopeebullubpore	1·28
	Sootahatta	2·87
	Contai	2·84
	Ghatal	1·56
Dinagepore	Kaliaganja	2·41
	Hemtabad	1·21
	Habra	2·79
	Ranishankoil	2·38
	Shakurgano	1·10
Rajshahye	Baraigaon	2·84
Rungpore	Durwani	2·13
	Jaldhuka	1·42
	Forunbari	2·46
	Burobari	2·28
	Molung	2·09
Furreedpore	Deora	2·26
	Gopalgunge	1·20
	Kotalipara	2·60
Backergunge	Jhalokathi	2·56
	Gournadi	2·49
	Bauphal	2·49
Tipperah	Tholla	1·18
	Daudkandi	2·79
	Jugannathdighi	2·50
	Quasbah	1·82
Patna	Naubatpore	1·03
	Masaurhi	2·86
	Paligunge	2·41
	Hilsa	1·05
	Atasarai	2·27
Tirhoot	Mozufferpore	2·21
	Budaraj Semur	2·51
	Belsund	2·22
	Mahooa	1·00
	Tajpore	1·65
	Dalsingserai	1·54
	Madheypore	1·31
	Lowkha	2·45
	Baherah	1·90
	Durbhunga	2·01
	Balamochpukowni	1·29
	Jaleh†	·96
	Benipattikhajowli	2·38
Chumparun	Adapore	2·50
	Dhaka Ram Chunder	1·38
	Mudhoobunnee	2·12
	Gobindgunge	1·47
Monghyr	Gogree	2·47

* The lowest selected area death-rate.
† The lowest death-rate of the general circles.

BHAGULPORE ...	...	Muddehpoora	2·08
		Soopool	2·35
		Bongong	2·39
PURNEAH ...	...	Purneah	1·35
		Gondwara	2·13
HAZAREEBAGH	...	Barhi	2·84
		Kharakdiha	1·90

The figures exhibited in the foregoing paragraphs clearly indicate that, so far as the district at large is concerned, it is altogether futile at present to guage the health of the country by them. But without figures indicating the true rate of mortality, it is impossible to consider the effect which climate, the physical aspects of localities, defective sanitation, bad and insanitary habits, customs, occupations, &c., of the people, have on the health of communities. These imperfectly registered areas should be visited in detail, their defects noted, and better arrangements made for greater efficiency. I am sorry I shall not be here to do so. If other areas can, and do give good returns, so should these, and these ought to be worked up accordingly.

Local dispensaries cannot be depended on for determining the health of the country, though they give a relative disease and death-rate which is of value, inasmuch as the diseases are properly diagnosed. But a kindly, careful, intelligent Assistant Surgeon will have treble the attendance one less attentive has, and hence even this fails us. Copies of their returns would be very useful in this office as an indication of local disease.

Need for a standard death-rate in Bengal.

We have seen that the registered areas, both district and selected, maintain, excluding epidemic and other causes which have helped to raise the rates in some of the areas, a maximum death-rate of 24 per 1,000 of population. But even this is very unsatisfactory, and leaves us still unable to apply the results obtained to the scientific investigation of health and disease, or to adopt preventive measures with regard to the latter.

A statistical standard is a necessity. All the objections advanced against it, such as that occasionally in small communities few or no deaths may occur in one period, although by any proposed standard it is imperative that a certain number at least should die; the influence of epidemic on the death-rates; inducing or leading the agency to work up the records beyond the real standard; the varying sanitary conditions of localities producing different death-rates, &c., &c., are all of very secondary importance. Such disturbing or modifying elements can always be specially discerned and discussed.

What the standard should be.

The mean life-term of the English people, based on the statistics of the 34 years, 1838 to 1871, is 40·86 years, and the average death-rate during the same period is 22·4. If the dictum of Mr. Plowden be taken, that the average duration of life in India is 30 years and 8 months,* it follows that the average death-rate among the same class of people should be 32·57. Assuming this rate as the standard and comparing it with the result (8·42) arrived at in Bengal generally, we see how lamentably below par our registration is.

* *Vide* orders of Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 181A, 20th August 1874, paragraph 5, on Report of the Sanitary Commissioner of the North-Western Provinces for 1873.

Defects of the Registration system.

Ill-paid, irresponsible chowkeedars, otherwise employed by the zemindars or village headmen, or engaged in their own farming and living at distances from registering centres, more or less considerable, will not or cannot come and report accurately all deaths and births that occur in the villages.

2. The police do not visit on beat each village in their circle regularly, especially in the rains; and if they do enquire closely, they are suspected of getting up charges, especially in the cases of women and children.

3. Scattered hamlets or farmsteads of jungle lands, as in Cooch Behar, Chota-Nagpore, &c., have no chowkeedars and are rarely, if ever, visited by the police.

4. Deaths among floating populations, as those on river-banks and along main roads, are not recorded.

5. The births and deaths of the illegitimate and the prostitute portion of large towns are, as a rule, wilfully concealed.

6. Many of the dying are carried away from their villages to the river-sides to die. The very young are buried in the compounds or neighbouring fields, chiefly at night.

7. The want of proper checks in cemetries and burning ghâts.

8. The registration being voluntary and the people unwilling.

Recommendations to improve registration received from local officers.

The principal recommendations for the improvement of registration that have been suggested by Civil Surgeons and Magistrates during the year are—

1. The agency employed to collect the information should be paid for according to the number of the births and deaths reported, but this plan will require to be protected against fictitious deaths being reported.

2. Chowkeedars to be provided with simple registers in which they should make the required entries immediately the events occur. This register to be verified by the putwari or headman of the village.

3. The appointment of some intelligent villagers to collect the information in their own villages and to report or forward it to head-quarters.

b

4. Registration to be compulsory. This is very generally recommended.

5. Landlords to be compelled to report all births and deaths that occur within their lands. Village chowkeedars to act in concert with the village zemindar.

6. Agency to be double, one for collecting and reporting, and the other for checking; acting independently of each other.

7. The local agencies, such as the tax collector, municipal clerk, gomashta, or headman of the village, to be employed as checkers or supervisors.

8. The appointment of paid, special patrolling officers to check and supervise.

9. Choosing areas in proximity to sudder stations for special registration, so that examination and supervision will be easy.

10. The appointment, at each thana, of a specially *paid* officer who should be held directly responsible for the work; see that no omission to report is made, and regularly check by visits the accuracy of the reports.

11. The passing of a Chowkeedari Act, vesting the Magistrate with power to compel the villagers to pay the chowkeedars. This recommendation, it is stated, is under consideration by the Legislative Council.

12. The establishment generally of cemeteries and places for cremation and the employment of paid men in these places to keep up mortuary registers, which should be compared with the information received through the other agencies employed for the purpose.

General remarks on registration.

That the chowkeedar should be paid by the Magistrate, the latter having power to distrain for the amount due, is the first thing. The fact that the Magistrate had this power would be quite enough to render its exercise a rare occurrence. These men are a most important link between the people and Government, and the single fact of their pay not being secured to them renders them antagonistic. Uniting them into one body would be difficult and unnecessary; merely compelling their being paid regularly makes them most useful and willing assistants.

Let zemindars or villagers appoint them, but, once appointed, let them not be turned off without a reason sufficient to satisfy the Magistrate, and we shall have rural registration and legal enquiries more cheaply and efficiently carried out than they ever have been hitherto.

All the rest is a matter of detail. At present we should work up our selected areas and not increase their numbers or extent. Here and there the rural ones should be rearranged for the sake of better supervision and check. No other change is necessary.

All returns should be checked on the spot; not only month by month, but week by week. Were weekly abstracts sent from these special areas, the attention to deaths and births would be far greater and the effect distinctly beneficial.

Every registering area should be divided into wards with a Municipal Commissioner in each, and the municipal chowkeedars as collectors. Here again we have agency entailing little expense, yet organised and in hand ready to work up registration as perfectly as we can hope it to be. The urban areas should coincide with municipalities. However, it will be no harm to continue those town registrations that are not municipal areas for the present.

A plan proposed to me by Mr. Tagg, C.S., of North-Western Provinces, seems worthy of working out, and may yet be done. It is for the Sanitary Commissioner to take down the life statistics of a few families in each of the districts he visits and write out their births, deaths, ages, and causes of deaths, as far back as they can with certainty relate. The records of 100 to 200 families could thus be got at once for at least 10 years past and could be kept up for another 10, and give reliable data from which fair deductions could be drawn.

Altogether I do not think we should be frightened by the apathetic difficulties before us, but steadily and persistently tackle them till they are overcome, for a glance at the higher numbers in both general and selected area ratios, herewith presented, assures us that it is our own fault if we do not succeed quickly elsewhere.

If the suggestion that we call for and publish weekly returns from selected areas be sanctioned, I trust my office establishment may be kept up to its present strength, *i.e.*, including the extra staff sanctioned to aid it, otherwise that the heavier mass of figures be made over to the Statistical Department for organization and summing up.

Efforts made to improve registration during the year.

These were recommended in the first quarterly report for 1875, and endeavours were made to work up the imperfectly registered areas by issuing circulars commenting on all in detail. They were objected to by the Imperial Sanitary Commissioner, and stopped accordingly.

When on inspecting tours, however hurriedly, I was yet able to visit the police writers and Municipal Commissioners, look up their records and suggest improvements, especially directing the Civil Surgeons' writers to lay the abstracts, month by month, before the Magistrate, pointing out the most inefficient returns with a view to inquiry and improvement.

Dr. Ghose influenced a friend of his, Babu Romoni Mohun Roy, to collect for me special returns from some of his villages, and he proposes a plan of registration which has the approval of the Rungpore Magistrate.

He says—"If every zemindar were asked to send in monthly from each of his villages a return in Form A, he would do so without difficulty or expense, and, coming directly from the local heads of villages, would be more reliable than can be collected by existing methods."

Magistrates might induce some zemindars to do this for a time, I fear many would refuse, and that it could not well be made compulsory.

The vital statistics collected by Dr. Ghose's friend bear internal evidence of being quite correct. They were taken from July to December last, and stand thus per 1,000 of population per annum.

Births.			Deaths.		
Male	... ...	28·2	Male	... ...	29·6
Female	... ...	25·4	Female	... ...	32·8
Total	...	26·8	Total	...	31·2

The birth-rates are below the deaths, but considering that the season was one of scarcity and many had emigrated to some extent for work in the previous cold season, fewer birth and larger death-rates among the females was to be expected at such a time.

The Babu deserves special thanks, and I trust the Magistrate may be directed to offer them to him. Five years of such really accurate and entirely reliable data would be most valuable.

Dr. Ghose also recommends that the village watchmen be registered, their returns checked separately, and those whose returns are insufficient or incorrect be handed up for punishment; but there is no law nor any moral screw to punish them by, or to force them into exact compliance. Dr. Ghose is certainly the most earnest and successful worker of registration in Bengal.

Several other zemindars promised to send me similar returns from their villages gratuitously collected by their gomashtas; notably the Lalgola Rajah of Murshidabad, Jaikissen Mookerjee of Utarpara, Obhoy Churn Mundle of Shahgunge, and Lalbehari Dey of Hooghly, but my engaging them to do so was not sanctioned.

SECTION II.

GENERAL DEATH AND BIRTH-RATES OF THE YEAR.

Gross mortality.

During the year under review there were registered, excluding 7,666 still births, 66,426 deaths in the selected areas, and 438,554 in the general registering circles of the districts, exclusive of the mortality on the selected areas; the combined casualties of the year thus amounting to 504,980 against 462,779 in the preceding year. Of these deaths 36,585 were returned from the urban and 29,841 from rural tracts of the selected areas; and 8,497 from the town, and 430,057 from the rural divisions of the general registering circles of the districts: and these casualties occurred among a population of 2,686,428 in the selected tracts, and 57,259,886 in the provincial circles; or among 59,946,314 souls in the entire area under registration. The proportion of deaths to every 1,000 of the population consequently amounts to—

	1874. Towns.	1874. Rural.	1874. Combined.	1873. Towns.	1873. Rural.	1873. Combined.
In the selected areas	28·51	21·20	24·72	26·84	23·27	24·85
" general registering circles ...	12·30	7·60	7·65	......	......	7·00
" entire province	22·89	7·98	8·42	......	......	7·75

The deaths among the male population numbered 289,532, and among the female population 215,448. As regards class, 903 Christians, 320,760 Hindus, 163,119 Mahomedans, 699 Budhists, and 19,154 persons of classes other than the foregoing, perished; and the mortality according to age recorded the deaths of 41,168 infants, 63,128 boys, 48,861 girls, 245,440 adults, and 106,376 old people.

Death-rates of the year.

The mortality of the year classified under the heads under which they were recorded, exhibits the *death-rates*, compared with 1873, indicated in the subjoined table.

	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of population. According to disease. All causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	Injuries.	All other causes.	According to sex. Males.	Females.	Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths.
In the selected areas.										
Towns ...	28·51	2·67	·80	14·80	3·68	·52	6·10	30·15	26·44	127
Rural areas ...	21·20	2·08	·57	13·87	1·26	·56	2·85	22·97	19·44	118
Combined areas ...	24·72	2·36	·68	14·31	2·42	·54	4·40	26·66	22·68	123
Increase or decrease as compared with 1873. Towns ...	1·67 I	·84 D	·10 D	·62 I	·89 I	·11 I	1·07 I	1·89 I	1·20 I	2 I
Increase or decrease as compared with 1873. Rural areas ...	2·07 D	·07 D	·13 D	1·00 D	·47 D	·17 I	·55 D	2·34 D	1·75 D	2 D
Increase or decrease as compared with 1873. Combined areas	·13 D	·39 D	·11 D	·44 D	·22 I	·14 I	·27 I	Equal	·26 D	1 I
In the General Registering Circles, EXCLUSIVE *of the selected areas.*										
Towns ...	12·30	1·30	·81	7·67	1·47	·25	·77	14·24	10·52	126
Rural areas ...	7·60	·87	·15	5·03	·41	·31	·78	8·81	6·40	136
Combined areas ...	7·65	·88	·17	5·06	·43	·31	·78	8·87	6·45	136
Increase or decrease as compared with 1873, for combined areas only...	·65 I	·02 D	·01 I	1·00 I	·06 I	·04 D	·17 I	·65 I	·66 I	4 D
In the General Registering Circles, INCLUSIVE *of the selected areas.*										
Towns ...	22·89	2·19	·81	12·30	2·91	·42	·428	25·14	20·54	127
Rural areas ...	7·93	·90	·18	5·25	·43	·32	·83	9·15	6·71	135
Combined areas ...	8·42	·94	·20	5·48	·52	·32	·94	9·69	7·16	134
Increase or decrease as compared with 1873, for combined areas only...	·67 I	·04 D	·02 I	·40 I	·05 I	·07 I	·18 I	·67 I	·68 I	3 D

	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of population.					Ratio of Deaths to total mortality.				
	According to class or nationality.					According to age.				
	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Budhists.	All other classes.	Infants.	Boys.	Girls.	Adults.	Old people.
In the selected areas.										
Towns	21·91	28·42	28·85	34·13	39·69	14·26	21·78	22·61	44·33	19·24
Rural areas	31·63	20·32	23·01	89·17	24·80	13·74	25·65	24·82	41·62	19·27
Combined areas	23·47	24·12	26·77	38·07	26·57	14·04	23·40	23·63	43·17	19·23
Increase or decrease as compared with 1873. — Towns	·10 I	1·52 I	2·53 I	12·08 I	8·13 D	1·71 I	2·32 D		·24 D	·90 I
Increase or decrease as compared with 1873. — Rural areas ...	5·56 D	2·10 D	1·47 D	92·35 D	3·77 D	·42 I	1·86 D		·28 D	1·59 I
Increase or decrease as compared with 1873. — Combined areas	·23 D	·25 D	1·37 I	4·26 I	4·24 D	1·13 I	2·29 D		·01 D	1·23 I
In the General Registering Circles, EXCLUSIVE *of the selected areas.*										
Towns	5·29	12·70	9·17	9·62	19·12	7·33	26·42	25·83	48·22	18·27
Rural areas	11·28	7·39	7·71	17·21	9·09	7·25	21·46	22·45	49·45	21·40
Combined areas	10·92	7·47	7·73	18·25	10·08	7·26	21·55	22·52	49·42	21·34
Increase or decrease as compared with 1873, for combined areas only... ...	2·94 I	·21 I	·50 I	·85 I	·22 I	1·22 I	·32 D		1·58 D	3·91 D
In the General Registering Circles, INCLUSIVE *of the selected areas.*										
Towns	18·22	22·71	23·18	15·54	33·88	12·96	22·65	23·21	45·05	19·06
Rural areas	11·56	7·73	7·98	19·96	11·51	7·68	23·61	26·72	48·95	21·26
Combined areas	13·08	8·29	8·39	19·93	11·61	8·15	21·80	22·67	48·60	21·06
Increase or decrease as compared with 1873, for combined areas only... ...	2·22 I	·25 I	1·51 I	4·42 D	70 I	1·18 I	·59 D		1·41 I	·88 I

Detailed commentary on the results of the year impracticable.

The registration being faulty, I will not enter into any detailed comment on the results exhibited in the above table; but the following facts are, I think, worthy of record.

Increase and decrease of sickness.

It has been shown before that, on the whole, no retrogression has taken place in registration. It follows, therefore, that dimunition of death-rates under any of the diseases, argues a decline in the prevalence of that disease. In this view of the matter it might be accepted that the reduction of death-rates exhibited in the foregoing table under the heads of cholera, small-pox, fevers (except in the town areas), and bowel complaints, in the rural areas, has been caused by the lesser prevalence of those diseases; and that the reverse was the case with regard to fevers and bowel complaints in the town areas, and injuries in both areas, from which higher casualty rates occurred.

Mortality in towns may fairly represent the mortality of the country at large.

One very noticeable fact is that, after eliminating the mortuary data of the selected areas from those of the entire province, a great reduction of death-rates is apparent in the rest of the area, particularly in the town area, as shown in the foregoing table. Now, remembering that of the 77 provincial town areas, 49 are identically the same tracts which form the urban areas of the selected tracts, a reduction of nearly half the death-rates in the remaining 28 provincial town areas forcibly indicates what well-organized and carefully supervised registration can effect, and that, consequently, and because towns, forming the centres where trade, commerce, and industry are carried on largely, contain, besides their indigenous population, the enter-enterprizing portion of the people of the *country*, the mortality in towns may fairly represent the fluctuations in the health of the whole of Bengal.

State of public health in Bengal during the year.

The state of the health of the people of 28 out of the 43 districts was reported to be better than in the preceding year. Beerbhoom and Sarun were healthier than several years past; and in Tipperah 1874 was the healthiest year on record. The district of Furreedpore was the unhealthiest this year.

Effects of the famine.

In the beginning of this year very great fears were entertained that the famine, which the very deficient rainfall of 1873 had brought on, would prove very disastrous to the health of the people in Bengal, particularly in Behar, where its effects were most felt. But this expected contingency never

happened. The relief measures that were adopted by Government entirely arrested and prevented the sickness which naturally attends privation. This fact the following statement fully shows. This table also fairly distinguishes the healthy from the unhealthy *town* and *rural* areas of the districts. The figures against each indicate the net total increase or decrease of mortality in 1874 as compared with 1873, and the remark columns show in which areas epidemic or severe visitations of disease disturbed the public health in the two years under notice, and the extent of the mortality caused thereby.

Areas which exhibited increased mortality.

No.	Town areas.	Net increase.	Visitation of epidemic or severe disease, and their extent. 1874.	1873.
	Net total increase.	1·67		
1	Furreedpore	36·91	Cholera 5·45; fever 32·92; bowel complaints 3·11.	
2	Midnapore	21·92	Cholera 11·87; bowel complaints 5·39; unspecified diseases 8·11.	Bowel complaints 3·79.
3	Howrah	15·35	Cholera 7·75; fever 25·75; bowel complaints 6·79.	Cholera 4·68; bowel complaints 5·76.
4	Rungpore	15·22	Fever 22·83; unspecified diseases 8·07 ...	Bowel complaints 3·09.
5	Beerbhoom	11·22	Cholera 12·55; unspecified diseases 11·10.	
6	Pubna	8·90	Cholera 5·97; fever 29·98; unspecified diseases 5·52.	Fever 21·86; unspecified diseases 5·14.
7	Julpigori	8·60	Fever 32·47	Fever 22·76.
8	Dacca	7·29	Bowel complaints 2·85 unspecified diseases 8·69.	Cholera 2·00.
9	Bogra	5·93	Fever 23·67	Fever 21·45.
10	Cuttack	5·89	Bowel complaints 8·29; unspecified diseases 11·83.	Cholera 3·23; bowel complaints 4·43; unspecified diseases 10·53.
11	Gya	5·16	Small-pox 2·24; fever 22·51; bowel complaints 7·52; unspecified diseases 6·80.	Cholera 4·27; small-pox 1·79; bowel complaints 3·12; unspecified diseases 6·61.
12	Rajshahye	5·06	Cholera 2·68; fever 23·05	Fever 23·67.
13	Chittagong	4·92	Fever 21·14; cholera 5·18	Cholera 2·92.
14	Singbhoom	3·53	Bowel complaints 3·73	Bowel complaints 2·07.
15	Noakholly	3·08	Fever 24·44; cholera 2·28	Cholera 2·18.
16	Mymensing	2·80	Cholera 2·60; unspecified diseases 7·06; fever 18·45.	Cholera 3·49; small-pox 2·07; unspecified diseases 7·54.
17	24-Pergunnahs	2·13	Cholera 6·16; bowel complaints 6·85; unspecified diseases 8·06.	Cholera 4·14; bowel complains 6·23.
18	Manbhoom...	1·75	Cholera 7·54; small-pox 1·05; unspecified diseases 8·94; fever 17·73.	Cholera 15·44; unspecified diseases 8·07.
19	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	·19	Small-pox 3·31; fever 20·53; unspecified diseases 8·28; cholera 2·48.	Small-pox 2·54; fever 25·82.
20	Nuddea	·18	Cholera 3·21; unspecified diseases 8·10...	Unspecified diseases 7·69.
21	Hooghly and Serampore	·12	Cholera 3·75; bowel complaints 3·42 ...	Fever 17·23; bowel complaints 3·29.
22	Balasore	·05	Bowel complaints 6·27; cholera 2·79; unspecified diseases 11·99.	Cholera 5·91; bowel complaints 10·03.
	Mean increase ...	7·55		

No.	Rural areas.	Net increase.	Visitation of epidemic or severe disease, and their extent. 1874.	1873.
	Net total increase.	...		
1	Furreedpore	32·06	Cholera 7·87; fever 44·05.	
2	Rungpore	30·08	Cholera 5·19; fever 25; unspecified diseases 10·14.	
3	Bhagulpore	22·19	Cholera 20·59.	
4	Dacca	13·54	Cholera 5·73; unspecified diseases 6·84 ...	Cholera 2·87.
5	Nuddea	12·52	Cholera 6·23.	
6	Cuttack	10·65	Small-pox 2·83; bowel complaints 4·04; unspecified diseases 10·57.	Unspecified diseases 8·07.
7	Hooghly and Serampore	8·67	Cholera 1·23; fever 6·58	Fever 17·14.
8	Moorshedabad	8·82	Cholera 9·87; small-pox 2·79.	
9	Manbhoom...	6·76	Cholera 1·91.	
10	Pooree	5·72	Unspecified diseases 15·38; cholera 3·67...	Unspecified diseases 8·50.
11	Chittagong	4·22	Fever 21·41.	
12	Howrah	4·17	Cholera 2·88	Cholera 2·06.
13	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	4·15	Cholera 5·75.	
14	Beerbhoom	3·53	Cholera 7·09; small-pox 1·09; fever 29·41	Fever 32·59.
15	Midnapore	3·32	Fever 23·82; bowel complaints 3·27 ...	Fever 20·59; bowel complaints 3·90.
16	Bankoora	2·16	Unspecified diseases 5·08.	
17	Singbhoom...	2·10	Fever 9·96	Bowel complaints.
18	Jessore	1·42	Fever 23·49	Cholera 4·70.
19	Balasore	1·23	Bowel complaints 4·21; unspecified diseases 12·99.	Cholera 3·86; bowel complaints 3·68 unspecified diseases 5·53.
20	Hasmreebagh	·54	Unspecified diseases 3·21.	
	Mean increase ...	8·84		

Areas which exhibited decreased mortality.

	Net total decrease.	...	1874.	1873.
1	Burdwan	24·38	Fever 25·92	Fever 50·15.
2	Moorshedabad	21·21	Cholera 5·19	Fever 26·71; small-pox 16·72.
3	Sarun	12·14	Cholera 3·52; unspecified diseases 7·07 ...	Cholera 5·75; small-pox 3·72; bowel complaints 3·65; unspecified diseases 7·80.
4	Purneah	12·01	....	Fever 22·69; cholera 8·90.
5	Shahabad	11·44	....	Cholera 8·05; small-pox 1·81; bowel complaints 3·48.
6	Darjeeling	11·29	Bowel complaints 5·06	Fever 24·80; bowel complaints 3·70.
7	Maldah	10·40	....	Cholera 10·10.
8	Tirhoot	9·26	....	Cholera 3·52; unspecified deceases 6·46.
9	Pooree	8·90	Cholera 2·29; bowel complaints 3·83; unspecified diseases 10·39.	Cholera 7·49; bowel complaints 5·37; unspecified diseases 7·31.
10	Tipperah	5·48	Unspecified diseases 7·41	Cholera 9·49.
11	Chumparun	4·47	Small-pox 1·82	Small-pox 1·50; bowel complaints 3·57.
12	Jessore	3·52	....	Cholera 5·77.
13	Backergunge	3·37	Cholera 3·58	Cholera 2·67; bowel complaints 2·46.
14	Patna	2·69	Bowel complaints 7·14; unspecified diseases 10·62.	Cholera 6·66; small-pox 1·16; bowel complaints 6·41; unspecified diseases 8·82.
15	Dinagepore	2·46	Fever 25·46; bowel complaints 3·06 ...	Fever 28·59.
16	Bhagulpore	2·32	Unspecified diseases 17·20	Small-pox 3·28; unspecified diseases 15·81.
17	Hazareebagh	2·15	Fever 23·80	Fever 25·61.
18	Bankoora	1·83	Small-pox 6·08	Cholera 9·34; bowel complaints 4·64.
19	Monghyr	1·37	Small-pox 4·64	Bowel complaints 4·60; unspecified diseases 7·33.
20	Lohardugga	·58	Bowel complaints 11·25; unspecified diseases 13·89.	Cholera 6·86; small-pox 3·47; unspecified diseases 10·67.
	Mean decrease ...	7·56		

	Net total decrease.	2·07	1874.	1873.
1	Sarun	39·45	Small-pox 7·07	Cholera 2·83; small-pox 8·48; fever 29·77; bowel complaints 7·04; unspecified diseases 15·20.
2	Chumparun	32·29	Unspecified diseases 7·89	Unspecified diseases 9·48; cholera 29·35
3	Tirhoot	25·71	Small-pox 1·22	Cholera 3·98; small-pox 3·37; bowel complaints 1·10; unspecified diseases 61·07.
4	Maldah	23·63	....	Cholera 4·77.
5	Mymensing	21·11	Cholera 3·50; fever 23·77	Fever 43·31; unspecified diseases 7·58.
6	Dinagepore	14·65	Unspecified diseases 7·82	Unspecified diseases 13·96; cholera 2·88.
7	Purneah	13·72	....	Fever 21·32.
8	Shahabad	12·34	Small-pox 4·53	Cholera 7·28; small-pox 4·19.
9	Noakholly	10·73	Fever 23·46	Cholera 2·56; fever 28·77.
10	Bogra	10·36	....	Cholera 1·37; fever 26·26.
11	Rajshahye	8·34	Cholera 16·12	Cholera 11·68; fever 23·46.
12	Lohardugga	6·76	Unspecified diseases 9·28	Unspecified diseases 8·23; cholera 4·06; small-pox 1·21.
13	Burdwan	4·97	....	
14	Darjeeling	4·96	....	
15	Gya	4·17	....	Cholera 2·47.
16	Patna	4·16	....	Cholera 5·24; small-pox 2·12.
17	Julpigori	4·16	....	
18	Backergunge	3·88	Cholera 2·92	Cholera 4·02.
19	Monghyr	2·44	....	Cholera 2·15; small-pox 2·83.
20	Pubna	2·33	....	
21	24-Pergunnahs	1·72	Bowel complaints 3·59	Bowel complaints 4·30.
22	Tipperah	·78	Unspecified diseases 8·57; cholera 2·42 ...	Unspecified diseases 11·08; small pox 2·03.
	Mean decrease ...	11·48		

It will be seen from the foregoing statement that those areas, both urban and rural, which exhibit an increase of mortality, suffered to a far greater extent from epidemic and other severe disease than the areas which exhibit a decrease of mortality. Yet, on the whole, the difference between the total net increase of mortality in both years results in a decrease in mortality in 1874 to the extent of ·42 per 1,000 of population. Again, the mean increases placed against the mean decreases in both years, result in a net decrease of mortality in 1874 to the extent of 2·55 per 1,000. This decrease of mortality, particularly under the heads of fevers and bowel complaints, under the circumstances above stated, and bearing in mind that no retrogression, on the whole, in the registration of deaths has taken place, is no doubt due, in a great measure, to the relief measures that were adopted by the Government to ward off the effects of the famine. The masses who are generally ill-fed, ill-clothed, ill-housed, and are subjected to the insanitary influences of their village houses, were better fed, better looked after, and considerably scattered, and thus removed from the poisonous exhalations which are generated around their dwellings. The consequence has been that they have maintained better health and have escaped death, particulary the aged and infirm, who would have been, most probably, the first to succumb under ordinary circumstances.

The reports of the Civil Surgeon generally show that there was no increase of sickness traceable to the famine, and that no deaths have been reported from starvation, though doubtless several occurred. The only effect of the scarcity was that it caused thin pale blood, debility and exhaustion of vital powers in the beginning of the year in some of the Behar districts and in Mymensing.

Gross mortality according to seasons.

In November the highest mortality occurred in both town (2·89 per 1,000 per mensem) and rural (2·39) areas. Next in order of fatality was December also in both town (2·78) and rural (2·39) areas. These are the months in which fever is very fatal. The rest of the months, excepting February, do not rank similarly in the order of unhealthiness in *both* town and rural areas, thus—

	Town. Ratio per. 1,000.		Rural. Ratio per. 1,000.
August	2·71	October	1·85
September	2·48	August...	1·78
July	2·41	April	1·76
January	2·27	September	1·74
May	2·26	January	1·70
April	2·16	May	1·66
June	2·10	March	1·65
March	2·08	July	1·51
February	1·73	February	1·42
October	1·73	June	1·41

Distributing the months into the dry or hot, wet or rainy, and drying seasons, we obtain the following results :—

	Town. Ratio to total mortality.		Rural. Ratio to total mortality.	
Dry months.				
February	6·07	28·84	6·71	31·07
March	7·28		7·82	
April	7·58		8·34	
May	7·90		7·86	
Wet months.				
June	7·35	34·76	6·65	30·38
July	8·44		7·12	
August	9·48		8·40	
September	8·49		8.21	
Drying months.				
October	9·56	37·36	8·72	38·84
November	10·12		11·29	
December	9·73		10·82	
January	7·95		8·01	

Thus the drying season was the unhealthiest. Natives are neither fed, clothed, nor housed sufficiently to withstand the evaporation and the cold of these months. They suffer and die largely from fever, and fever relapses at this period. The wet season was unhealthy in the next degree, and the least unhealthy were the dry or hot months.

During the wet months cholera in June, July, and August; fever in August and September; small-pox in June and July; and bowel complaints from June to September prevail very extensively and prove most fatal.

During the hot months cholera and bowel complaints in May; small-pox in March, April, and May; fever in February and March cause considerable mortality. Yet the hot months are the healthiest and most congenial on the whole for the people of India. The fairs, marriage processions, pilgrimages lead to much mortality, and the practice of eating to excess of cooling fruits, at this season, disorders the bowels and tends to a similar result.

Mortality in Calcutta.

In Calcutta, where registration is better organized, more carefully supervised and checked than in the Bengal districts, the death-rate of the year is 28·26 per 1,000 of population, the gross number of deaths being 12,651 among a population of 447,601.

This mortality occurred from the following cases, side by side of which are noted for comparision the death-rates from the same causes in the urban areas of the selected tracts in Bengal:—

	Calcutta.	Urban selected areas.
Cholera	2·96	2·67
Small-pox	·27	·80
Fevers	10·39	14·80
Bowel complaints	4·25	3·68
Injuries	·40	·52
All other causes	9·96	6·10
Total ...	28·26	28·51
Males	24·86	30·15
Females	35·15	26·44

As we are not satisfied with the registration even in the town areas of the selected tracts, the results of Calcutta, which are no better, cannot also be accepted as correct.

Mortality in the cantonments.

The mortality of natives in the cantonments, 14 in number, amounted to 22·49 per 1,000 of population; the gross number of deaths being 859 among a population of 38,180. A detailed statement showing the death-rates in each cantonment from the several causes under which they were registered accompanies the general statements submitted with this report.

Sickness and mortality in dispensaries.

From returns that have been furnished to me by the civil surgeons, I find that a total of 1,485,072 in-door and out-door patients resorted to the dispensaries in Bengal during the year, against 1,148,222 in 1873. The deaths during the year amounted to 111,097 against 7,110 in the preceding year. The sickness and mortality, distributed under their several heads of disease, exhibit the following results:—

1874.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths to treated.
Small-pox	2,122	136	64·09
Fevers	598,241	1,406	2·35
Cholera	15,769	4,064	257·72
Dropsy / Debility	32,922	842	25·37
Bronchitis	27,290	211	7·73
Diarrhœa, dysentery	65,791	2,185	33·21
Spleen	258,686	759	2·93
Melæna, gangrene of lungs, mouth, and sloughing ulcers of extremities	4,825	219	45·38
Ulcers, boils, abscesses	61,006	99	1·62
All other diseases	417,136	1,199	2·87
Total ...	1,485,072	11,197	7·53

1873.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths to treated.
Small-pox	375	30	80·00
Fevers	413,439	1,156	2·79
Cholera	5,275	1,360	257·82
Dropsy / Debility	25,200	600	23·81
Bronchitis	22,530	170	7·54
Diarrhœa, dysentery	52,344	1,808	34·54
Spleen	253,459	804	3·17
Melæna, gangrene of lungs, mouth and sloughing ulcers of extremities	2,797	145	51·84
Ulcers, boils, abscesses	46,012	72	1·56
All other diseases	329,030	973	2·95
Total ...	1,148,222	7,110	6·79

The proportions which mortality from the diseases treated in and at the dispensaries (classed in the manner adopted in this report) bore to the total resultant mortality are shown below, contrasted with similar data relating to Bengal:—

	In dispensaries.	In Bengal.
Cholera	36·29	11·26
Small-pox	1·21	2·38
Fevers	19·35	65·09
Bowel complaints	19·51	6·18
All other diseases	23·62	15·06

clearly indicating that a great portion of the deaths that occur from cholera, bowel complaints, and unspecified diseases are not reported by our registering agencies. The above numbers from dispensaries are not quite correct, for Dr. Gayer of Tirhoot wrote that he kept no copies of his returns, and Dr. Williams of Mudhoobunnee did not furnish us with the information required. Those given are comparable with each other, however. It should be observed that the great increase in dispensary admissions this year over the year previous was owing to the great number of the medical staff, and especially of native doctors, that were sent to Bengal as a part of the scarcity and relief measures of the year. The extra dispensaries, poor-houses, and village visitations quite account for the extra record of cases, though 1874 was virtually healthier than 1873.

BIRTH STATISTICS.

Registration.

Births were more generally registered during the year under review than was the case in the preceding year. The only places from which birth-returns are not received are the town and rural area of Dinagepore, Rungpore, and Monghyr (for reasons already reported to Government in the 1st quarterly report); the town areas, Bishenpore and Jaipur, in Bankura; the town area of Naraingunge in Dacca, and the rural area of Birbhum

It will be seen from the paragraphs which follow that, on the whole, a sensible improvement has been effected in the registration of births. Considering the birth-rates of the areas separately, much deficiency of registration is apparent in several of them, and in some the faulty death-rates help to raise the birth-rates illusively. In Europe marriages generally take place after the nubile age. In Bengal the circumstances are reversed. Females who would be considered undeveloped children in European countries are mothers here, and concubinage is more largely tolerated. In Europe the birth-rates range from 30 to 33 per 1,000 of population, while in Bengal they range from 3 to 33 per 1,000, excluding a few areas in which the rates are much higher than the maximum English rate. This clearly indicates that the registration under this head requires more careful supervision.

With regard to the sexual birth-rates, I think the proportions are far from unsatisfactory. The English proportion for 20 years is 104 boys to 100 girls. Here the rate is 117 boys to 100 girls, although individual instances of under-registration of both sexes are many.

The rapid and unceremonious disposal of dead children, and especially of females, leads to easy concealment or non-registration. This point is urgently and persistently pressed on the registering agency everywhere and with decided advantage too.

Excluding 2,412 still-born children, 54,301 births were registered during the year, against 28,628 in the preceding year. Of this number 28,204 were returned from the urban and 26,097 from the rural areas. These figures afford the following results contrasted with the deaths that were registered in the same areas from which birth returns were received, and compared with similar data for 1873 :—

	1874.		
	Town.	Rural.	Combined.
Ratio of births per 1,000 of population	39·60	35·03	39·25
Excess per 1,000 of births over deaths	...	·36	...
" " of deaths over births	5·14	...	2·28
Ratio of male births to every 100 female births ...	119	114	117
" " to total births	544	533	539
" of female births to "	456	467	461

	1873.		
	Town.	Rural.	Combined.
Ratio of births per 1,000 of population	17·25	12·75	14·65
Excess per 1,000 of births over deaths	...	...	...
" " of deaths over births	9·75	9·59	9·66
Ratio of male births to every 100 female births... ...		No data.	
" " to total births		Ditto.	
" of female births to "		Ditto.	

The total birth-rates above exhibited are certainly good, and it is gratifying to observe that the rural areas have arrived at the turning point, by exhibiting an excess (though small) of birth-rates over death-rates. I hope that the endeavours that are evidently being made to improve registration under this head will ere long culminate in complete success.

Of the births registered 29,270 were of boys and 25,031 of girls, and 314 births, or 25·32 per 1,000, were recorded among Christians; 35,026, or 20·11 per 1,000, among Hindus; 15,503, or 23·84 per 1,000, among Mahomedans; 172, or 39·25 per 1.000, among Budhists; and 3,286, or 40·47 per 1,000, among other classes. Among Christians and those denominated as "other classes" there was an excess of birth-rates over death-rates, in both urban and rural areas, to the extent of 1·37 and 17·66, respectively, in the former areas, and 27·73 and 14·04, respectively, in the latter areas. Like excess also occurred among Mahomedans (·13 per 1,000) in the rural areas and among Budhists (5·66 per 1,000) in the urban areas. With regard to Hindus the birth-rates exceeded the death-rates to the extent of 28·77 per 1,000 in the urban and 18·59 in the rural areas.

The following tables show the birth-rates, in the order of the highest to the lowest, in each area, and distinguish those areas in which the birth-rates exceeded the death-rates from those in which the contrary was the case :—

Areas in which the birth-rates exceeded the death-rates.

AREAS.	Number of Births.	Ratio of Births.	Excess.	AREAS.	Number of Births.	Ratio of Births.	Excess.
Urban.				*Rural.*			
Rajshahye	528	54·58	20·99	Balasore	642	56·36	32·57
Sonthal Pergunnahs	919	47·65	11·16	Lohardugga	951	50·21	23·71
Cuttack	3,246	44·88	15·42	Cuttack	678	45·76	19·28
Balasore	749	41·01	14·13	Jessore	480	41·46	12·53
Lohardugga	951	39·38	·25	Nuddea	810	39·17	15·09
Hazaribagh	710	35·73	7·30	Noakholly	408	38·75	13·01
Maldah	637	35·17	15·23	Singbhúm	881	37·67	21·61
Darjiling	97	30·72	10·45	Pooree	378	36·59	6·49
Nuddea	773	28·89	10·02	Tipperah	412	33·32	7·52
Dacca	1,339	26·58	·08	Dacca	1,339	33·40	6·17
Tipperah	412	26·49	5·02	Patna	1,027	31·67	1·78
Hooghly	1,617	25·42	·03	Maldah	392	31·21	18·37
Jessore	184	22·57	2·21	Manbhúm	1,573	29·53	11·92
				Chumparun	121	27·32	7·90
13 AREAS				Sonthal Pergunnahs	602	26·85	4·24
				Tirhút	1,315	26·83	3·61
				Sarun	1,045	26·01	2·10
				Shahabad	378	25·98	3·30
				Bogra	305	23·21	1·82
				Pubna	396	20·54	1·45
				Bankúra	295	19·24	2·48
				Julpiguri	521	10·81	1·19
				23 AREAS			

Areas in which the death-rates exceeded the birth-rates.

AREAS.	Number of Births.	Ratio of Births.	Excess.	AREAS.	Number of Births.	Ratio of Births.	Excess.
24-Pergunnahs	999	36·54	2·58	Faridpore	497	39·53	17·98
Midnapore	1,122	35·62	4·86	Bhagulpore	297	31·53	16·14
Manbhúm	194	34·05	2·81	Midnapore	4,409	30·35	4·20
Noakholly	284	28·22	3·57	Múrshidabad	117	25·15	6·24
Mymensing	1,219	27·56	2·67	Rajshahye	547	24·77	6·79
Pubna	431	27·39	10·04	Hazaribagh	176	23·60	·67
Patna	2,453	26·86	5·71	24-Pergunnahs	408	22·53	1·99
Faridpore	282	24·45	23·18	Chittagong	650	21·88	3·55
Birbhúm	209	23·21	14·45	Mymensing	576	21·70	10·13
Poori	470	20·70	2·74	Hooghly	724	17·52	15·62
Howrah	1,911	19·54	25·68	Backergunge	288	17·06	·37
Bhagulpore	586	19·43	1·99	Howrah	416	16·24	3·74
Múrshidabad	91	18·56	9·38	Purneah	218	11·04	1·72
Chittagong	467	18·48	14·23	Burdwan	518	5·07	4·21
Julpiguri	112	17·83	15·56	Gya	1,312	4·29	2·30
Bankúra	288	17·14	11·91	Darjiling	41	3·64	13·94
Sarun	951	16·56	1·57				
Shahabad	215	15·88	2·94	16 AREAS			
Bogra	92	15·66	12·26				
Backergunge	213	14·97	4·64				
Chumparun	346	12·36	3·86				
Singbhoom	59	12·23	10·16				
Gya	914	11·50	28·01				
Purneah	251	11·30	10·81				
Tirhút	1,355	11·23	2·86				
Burdwan	268	8·29	21·96				
13 AREAS							

SECTION III.

HISTORY OF THE SPECIFIC DISEASES.

CHOLERA.

Gross Mortality.

The registered deaths from cholera amounted, during the year, to 56,876, or ·94 per 1,000 of population, against 58,675, or ·98 per 1,000, in 1873. Of this number 3,418, or 2·67 per 1,000, were returned from the urban, and 2,927, or 2·08 per 1,000, from the rural areas of the selected tracts, and 902, or 1·30 per 1,000, from the town, and 49,629, or ·87 per 1,000, from the rural divisions of the general registering circles, aggregating 6,345 deaths, or at the rate of 2·36 per 1,000, in the selected tracts, and 50,531, or ·88 per 1,000, in the general registering circles.

Mode of comparison adopted.

Although deaths from cholera are more generally registered than those from other diseases, from the fact that the disease attracts special attention, yet the instances of neglected registration are not few, caused by the suddenness of the attacks, the rapidly fatal result, and quick and unceremonious disposal of the dead. Fear, too, makes the relatives conceal as much as possible the earlier attacks. In order, therefore, to compare the prevalence of the cholera of one year with that of another, we should rather look to the relation which the mortality from the disease bears to the mortality from *all* causes than the relation which the gross number of deaths of one year bears to those of former years.

Results of 1874 as compared with 1873.

In the subjoined table I have followed the former mode of comparison with regard to the cholera of 1874 and 1873:—

		1874.			1873.		
		Town.	Rural.	Combined.	Town.	Rural.	Combined.
In selected areas	...	9·33	9·80	9·55	1·309	9·24	11·09
In general circles	...	10·61	11·51	11·52	......	......	12·92
In entire province	...	9·68	11·42	11·25	......	......	12·67

From the above table it appears that the prevalence and fatality of cholera in 1874 were somewhat less severe than in the preceding year, and that the rural areas suffered in 1874 to a greater extent than the urban areas in both the selected tracts and the general registering circles, but that in 1873 the reverse was the case in the selected tracts.

Difficulty which attends the furnishing of a complete history of the cholera of the province.

It is not quite possible, owing to the incompleteness with which reports regarding cholera are furnished, to submit a connected and correct account of the rise, progress, causation, and aggressive character of the disease over the entire province, so that the narrative may be of any scientific value.

Account of the cholera of the year.

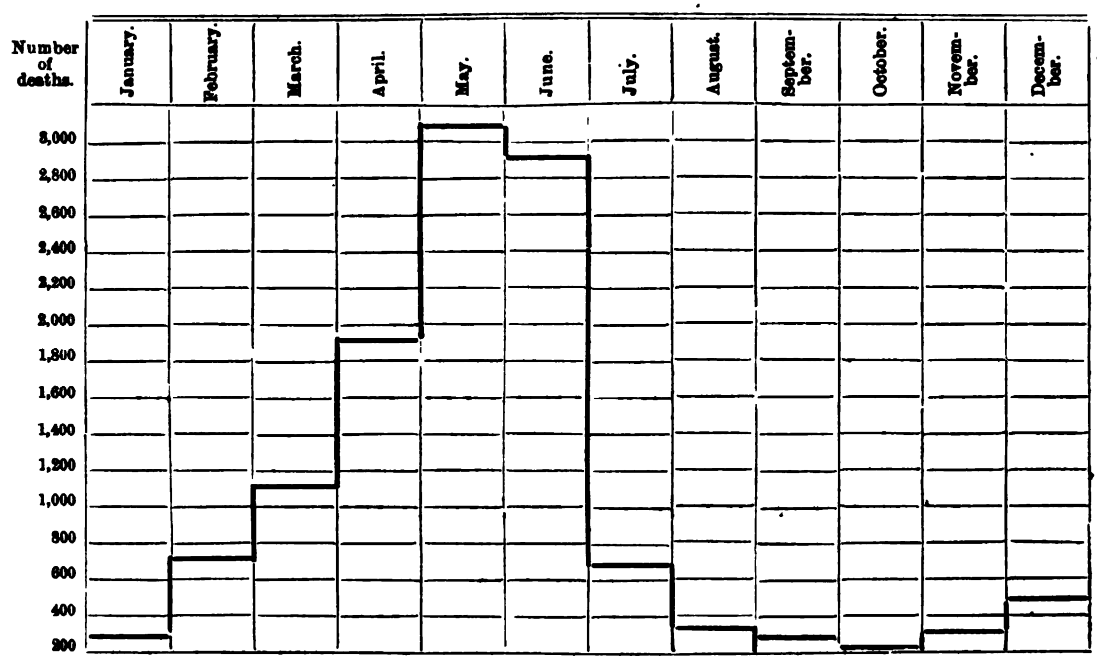
The cholera of the year under review was less severe, less wide-spread, and less extensively epidemic than that of the preceding year. It was present, however, in every district.

Seasonal mortality.

The following diagrams show in a clearer manner than any array of figures, the monthly prevalence and fatality of the disease, as it existed in the different circles or Commissionerships into which Bengal is divided, and in the urban and rural areas of the province.

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Cholera in the Western Circle [*Burdwan Division*] *in* 1874.



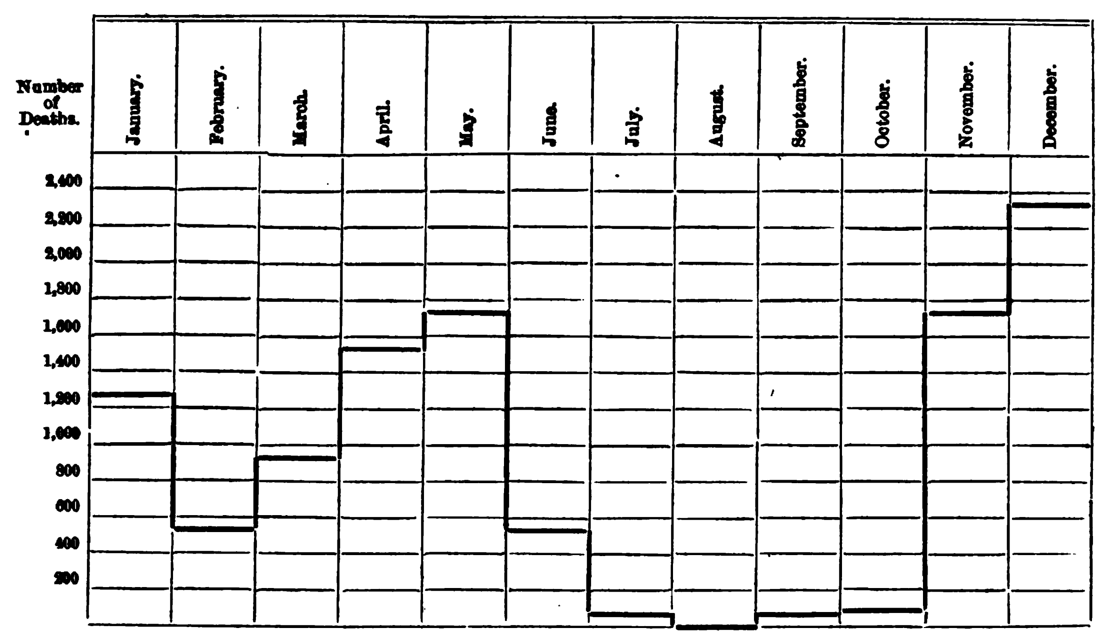
Total mortality 1·63 per 1,000 of population.

Cholera in the Central Circle [*Presidency, Rajshahye, and Cooch Behar Divisions*] *in* 1874.

Number of deaths.
January.
February.
March.
April.
May.
June.
July.
August.
Septem-ber.
October.
Novem-ber.
Decem-ber.
4,000
3,800
3,600
3,400
3,200
3,000
2,800
2,600
2,400
2,200
2,000
1,800
1,600
1,400
1,200
1,000
800
600
400
200

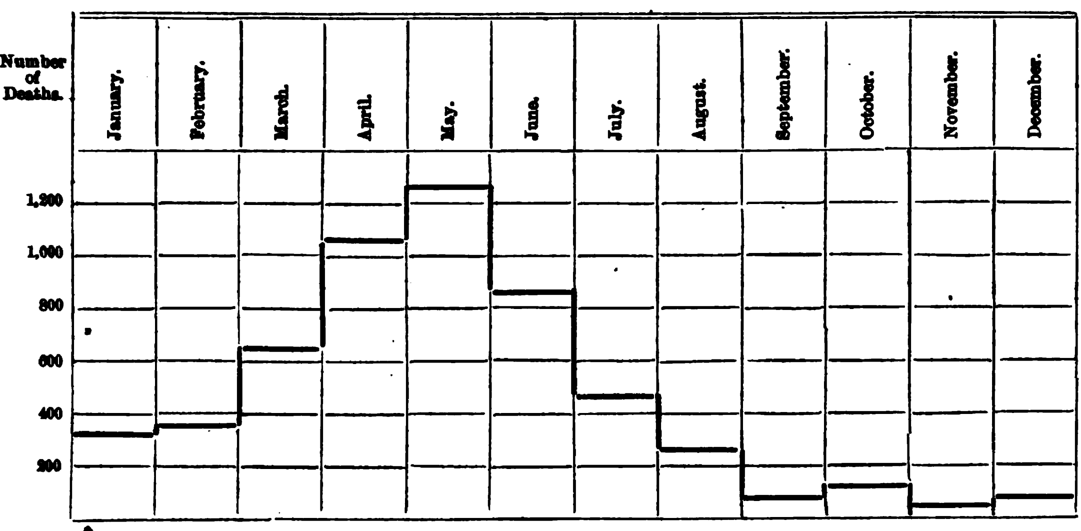
Total mortality 1·43 per 1,000 of population.

Cholera in the Eastern Circle [Dacca and Chittagong Divisions] in 1874.



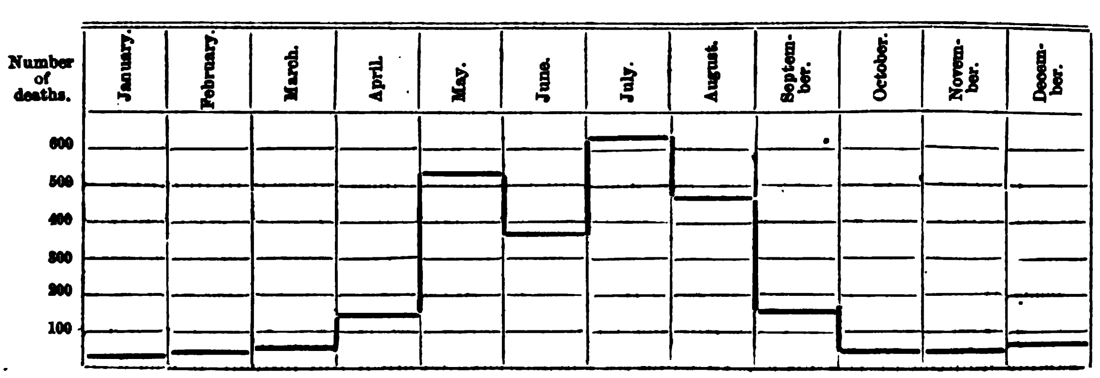
Total mortality 1·02 per 1,000 of population.

Cholera in the Behar Circle [Patna and Bhagulgore Divisions] in 1874.



Total mortality ·26 per 1,000 of population.

Cholera in the Orissa Circle or Division in 1874.



Total mortality ·80 per 1,000 of population.

Cholera in the Chota-Nagpore Circle or Division in 1874.

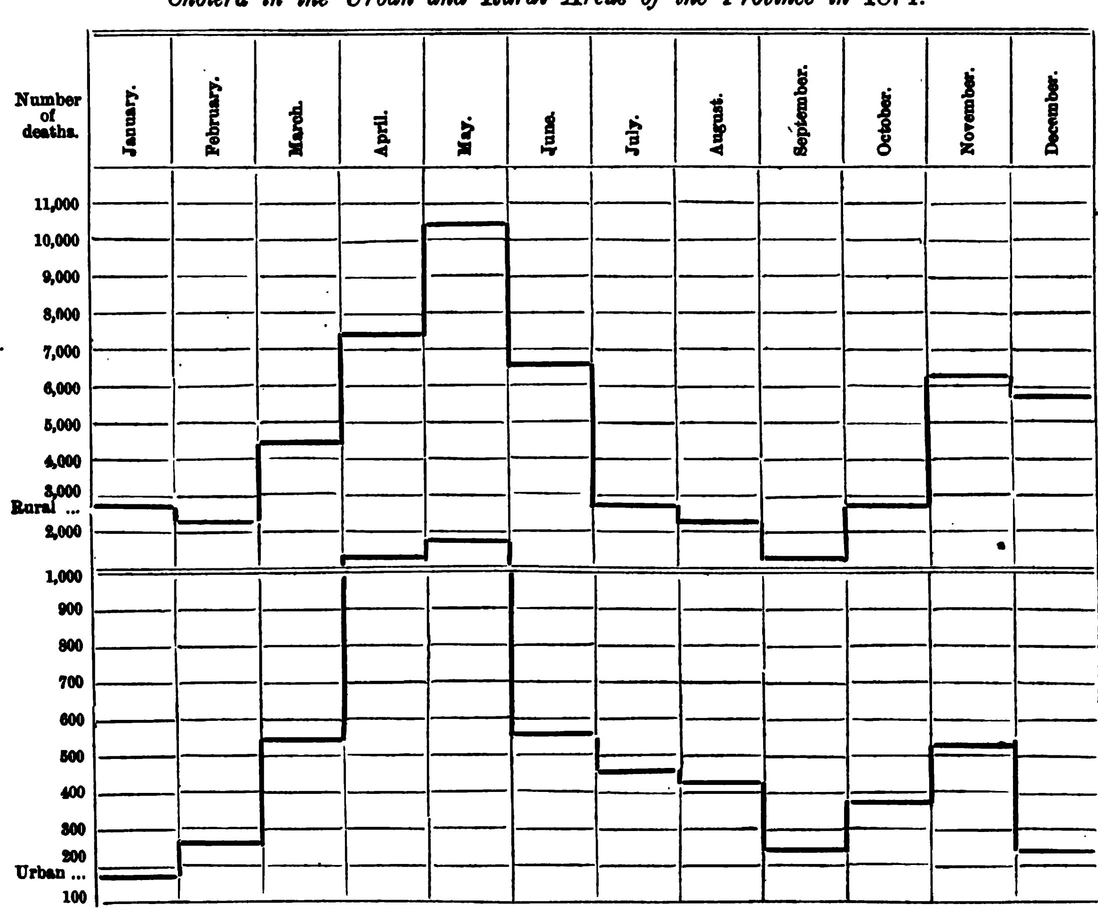
Number of deaths.

January. February. March. April. May. June. July. August. September. October. November. December.

700
600
500
400
300
200
100

Total mortality ·58 per 1,000 of population.

Cholera in the Urban and Rural Areas of the Province in 1874.



MORTALITY.

Urban 2·19 per 1,000 of population.
Rural ·90 " "
Total ·94 " "

I regret I am not able this year to submit the cholera map referred to in orders No. 936 of the 18th March 1875. I was made aware of this requirement, for the first time, after my report had progressed too far to allow of its preparation.

Summary. Broadly stated, the following inferences may be drawn from the foregoing illustrations:—

1. That, on the whole, the districts were comparatively free from cholera during the earlier months of the year. In some of the districts where it did prevail, it was a continuation of the disease which was developing in intensity at the end of the preceding year.

2. That the disease prevailed with much severity in the hot months, for the most part from March to June, before the rains had properly set in; that it increased in intensity month by month, and was epidemic in the western and eastern circles, and very severe in the central.

3. That it culminated in severity and fatality in May, and commenced abating from June.

4. That a comparative lull took place in September.

5. That the disease appeared again in the cold months of October, November, and December, particularly in the eastern and central circles, and was very severe, in November, but not to the same extent as in the hot season.

Causes assigned for the prevalence of cholera.

In Section V of this report, containing an abstract of the principal topics of interest connected with each district, will be found the causes, as far as they have been reported, which originated, fostered, and propagated the cholera of this year. Summed up, they appear to have been bad, foul, and deficient water-supply; use of water from tanks, khals, &c., which had run low from consumption and evaporation, or from tanks, wells, &c., tainted by outflows, leakage, or percolation from sewers, cesspools, house-drains, privies, foul ditches; prolonged inundations or impeded drainage retaining moisture and damp in the ground and emitting noxious effluvia; malarious or vitiated air in the vicinity of low-lying marshes, or pits, hollows, &c., containing exposed and putrescent vegetable and animal matter; insanitary conditions of special localities; deficient ventilation; errors of diet, such as the use of new rice, decayed and putrid fish, raw fruit and vegetables, or decomposed food; congregation of large bodies of people at the famine relief centres, on pilgrim routes, or in pilgrim resorts and fairs, during months of excessive heat. There were instances also in which the introduction or dissemination of the disease was ascribed to importation or contagion.

It was observed that wherever rapid communication and a comfortable mode of conveyance occur along a pilgrim road, as at Gya and Parusnath, cholera decreased and did not spread to the people generally. Were there a narrow gauge railway or even a bullock cart dawk regularly going between Midnapore and Pooree, a like diminution of cholera would result.

The fatigue and exposure, the bad or improperly cooked food, the dirty water, and the filthy resting-places, directly cause bowel congestions and cholera attacks among the the Pooree pilgrims. Another, a most potent, cause of cholera among the Pooree pilgrims, has recently been discovered. The Magistrate, Mr. Armstrong, directed Baboo N. K. Sircar, the Deputy Magistrate, to visit and bring away some of the water given to the pilgrims in the inner temple of Juggernath The Baboo reported that "the paved floor of the inner temple is washed after each *bhog* (offering of food), and the washings carry down the filth of all human feet treading inside the temple, with small quantities of *urnoproshud* (boiled rice) and other articles prepared with ghee, molasses, &c., spilt on the floor in being carried to and from the front of the images. The said washings run into what is popularly known as the *charnamrit khoonda*. When I first examined the cistern, then full of water, I tried with a bamboo probe, the depth of the compartments In using the probe the water was disturbed, sending forth noxious exhalations, the breathing of which is highly deleterious. You might have formed some idea of the little that was sent to you as sample of the washings which the duped pilgrims are made to drink copiously. This collection of the washings is continued from month to month and from year to year. In clearing it a cart-load of filth was found silted at the bottom."

This sample was submitted to the Chemical Examiner, who reported—"No analysis performed so far away from the source of the water can be satisfactory. The present specimen is so foul and putrid as to resemble sewage rather than drinking water. It contains sulphuretted hydrogen sufficient to blacken lead paper immediately it is exposed to it, and requires 34 parts of oxygen per million to purify it."

It is certain that cholera is worst at the season when water is at its lowest, and most rife with deleterious organisms in tanks, pools, and hollows, along roads and around villages. That cholera should so largely occur in the hot season, and again during the rapid evaporation after the rains, may largely be attributed to this cause.

Cholera in Calcutta.

It is certain that cholera has ceased to a marked extent from Calcutta since filtered water has been in use, and were the water extended to the native town and suburbs, a like prevention of disease and death would doubtless ensue. The unmistakable increase of cholera in December last, when the supply of hydrant water was stopped for a time, bears out the same and only the same interpretation.

Cholera among pilgrims.

Another thing too is certain, that where pilgrims and travellers with cholera first go to is the drinking water to assuage their thirst, and that it is most likely to get contaminated and form the vehicle of the disease to others in consequence.

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I know of no instance of attendants on cholera cases contracting the disease, though I do not think such a thing impossible. If the breath exhales or the skin exudes it, it must be an extreme occurrence; whereas raw fruits, indigestible food (especially putrid fish), foul water, and even large purgatives at cholera times, as well as unusual fatigue, exposure, and exhaustion are constant and noted causes.

Contagion.

Causation of cholera need looking after.

These local exciting causes in individual cases of cholera have not been looked for as they ought. I hope they may yet be worked out.

Pettenkofer's theory not substantiated.

Pettenkofer's theory has up to this time utterly failed to account for the spread or origin of cholera, for cholera is worst in May and June, when the sub-soil moisture is farthest from the surface, and again in November and December, when it has descended some distance from its highest limit, a point reached in August. Indeed, if he were correct, few in Bengal would escape the disease.

Quarantine.

Quarantine has never succeeded in preventing cholera entering any country, and it is well it is impossible, for it would stop commerce and all other intercourse between India and other nations to carry it out effectually. The fact that intercourse has increased with the rapidity of communication, and that cholera has decreased, is pretty good proof that human intercourse is not the chief cause of the spread of the disease.

Value of Port Surgeon.

The Port Sanitary Surgeon, whose appointment is under consideration, will catch, separate, and treat cholera cases that arrive or occur in the port, and watch, cleanse, and disinfect the ships. Out-going vessels, too, will be inspected, and a clean bill of health given, more particularly to pilgrim and passenger-carrying ships. More seems to me unnecessary.

Isolation of contagious cases.

The majority of the sudder stations in Bengal have a separate hospital for the treatment of contagious diseases. Several still require them.

Measures adopted to arrest the disease.

There is evidence in the Sanitary Reports of the Civil Surgeons that prompt attention was paid to each reported outbreak by the despatch to the affected localities of medicines and of native doctors, compounders, and others to render medical aid to the attacked. No cases of neglect were reported.

The fairs that took place during the year were organised so that too great crowding was prevented; temporary latrines were provided, and the night-soil was properly trenched. These measures were attended with great success, particularly at Moonsheegunge in Dacca, Caragola in Purneah, and elsewhere.

Instructions were sent to the Police Department to have the insanitary condition of the villages affected with cholera put into a healthy state, and drainage and drinking water were chiefly looked after.

Epidemic, endemic, and sporadic prevalence of the disease.

The features which the disease assumed this year in the several districts are mentioned below:—

Epidemic in character in—

Burdwan.
Birbhum.
Hooghly.
Nuddea.
Chittagong.
Pooree.
Manbhum.
Midnapore.

Endemic in character in—

Backergunge.
Mymensing.
Tipperah.
Chumparun.
Lohardugga.
Rungpore.
Howrah.
Bograh.
Julpiguri.
Noakholly.

Severe or virulent in character in—

24-Pergunnahs.
Jessore (not very).
Pubna.
Dacca (very).
Furidpore.
Shahabad.
Monghyr (very).
Bhagulpore.
Sonthal Pergunnahs (extensively).
Cuttack.
Bankura.
Murshidabad.
Rajshahye.
Pubna.

Sporadic in character in—

Serampore.
Maldah.
Patna.
Gya.
Hazareebagh.
Singbhoom.
Dinagepore.
Darjiling.
Tirhoot.
Sarun.
Purneah.
Balasore.

Districts and areas that suffered in the highest degree.

The *areas* which suffered most severely from cholera during the year were the following:—

Districts.	Provincial circles.			Selected areas.	
Burdwan	Ausgram,	town	4·64		
	Raneeganj	„	3·42		
	Niyamutpore,	rural	6·53		
	Kanksa	„	3·58		
	Raneeganj	„	3·49		
Birbhum	Kasba		9·40	Sooree, town	12·55
	Rajnaggur		8·84	Ditto sub-division	7·09
	Sakulipore		7·90		
	Suri		7·82		
	Dubrajpur		4·13		
Midnapore	Midnapore,	town	11·87		
Hooghly	Hooghly and Chinsura, towns		4·89		
	Bansbarya,	rural	3·53		
	Hooghly	„	3·26		
Howrah	Howrah,	town	7·76		
24-Pergunnahs	North suburban, town		6·16		
	Calinga, town		3·57		
	Calinga,	rural	3·69		
	Mutharpur	„	3·28		
	Ooryapara	„	3·07		
Nuddea	Krishnaghur,	town	3·21		
	Kaliganj,	rural	7·20		
	Nakashipara	„	7·03		
	Meherpur	„	6·48		
	Chooadanga	„	6·24		
	Tehatta	„	5·82		
	Kooshtea	„	5·57		
	Kalupol	„	5·07		
	Karimpur	„	4·75		
	Santipur	„	4·58		
	Chaprah	„	4·41		
	Krishnaghur	„	3·51		
Jessore	Lahagara		3·15		
	Mahomedpur		3·15		
Murshidabad	Baharampur,	town	8·27	Gorabajar, town	5·09
	Jangipur	„	3·43	Mirzapur, rural	10·66
	Barua,	rural	5·27	Chatnai „	10·66
	Baharampur	„	4·81		
Dinagepore	Dinagepore	„	3·85		
Rajshahye	Boalia,	town	8·79		
	Ditto,	rural	4·65		
	Manda	„	3·11		
Rungpore	....			Rungpore, rural	·591
Pabna	Pabna,	town	5·97		
	Serajganj	„	4·02		
Dacca	Manickganj	„	3·81	Moonshiganj, rural	5·73
	Narainganj	„	3·48		
	Moonshiganj, rural		3·30		
Furidpore	....			Furidpore, rural	8·93
				Sydepore „	6·79
Backergunge	....			Burrisal, town	3·71
				Doulutkhan „	3·36
				Manpura, rural	3·50
Mymensing	Jamalpur,	town	4·82	Nasirabad, town	4·82
	Durgapur,	rural	6·36	Kederpur, rural	8·27
	Pingna	„	3·80		
Chittagong	Chittagong,	town	6·11		
	Chakaria,	rural	4·05		
	Ramoo	„	3·71		
	Cox's Bazar	„	3·55		
	Kumeria	„	3·16		
Tirhoot	Lalganj		5·26	Nagurbusti, rural	5·28
Sarun	Chuprah,	town	3·91		
Chumparun	....			Bettiah, town	5·56
Monghyr	Jamalpore,	town	5·64		
	Burheya	„	5·38		
	Jamalpore,	rural	4·31		
Bhagulpore	Banka	„	3·20		
Sonthal Pergunnahs	....			Rajmehal, town	4·69
				Pakour, rural	12·58
Pooree	....			Khoordah „	7·00
Manbhum	Raghunathpur		3·98		
	Gaurandi		3·80		

SMALL-POX.

Gross mortality.

In 1874, 12,056 deaths, or at the rate of ·20 per 1,000 of population, were registered to have occurred from small-pox, against 10,933, or ·18 per 1,000 in 1873. To this mortality the urban and rural areas of the selected tracts and of the general registering circles contributed the deaths noted opposite them in the subjoined table. This table also shows the proportion which the casualties from small-pox bore to the total mortality from *all* causes, as compared with similar results of 1873:—

		Deaths.			Ratio to total Mortality.		
		Town.	Rural.	Combined.	Town.	Rural.	Combined.
Selected areas	1874	1,035	804	1,839	2·85	2·69	2·76
	1873	1,009	979	1,988	3·36	3·03	3·18
Provincial areas	1874	563	9,654	10,217	6·62	2·24	2·32
	1873	......	......	8,945	......	......	2·28
Entire province	1874	1,598	10,458	12,056	3·55	2·27	2·38
	1873	......	......	10,933	......	......	2·36

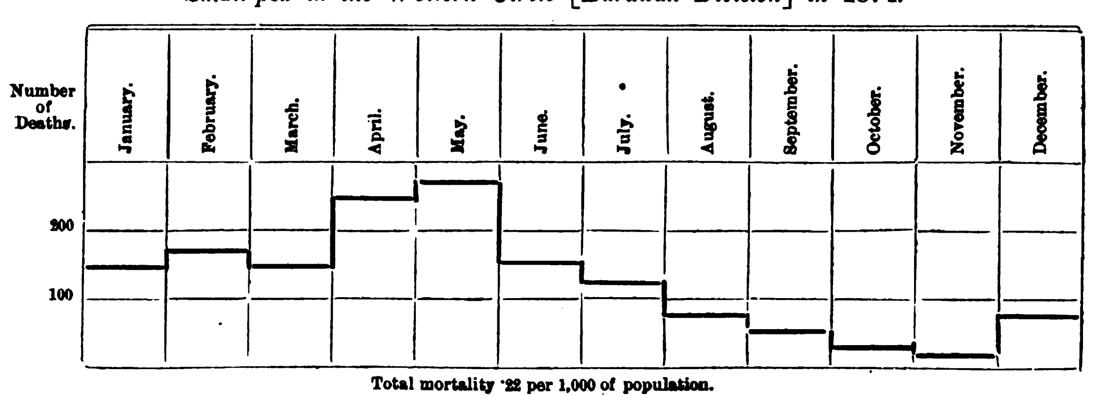
Mortality compared with 1873.

Taking the relation which the mortality from small-pox bears to the total mortality of the year from all causes as the exponent, we find that small-pox prevailed during the year with less intensity and fatality in the selected areas. There was, however, a slight increase of mortality in the provincial circles, but I would ascribe this to better registration, as there is clear evidence in the reports of the Civil Surgeons that, with a few exceptions hereafter referred to, the small-pox of the year prevailed with moderate intensity, was milder in character, and less fatal than in 1873, during which both its prevalence and fatality were exceptionally great.

Seasonal mortality.

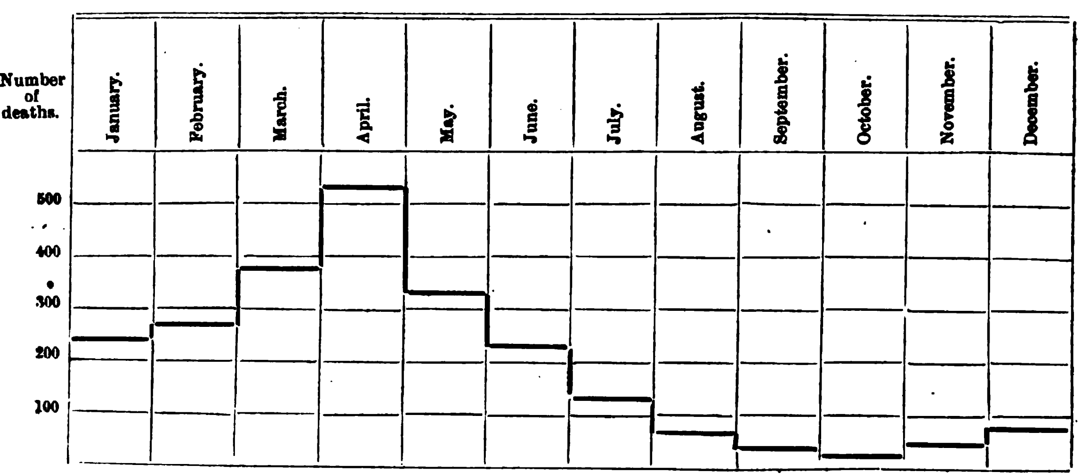
Small-pox appears to have been present in some part or other of *all* the districts throughout the year. The relative monthly prevalence and fatality of the disease in the several circles in Bengal will be apparent from the following diagrams:—

Small-pox in the Western Circle [Burdwan Division] in 1874.



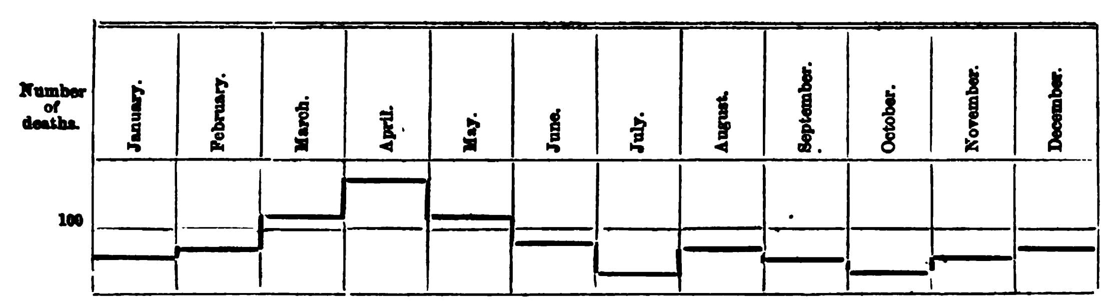
Total mortality ·22 per 1,000 of population.

Small-pox in the Central Circle [Presidency, Rajshahye, and Cooch Behar Divisions] in 1874.



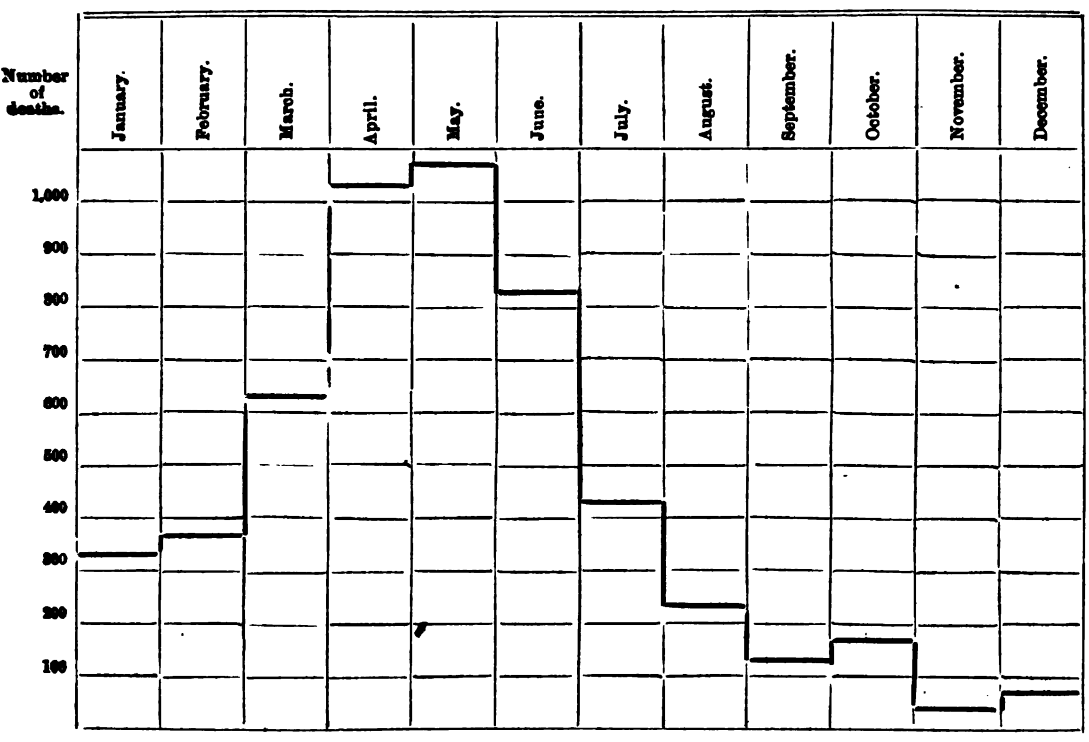
Total mortality ·15 per 1,000 of population.

Small-pox in the Eastern Circle [Dacca and Chittagong Divisions] in 1874.



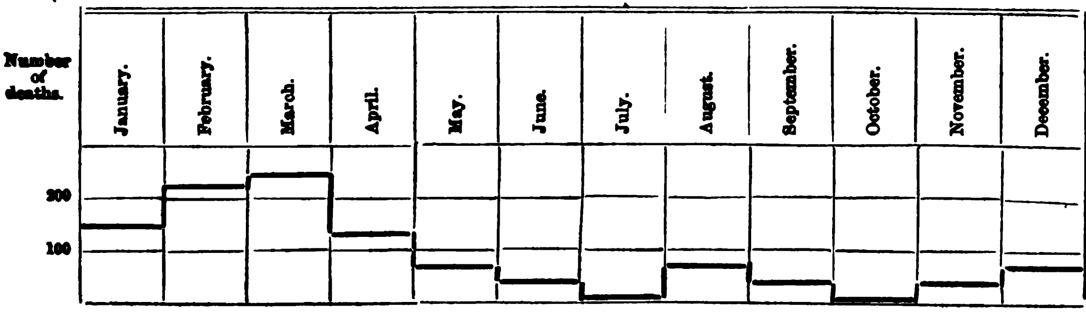
Mortality ·07 per 1,000 of population.

Small-pox in the Behar Circle [Patna and Bhagulpore Divisions] in 1874.



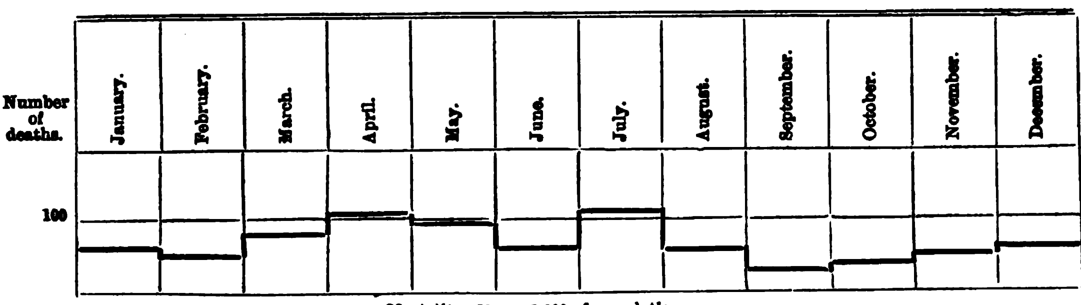
Mortality ·28 per 1,000 of population.

Small-pox in the Orissa Circle or Division in 1874.



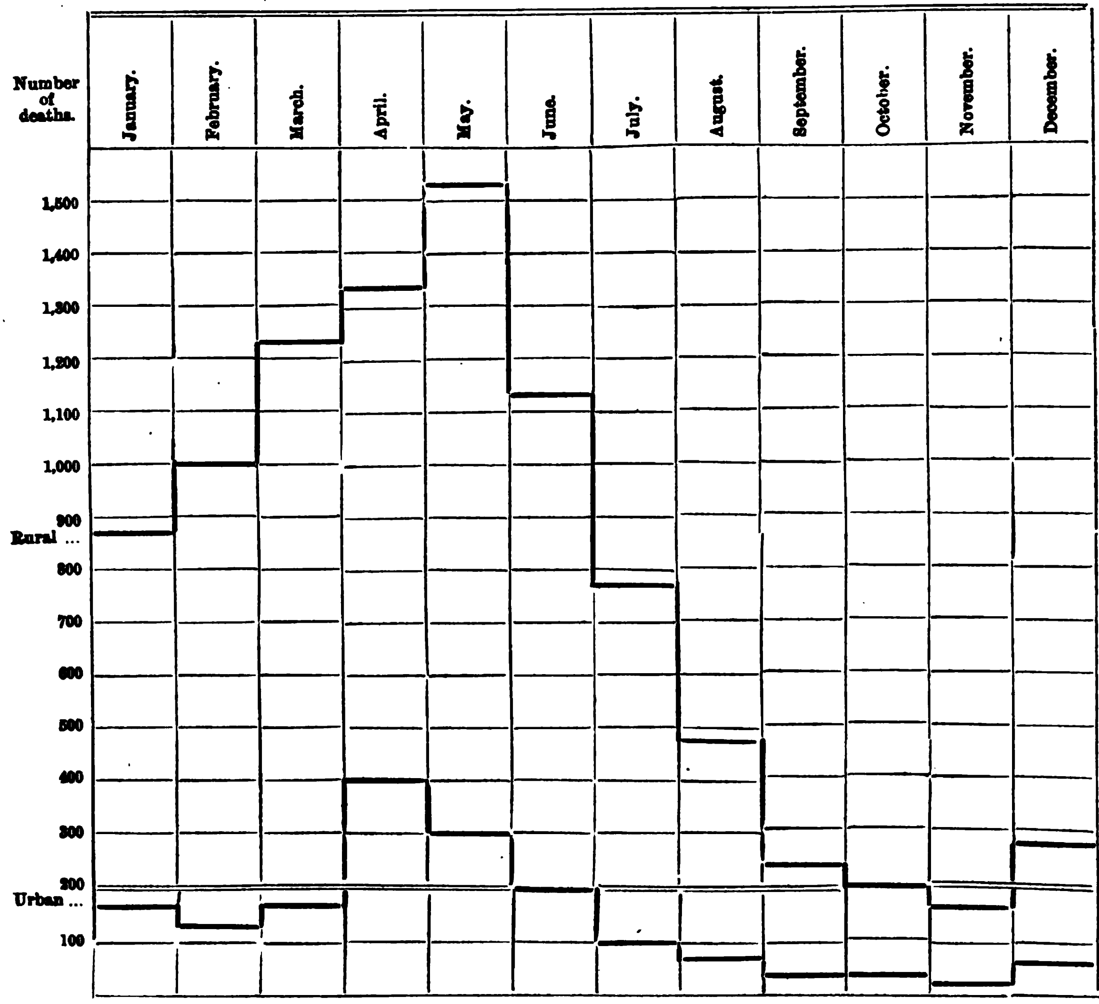
Mortality ·29 per 1,000 of population.

Small-pox in the Chota-Nagpore Circle or Division in 1874.



Mortality ·20 per 1,000 of population.

Small-pox in the Urban and Rural Areas of the Province in 1874.



MORTALITY.
Urban ·31 per 1,000 of population.
Rural ·18 " "
Total ·20 " "

It will thus be seen that the disease prevailed, as usual, with the greatest intensity in the hot months of February to May, and that April and May were the most fatal months:

Areas of highest mortality.

The areas which suffered most from the disease were the following :—

Bankura ...	·93	per 1,000 of population.
Birbhum ...	·75	" "
Murshidabad ...	·69	" "
Chumparun ...	·62	" "
Shahabad ...	·55	" "
Monghyr ...	·48	" "
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	·43	" "
Cuttack ...	·40	" "
Maldah ...	·39	" "
Jessore ...	·34	" "
Sarun ...	·34	" "
Gya ...	·31	" "

It is specially to be noted that none of the 12 districts above mentioned, in which the disease prevailed with great intensity, and the mortality was severe, are protected by the circle system of vaccination and superintendence, and that it is equally important to observe that in the following districts in which the presence of the disease was slight, or very mild in character, and in which the mortality was lowest, are protected by the above-mentioned system:—

Vaccination.

		Per 1,000.			Per 1,000.
Rajshahye	... ...	·07	Serampore	... ...	·02
Hughly	... ...	·07	Rungpore	... ...	·02
Pubna	... ...	·06	Nuddea	... ...	·01
24-Pergunnahs	... ...	·05	Burdwan	... ...	·01
Howrah	... ...	·03	Bogra	... ...	·008
Dinagepore	... ...	·02			

Although vaccination is gaining ground and becoming popular in some districts, it is strenuously opposed in others, notably in Chittagong, Noakholly, Murshidabad, Cuttack, Pooree, Chumparun, and Manbhum.

In several districts vaccinators are supplemented by ex-inoculators, but the assistance rendered by such quasi-agents is considered generally to be unreliable and sometimes obstructive, when not placed under close superintendence, both medical and police. Special small-pox hospitals, isolated and yet convenient for supervision and attendance, have been put up in many of the chief stations of Bengal. Others require them still. Inoculation will be gradually discontinued as the vaccination circles are extended and the people protected by it.



FEVERS.

In Bengal fevers of the intermittent types prevail most extensively. Remittents exist also to some extent, but continued and typhoid fevers are not numerous.

Character.

The number of deaths that were registered from this disease during the year in the selected areas and in the provincial registering circles, and the relation which the casualties from this cause bore to the total mortality from *all* causes, as compared with 1873, are exhibited in the subjoined table:—

Gross mortality.

		Deaths.			Ratio to total Mortality.		
		Town.	Rural.	Combined.	Town.	Rural.	Combined.
Selected areas	1874	18,941	19,526	38,467	51·77	65·43	57·90
	1873	15,853	20,717	36,570	52·84	63·96	58·61
Provincial circles	1874	5,297	230,392	235,689	62·33	65·19	65·14
	1873	......	......	267,075	......	......	66·70
Entire province	1874	24,238	299,918	324,156	53·76	66·26	65·09
	1873	......	......	303,645	......	......	65·61

Making allowance for the fact that the number of deaths from fever are enhanced in some measure by the ignorant adopting the word "fever" as a conventional term for all doubtful casualties, or whenever febrile symptoms are present from any organic disease, there is yet no doubt that fevers do cause a far higher mortality than any of the other diseases.

Increase and decrease of fever.

There is evidence in the above table, confirmed generally by the reports of the Civil Surgeons, that the amount of fever that prevailed, and the mortality that was caused by it in 1874, were much lower than in the preceding year.

Seasonal prevalence and mortality from fever in the districts.

The monthly incidence of fever in the several divisions of Bengal are clearly shown in the subjoined diagrams:—

Fever in the Western Circle or Burdwan Division in 1874.

Number of deaths.

January. February. March. April. May. June. July. August. September. October. November. December.

6,000
5,500
5,000
4,500
4,000
3,500
3,000
2,500
2,000

Mortality 6·33 per 1,000 of population.

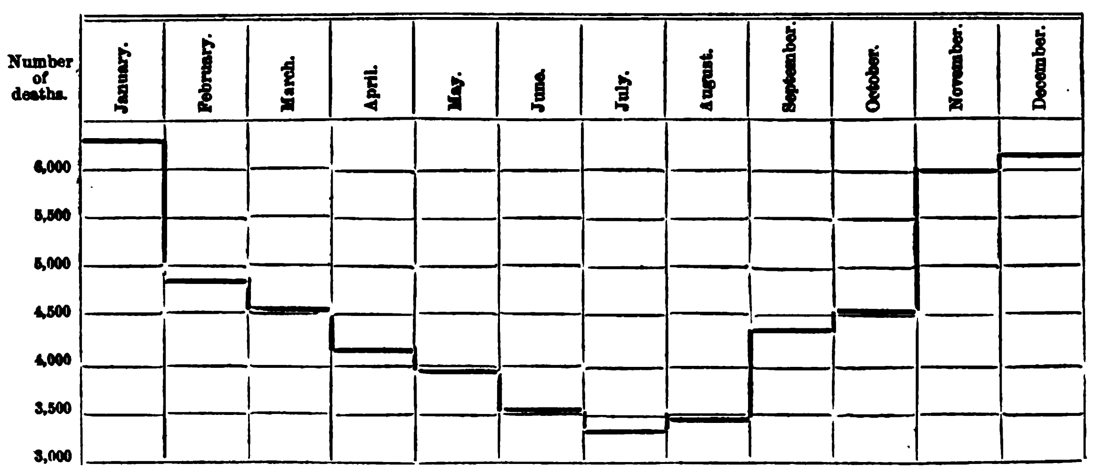
Fever in the Central Circle [*Presidency, Rajshahye, and Cooch Behar Circles*] *in* 1874.

January. February. March. April. May. June. July. August. September. October. November. December.

15,500
15,000
14,500
14,000
13,500
13,000
12,500
12,000
11,500
11,000
10,500
10,000
9,500
9,000
8,500
8,000
7,500
7,000
6,500
6,000

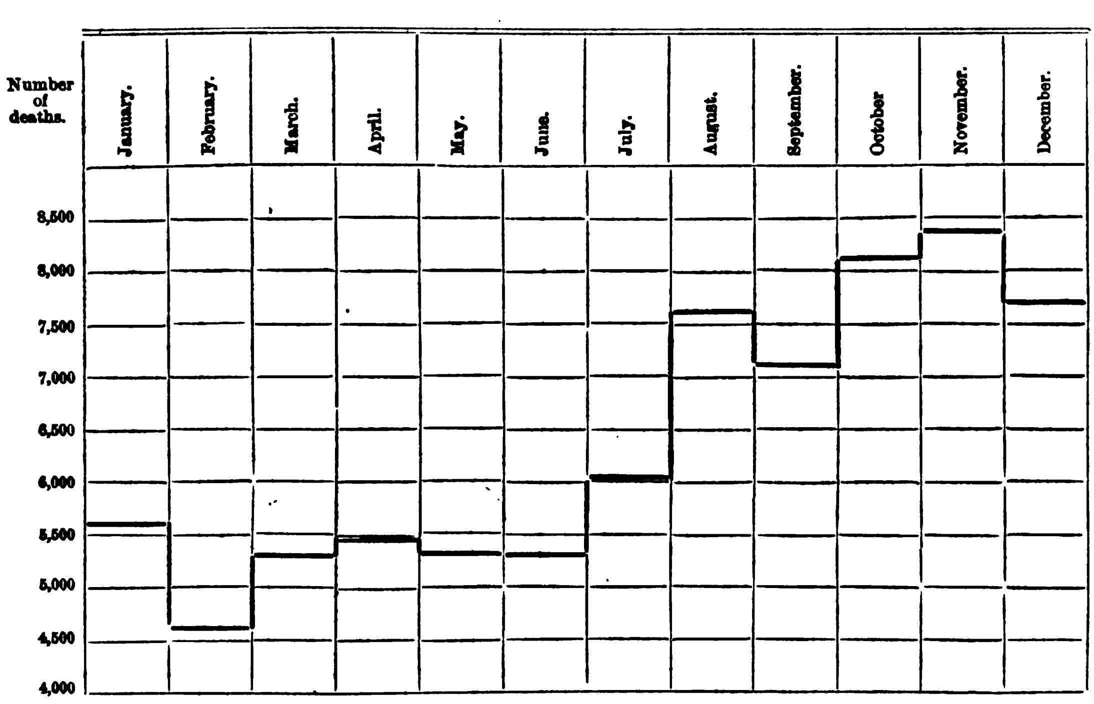
Mortality 7·84 per 1,000 of population.

Fever in the Eastern Circle [Dacca and Chittagong Divisions] in 1874.



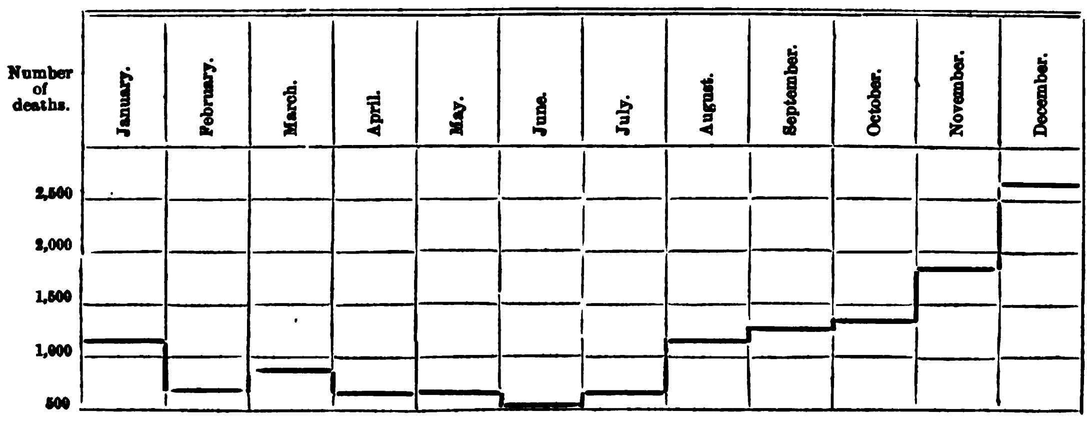
Mortality 5·08 per 1,000 of population.

Fever in the Behar Circle [Patna and Bhagulpore Divisions] in 1874.



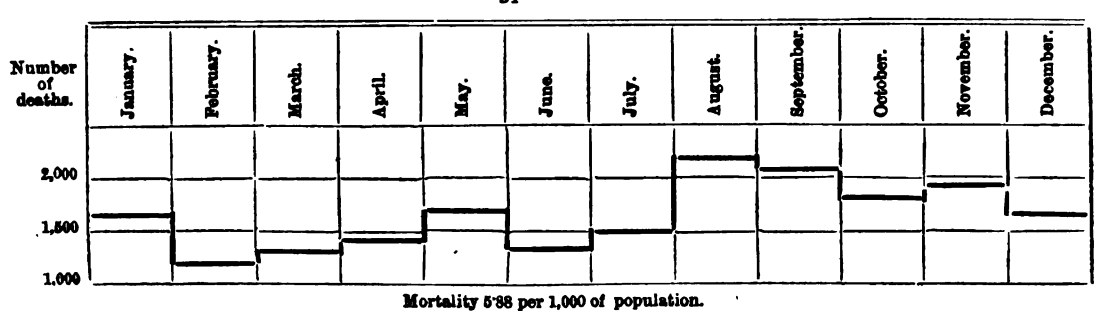
Mortality 3·86 per 1,000 of population.

Fever in the Orissa Circle or Division in 1874.



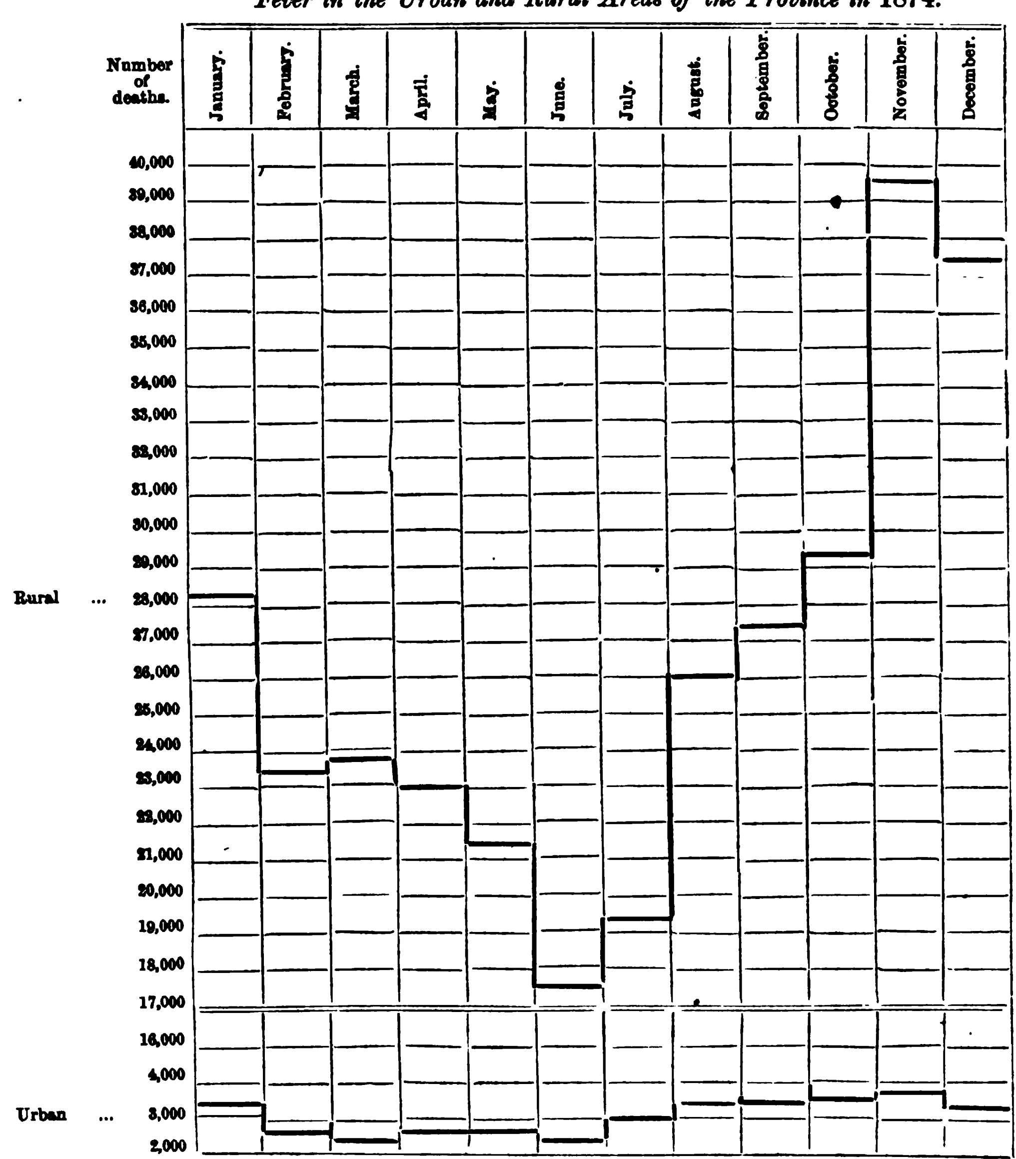
Mortality 4·56 per 1,000 of population.

Fever in the Chota Nagpore Circle or Division in 1874.



Mortality 5·88 per 1,000 of population.

Fever in the Urban and Rural Areas of the Province in 1874.



MORTALITY.

Urban 12·30 per 1,000 of population.
Rural 5·25 " "
Total 5·48 " "

Summary.

The experience of years shows that on the whole fevers generally commence and prevail with the greatest severity and fatality from October to December, or during the drying months of the year. In some districts, where the rains cease early, they put in appearance so early as August. November is usually the month in which the disease culminates in intensity and the greatest number of fatal cases occur. There is another period, viz., the months of January to April, during which the disease is also very prevalent and fatal, but not to the same extent as in October to December. But the fevers of January are generally a continuation of the fevers which prevailed in the latter part of the preceding year. They abate generally in February, get intensified in March, and begin to decline from May. June is the healthiest fever month of the year.

Areas of severest mortality.

The areas which suffered with the greatest severity during the year were the following:—

Central Circle.

24-Pergunnahs.	Dinagepore.
Jessore.	Rungpore.
Múrshidabad.	Maldah.
Nuddea.	

Western Circle.

Bankura.	Hooghly.
Bírbhum.	Howrah.

Eastern Circle.

Dacca.	Chittagong.
Mymensing.	Noakhally.
Furídpore.	

Chota-Nagpore.

Hazaríbagh.

In the Orissa circle the disease did not cause much mortality, the more prominent and fatal diseases being cholera and bowel complaints.

Special particulars regarding fever.

It has been calculated that forty thousand million cubic feet of mud are yearly brought down to the Bay of Bengal, suspended in the waters of the Ganges and Brahmaputra rivers. Bengal proper has been gradually formed of this mud, which largely consists of animal and vegetable matters imperfectly decomposed, with a minor portion of mineral and earthy matters. The former (learnedly called *organic debrís*) when exposed to the sun's rays after the fall of rain, or after the subsidence of the rivers, continue to decompose, the moisture and the resultant gases rise in the air and give malarious fevers to those who are unduly exposed to its influence, or who are weakened by abstinence or fatigue, or chilled by a wetting or by night dews or fogs, without due protection against internal congestions and their sequences.

When assimilation of food, healthy repair of the system, and a full and natural depuration by normal excreta go on, moisture and malaria have little or no effect; but let the former be diminished or imperfectly performed, and let the latter be insufficient or vitiated, and the person becomes susceptible and affected. Suppose the healthy standard to be ten and susceptibility to malarial fever be seven; in the former case the activity of the secretions will throw off the malaria or it will be rendered innocuous; in the latter case it occupies the system and grows into ague attacks. These two conditions, with varying ratios as to decomposing mud and moisture in the former, and bodily health in the latter, will, I think, account for much of the prevalence and exceptional escapes from fever attacks in different places and persons. Cultivation of the land by crops certainly takes out of the soil the decomposing debris in question and renders the land healthy. Let the land be fallow or become jungly and coated with layers of rotting leaves, and the reverse occurs. Drain the land so that the rain runs quickly off, or keep the sub-soil water so far from the surface soil that the super-soil does not remain damp, decomposing and evaporating, and healthy people are the result. If there be silting up of rivers, khals, and streams, so that these become chains of shallow pools in which the mud that has been brought down in the rains is largely deposited, exposed, and evaporated, and fevers of more or less intensity supervene, even though these river-banks, hollows, or plains be quite bare of all vegetation.

Examination of unhealthy localities necessary.

A comprehensive and comparative consideration of the villages and tracts that are notoriously unhealthy, with those that are the contrary in each district, is a desideratum worthy of working out in detail. I have been prevented doing so during the year under review, but so far as I have visited and inquired, the foregoing conclusions have held good.

The much dreaded Terai (its name indicates dampness) is again becoming inhabited and healthy, just in proportion as the soil is cultivated and the decomposable material in it taken out. September to December are, however, still dangerous, and much and fatal fever prevails then along the whole Terai frontier. The Sub-Terai districts are improving, though they suffer in like manner, but to a less degree. Here goitre, cretinism, and spleen enlargement prevail to a considerable extent. As regards the more central districts of Bengal, all of which are crossed by old river-beds, which still flow and overflow in the rains, we have fevers, endemic and severe, in proportion to the surface dampness and evaporating moisture from exposed debrís. It would be much too tedious and uninteresting to give instances of these. They are many, and are most marked in the districts north-east of the Ganges. In the towns along the chief rivers, the water of which flows throughout the year, we have less fever as a rule—the houses are on higher ground and better built, the people have purer drinking water, and are generally better protected against climatic changes. The exceptionally healthy state of fishermen is, I believe, owing to their muscular activity and large fish food. They have usually a cover against rain, and a dry sleeping place in their boats. Again, the moving water moves the air above it, diffusing and rendering it purer. These are the great advantages of a life on board a river boat or steamer over a residence on land. The mouths of rivers are as unhealthy, if not more so, than the drying and silting-up old river-beds. Here the

exposed depositions from the denuded higher lands are greatest, the damp is nearest the surface, the drainage is least, and the drinking water brackish. Here the moving tides cleanses the shores to some extent and keeps the air in motion, but the damp and the malaria, and the resultant fever and spleen after the rains, are great and very general. In going through the Chittagong dispensary I was surprised to find June to be the most feverish month in the year. It was accounted for thus—In the earliest rain of May and June (*chota bursat*), a good deal of debris comes down the Sungu and Karnafuli rivers and are spread out in the open *deltas*, these are south-west of the station. It is at this time that the south-west monsoon blows strongest and brings up the damp and malaria to the people. While at the end of the rains the wind blows in the opposite directions and carries them off to sea.

Fever as affected by the moon's revolutions.

There is a point regarding fevers that is rarely touched on, that is, their seasonal periodicity. Doctors Balfour, Masongood, Radcliffe, Forbes, Winslow, Mead, Day, and Ronald Martin all believed in this. Dr. Balfour, who long and carefully investigated the point, concludes that every type of fever in India is affected by the moon's revolutions; Dr. Day that the greatest effect and severest attacks are at the equinoxes and at the new moon, and next at the full periods, and that relapses are commonest at these times. One surgeon laughs at the idea; so did I till I read up the subject, and till I actually met the cases at Berhampore, when they were accompanied most frequently by scrotal congestions during the febrile paroxysms.

Characters.

Assistant Surgeon O. C. Dey writes thus:—"The disease known to natives as "sajore" fever is characterized by its periodicity, its occurrence under the moon's phases and its peculiar association with India. It is not met with in the Punjab, North-Western Provinces, or Behar, but in particular localities in Lower Bengal. It manifests itself chiefly in males and occasionally in females. It affects all consitutions, strong and feeble, and all ages, old and young.

Seat and symptoms.

"It implicates the true secretive structure of the testes and its appendage, as well as the cord in males and the mammary glands in females. It is generally one-sided, hence called *eksara*. It occurs and recurs every fortnight at full and new moon periods, neither earlier nor later than this by two or three days. It is ushered in with lassitude, intense muscular pains, and pains in the loins and groins, by chills and rigors followed by sharp febrility and considerable tenderness along the spermatic cord and vessels. These are generally swollen and œdematous, and there is great heat, vascularity and tumefaction of the scrotum.

Duration and termination.

"The attacks last three or four days and then subside The testes become gradually reduced in size and resume their normal shape; but many become larger and larger year after year, terminating in hydrocele, elephantiasis of scrotum, or abscess. In a few sero-purulent fluid exudes from the inflamed scrotum, and contributes to the speedy diminution of the œdema. Examples are seen likewise of individuals who remain exempt for months or years after a single attack, and then become subject to repeated paroxysms. In females one or both mammary glands become inflamed. There a sense of weight and aching pain, associated with fever.

Cause.

"The causation is involved in obscurity. The disease is seldom discoverable among the English and Native gentry who live in the same place and drink the same water with those who are affected by it. Connection is said to exist between this periodical testitis and the bore or tidal wave. I cannot throw any light on the relationship. I believe that the popular notion, that the moon enacts an influence, is supported by facts.

"In an article in the *Indian Medical Gazette* of 1st July 1866, Dr. Moore dwells at length on the lunar influence over malarial fevers. How far this alone engenders and perpetuates the periodicity of the malady is a problem yet to be solved.

Treatment.

"I have tried anti-periodics, quinine, arsenic, strychnine, but they failed to prevent the recurrence of the disorder. The patients, however, did not steadily persevere in their use."

In thinking through the subject, and seeing the effect of ærial moisture in determining fever attacks, it struck me that during spring tides, that is, at new moon periods, when the water encroaches to its highest and ebbs to its lowest, the greatest amount of moist, decomposable debris is exposed to evaporation, which, rising in the air, may pass far beyond the tidal range. Dr. Meadows meets these at Chittagong; Dr. Green and Dr. Cowan at Comilla; and Dr. Ghose largely at Rungpore It is curious that the late Dr Balfour met them first in Cooch Behar, which is just above Rungpore. The proposed explanation may not be the correct one, still the subject deserves further attention.

Effect of bad drinking-water

That the drinking-water of our towns, villages, and road-sides is very largely contaminated by animal and vegetable life in their earliest forms, and that these, imbibed into the stomach, give rise to disease usually febrile, there can be little doubt. It is with great regret that I cannot print and exhibit the many microscopic objects found by Dr. Wilkie in the Burdwan fever village tanks. Dr. Buchanan Baxter, of King's College, in experiments on microzomes, found that "according to the quantity of quinine, so was the development of these germs prevented, and

as soon as these animalculæ, when formed, were liberated from the inhibitory influence of the quinia, they resumed their vital properties and multiplied almost as rapidly as usual." Regarding the relative antiseptic properties of the four cinchona alcoloids, he found "quinine equal to quinidine, next cinchonidine, and last, though not far off, cinchonia." "It is a singular circumstance," he adds, "that this order corresponds to that in which these alkaloids are arranged in the report of the Madras Cinchona Commission of 1868, not with reference to their *antiseptic*, but to their *antiperiodic* power, as determined by clinical experience." The report establishes :—

1. That quinidine equals quinia as a febrifuge.
2. That cinchonidine is only slightly less efficacious.
3. That cinchonia, though somewhat inferior, is still a valuable remedial agent in fever.

"This agreement," he continues, "may possibly be due to coincidence. If not, it seems to afford some countenance to the zymotic theory of pabedal miasm, or that it does not oppose it. It realy shows that the one property is in some way correlated to the other; it does not prove their identity."

There is certainly a large field ready at hand in Bengal in which to work out the power of this water germ factor in producing malarial fever. Dr. Wilkie's drawings of the animalculæ he found in the wells and tanks in and around the fever-affected Burdwan villages, are a good beginning, and well worthy of permanent record. I am unable to have them lithographed, for the Surveyor-General, who lithographed these for my predecessors, refuses to do them for me without an order from Government. I have not time to obtain and get these done.

Burdwan fever.

Regarding the Burdwan fever, I must leave Drs. French and Wilkie to detail their opinions. The former has been two years in charge of the district and has seen most and the worst cases of the fever, and visited nearly every village in Burdwan. He is, besides, an able and experienced officer, who was a long time in a fever hospital at home, and therefore well acquainted with, and accustomed to, the course and appearance of typhus and enteric or typhoid fevers, and his opinions deserve the greatest consideration. Dr. Wilkie has had the advantage of working with and under Dr. French, though a short time only (June to February last), in Burdwan. He has had an admirable scientific training at home, and is as wise, careful, and as exact an observer, as he is truthful and judicious in recording the results of his reading and observations.

Dr. French's abstract of the places and numbers affected every fortnight in the year are much too long for insertion. Under the head of Burdwan, in Section V, I have given the summary of Dr. French's observations, in which Dr. Wilkie entirely coincides.

It is impossible fairly to curtail Dr. Wilkie's report; the first part of which forms Appendix I to this report, and the remainder of which is submitted in original. What he has seen and what he has not, what he cannot explain and why; what he attempts to explain and is not proved, can only fully be got by reading the whole report; and no one can read it, however far he may disagree with it, without commending and admiring the thorough honesty and candour of every sentence in it.

I visited Burdwan in May and in August last, and went through several villages with Dr. French, seeing such cases as were in the police and dispensary at the time. I have read up all I can find on the subject, and I certainly concur with Drs French and Wilkie, whose charts and cases show that the disease is purely malarious, and neither typhus, typhoid, nor relapsing fever, and therefore not contagious. I need not go over the grounds for this belief, but present the report as it is.

The cases and the most interesting descriptions Dr. Wilkie has given of the villages he visited, the surrounding hedge and water-plants, and the microscopic drawings of water animalculæ, and such of the maps and charts as cannot be printed with this report, may be held in reserve and given to any officers specially deputed to investigate the fever at any future time.

Regarding Dr. Wilkie's theory of the gradual elevation of the fever affected tracts from east to west, the whole history of the formation of the Gangetic delta shows that elevations only occurred by depositions from above These delta rivers flowed at first into the lowest channels. When these channels had silted up and their beds and banks had become higher than the intervening ground, they cut into lower channels and kept to them till they also became high ground. The old beds became chains of pools. Wherever the fall was greatest, their scour was considerable, and hollows or deeper portions were left. These are the long, straight, or curved khals, bíls, &c. Where there was extra width or breadth for the stream, there deposition occurred and shallows showed themselves. These are the most productive rice lands still liable to inundation. Where streams joined, their currents were impeded, and the extra debris that was thus brought together settled layer upon layer, and left low elevations on which villages were often built, surrounded by lower ground where good crops were obtainable.

Mr. Wickes, the Irrigation Engineer of the Bhagiruthí, reports that, "the bed of this river is higher than that of the Ganges, and judging from the toll returns and the ratio of traffic in the dry and wet seasons, the Bhagiruthí, Matabanga, and Jelinghi have deteriorated in the last 50 years," but adds "it is quite possible that these may alternately deteriorate and improve again according to the changes (which are great) in the main Ganges."

Berhampore has been drained, not into the *Bhagiruthi*, on the banks of which it is situated, but away into *Gabra Nulah*, seven miles to the eastward, a clear proof of elevation in the bed and banks of the former.

Regarding the *Damuda* and the *Ajai*, Mr.. Whitfield, the Irrigation Engineer, writes :—" The general bed of the *Damuda* is rising, that is silting up. The levels taken are of too recent a date to be relied upon as data of permanent change, but the fact of the banks being below the level of the bed of the Damuda, and that river itself being, as it were, on a ridge, are proofs of a change having taken place within no very remote period; and that the same process is still in operation is undoubted. As to the Ajai it may be said to be very similar to the Damuda. This silting up process is evident from the many abandoned river beds, and from traditions of considerable rivers flowing where they have not existed within the memory of the present generation. That Burdwan has materially elevated within the last century there is no evidence, but that the present site is on a higher level than at a former period is clear from the alternate layers of sand and soft micaceous silt found within 10 feet of the surface in some places. The inference I draw is, that the Damuda, the Bhagiruthí, or Hughli and Ganges alternated in spilling over the country, the last greatly proponderating."

I conclude, therefore, that, since these rivers have been embanked, and spilling over the country prevented, a special and exceptional *elevation of the fever tracts* has not occurred. I cannot but believe that, had there been up-heaval it would have favored health and not disease; and yet the fever is distinctly malarial and connected with, if not entirely caused by, moisture evaporating from a decomposing surface or subsoil. I can only understand this extra subsoil water evaporation to arise, not from land elevation, but from river elevation above intervening land, and the consequent filtration outwards of this high-level water towards the intervening low ground, and its evaporation in and round the villages there situated. Both the practical engineers referred to say—the former, that the alternate river silting depends on changes in the main Ganges—the latter, that the Damuda, Bhagiruthí, and Ganges alternated in spilling over the country, the last greatly proponderating. Now, the Matabanga is farthest east, and being nearest the Delta was first affected, and Jessore, therefore, first felt the fever; next the Jelinghi, which affected Kishnaghur; then comes the Bhagiruthí, and Burdwan and Hughli suffer; lastly the Damuda, and Bankura and Midnapore have the the worst fever cases

This source of the sub soil moisture alone reconciles the fact of moisture being present, and yet the ordinary drainage of interfluvial spaces keeps unchanged. Mr. Whitfield records his " experience that the country is not in a worse condition regarding drainage than it was a quarter of a century ago at least." It quite accords too with Dr. French's observation to me that, those villages closest to the Bhagiruthí were not affected, but those some distance inland. The former would be on higher ground. And again, though some villages on comparatively high ground were affected, yet they had always low and damp ground near or around them. His decision that the Burdwan fever is a misnomer, " the endemic fever of lower Bengal" being its proper term, is correct.

I fervently hope with Dr. Wilkie that the fever has gone for good, but I fear that as these river alternations will go on, only remissions are to be expected, and that from Noakhulli to Kejari we shall have malarial fevers of more or less intensity with all their complications—spleen cases especially.

BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

Gross mortality.

During this year 31,240 deaths were recorded to have occurred from bowel complaints, viz., 4,711 in the urban, and 1,773 in the rural areas of the selected tracts, and 1,020 in the town, and 23,736 in the rural divisions of the provincial circles. In 1873 the number of deaths registered amounted to 28,320.

Comparative mortality.

The relation which the casualties from this cause bore to the total mortality from *all* causes, is shown in the subjoined table in comparison with 1873 :—

	1874.			1873.		
	Town.	Rural.	Combined.	Town.	Rural.	Combined.
Selected areas	12·87	5·94	9·76	10·40	7·44	8·86
Provincial circles	12·00	5·51	5·64	...	...	6·11
Entire province	12·71	5·56	6·18	...	...	5·69

Making allowance for the fact that this disease is in many cases not properly diagnosed, as much of it is accounted for under the head of cholera, and very many cases termed diarrhœa are really the sequelœ of fever, it appears on the whole that the disease prevailed with greater severity in this year than in the preceding year, the preponderance of increase existing in the town areas.

Time and cause of prevalence.

Bowel complaints, consisting chiefly of dysentery and diarrhœa, prevail particularly in August and September, and during the cold weather in January, February, and December.

The prevalence of this disease, and the fatality that attends it, are prominently due to the climatic influences of the above-mentioned months, acting on the poor population who, for

the most part sleep on the ground, wear wet and insufficient clothes, and drink impure water. It is also in a great measure brought about by errors of diet and inordinate eating after partial starvation. This occurs pre-eminently in the Orissa circle. Here they gorge themselves with indigestible and deleterious food, after extreme exhaustion and semi-starvation during their long journies. Pilgrims live chiefly on *chabena* or parched gram and rice, and have long to wait at river-sides before they can be crossed, in the rains especially. They lie on the damp sand in the interval between arrival and the time the boat leaves.

In Pooree the mahapurshad or holy food given to pilgrims has year after year been found putrid, large quantities of it having been kept over from the previous festival. It turns rancid and rotten, and where it does not give cholera, gives diarrhœa and dysentery.

The custom of natives washing their bodies just before, and wearing wet dhoties while eating, chills them and tends to febrile and bowel diseases to a grave extent.

Areas that suffered most.

The districts which suffered most from this disease, mentioned in the order of the severity with which it prevailed in them, were—(1) Lohardugga; (2) Cuttack; (3) 24-Pergunnahs; (4) Balasore; (5) Howrah; (6) Midnapore; (7) Sarun; (8) Patna; (9) Pooree; (10) Serampore; (11) Chumparun; (12) Gya and (13) Singbhum.

INJURY.

Gross mortality.

The registered deaths from violence during the year amounted in the town areas to 843, in the rural areas to 18,626, and in the combined areas to 19,469, against 15,512 in 1873. Of this number the selected areas furnished 1,458 cases, viz., 666 from the town areas and 792 from the rural areas.

The casualties from each class of injury stood as follows:—

	Town.	Rural.
Suicide	93	2,056
Wounds	175	1,185
Accident	309	7,491
Snake-bites and killed by wild beasts	266	7,894

Suicide and deaths by snakes and wild beasts.

Of the above only the cases of suicide and the destruction caused by snakes and wild animals need be noticed. The relation which these bore to the total mortality from violence is shown below:—

	Suicide.						Snake-bites and killed by Wild Beasts.					
	Deaths.			Ratio.			Deaths.			Ratio.		
	Town.	Rural.	Combined.	Town.	Rural.	Combined.	Town.	Rural.	Combined.	Town.	Rural.	Combined.
Selected areas	76	72	148	11·41	9·09	10·15	192	240	432	28·82	30·30	29·62
Provincial circles	17	1,984	2,001	9·60	11·12	11·10	74	7,654	7,728	41·80	42·91	42·90
Entire province	93	2,056	2,149	11·03	11·03	11·03	266	7,894	8,160	31·55	42·83	41·39

It will be seen that above half the mortality from violence is caused by suicides and snakes and wild animals.

With reference to suicides, the males furnish 4·30 per cent. of the total mortality from them and the females 6·73 per cent., showing that the female sex seeks self-destruction on a larger scale than the male sex.

OTHER DISEASES.

Gross and comparative mortality.

The registered mortality from diseases other than the foregoing amounted during the year to 56,618 against 45,694 in 1873.

The proportion which the casualties from this cause bore to the total mortality from all causes is—

		Deaths.			Ratio.		
		Town.	Rural.	Combined.	Town.	Rural.	Combined.
Selected areas ...	1874	7,814	4,019	11,833	21·35	13·46	17·81
	1873	5,625	4,747	10,372	18·75	14·65	16·62
Provincial circles ...	1874	538	44,247	44,785	6·33	10·41	10·21
	1873	......	......	35,322	......	......	8·82
Entire province ...	1874	8,352	48,266	56,618	18·50	10·49	11·21
	1873	......	......	45,694	......	......	9·87

Indicating that the prevalence of and fatality from diseases under this head were greater than in the preceding year, the preponderance of increase being in the town areas.

SECTION IV.

PERSONAL PROCEEDINGS.

I JOINED my present appointment on the 18th May last, and on the 23rd commenced inspecting some of the districts in Bengal.

In May Dr. Wilkie was started on his Burdwan fever inquiry, and then, under Government orders, I visited the famine districts of Durbhunga, Tirhút, Chumparun, Soopool, Purneah, Julpigurí, Dinagepore, Rungpore, and Maldah, inquiring into the state of the health of the people and the sanitary state of the relief works and poor-houses. Separate reports were submitted for each circle visited of the general observations and suggestions that presented themselves or occurred to me in connection with this duty. This tour occupied me from May till August. I was again ordered to re-visit the worst districts before the final closing of relief works. In going up I took Húghly, Burdwan a second time, Múrshidabad, Rajshahye, Bhagulpore, and Monghyr, and in returning took Chupra, Shahabad, and Buxar, which occupied me till November; after which Nuddea, Pubna, Jessore, Serampore, Howrah, and Chittagong were visited, which brought me to the close of the year. The Behar jail commission work (results already with Government) and this report have occupied me since. In all I was out 146 days, travelled 3,354 miles, viz., 1,965 by rail, 1,854 by road, and 535 by water, and visited and inspected 154 towns and villages.

Places visited.

Observations relating to famine districts visited.

A short abstract of the observations noted in my former and latter tours through the famine districts follows :—

In the former, begun in May, Burdwan, Tirhút, Chumparun, North Bhagulpore, Purneah, Julpigurí, Rungpore, Dinagpore, and Maldah were visited; in the latter, starting in August, Húghli, Burdwan, Múrshidabad, Rajshahye, Bhagulpore, Monghyr, Tirhút, Chumparun, and Chupra were gone through.

In the first, I found Ramnuggur in North Chumparun, Mudhúbunní in North Tirhút, and North Bhagulpore and North Purneah to be the worst districts as regards disease and condition of the people. Here there were extra bowel diseases, dropsies, sloughing ulcers, the presence of pregnant women in the hospitals, and orphans or deserted children in the poor-houses; in all the other districts the people were largely anæmic and some emaciation also prevailed. In the former, particularly Mudhúbunní and North Bhagulpore, the able-bodied men had, in the cold weather. gone away to seek labor and food. I was told they chiefly crossed the Ganges to the Monghyr side to obtain work in cutting the rubbee crops there; they thus left the women, the old, the feeble, the young, and the diseased at home. The stronger of these crowded our relief works; the others remained in their homes, or sought food in our poor-houses. These places were farthest away from large towns and main roads; they were thus more isolated and difficult of access, and hence it was, I believe, that their previous want affected them so much and so long

In these out-of-the-way-villages I found 50 to 75 per cent. of the people anæmic and emaciated; nearer to large towns and main roads there were 15 to 25 per cent. so affected; while in the Sudder stations these were under 10 per cent.

The planters, zemindars, and villagers were loud and unanimous in their opinion of the necessity there was for the free distribution of rice to the people. They told me that before the golahs were opened, the people had begun to collect together, to call on those zemindars whom they supposed had rice in store, begging for food, and threatening that if it was not distributed they would burn the stores in question. Messrs. Tripe and Gibbon of North Tirhút and Chumparun stated that these fires had begun, and that they quite ceased as soon as the Government golahs were opened. Except a few accidental village hut fires none were afterwards heard of.

That pregnant women, unable to work for their food at our tank, road, and bund-making works, and unable to get food any other way, were forced into our poor-houses, particularly in the Ramnuggur and Mudhúbunní circles, there to await their confinement and remain till fit for work again, and that orphans or deserted children should have sought refuge and sustenance in our hospitals, proved how real was the scarcity, how closely relief pressed on it, and how necessary it was that preparations for a large sickness and mortality should be rapidly completed.

The people of Belsund, Bongong, and Poopree, and the planters there, told me that but for the measures adopted by Government, a greater mortality than that of 1866 would certainly have occurred this year among the people. They said that cholera and dysentery followed on the people eating bad and insufficient food, and that during the five months that ensued on the failure of the rubbee crop that year, at least three out of four in every village there died, some of the villages were entirely deserted, and many of the dead remained unburied.

This fact, and the presence, in this northern tract from Ramnuggur to Purneah, of sloughing ulcers, dropsies, and extra bowel diseases, made us run up a double set of hospitals in every circle, one for ordinary and one for contagious diseases. The Medical Department pushed in an ample supply of medicines, which were divided into three, one lot to be massed in the head-quarters stations, one to be sent to out-circles, and a third to be carried about by the native doctors from village to village.

Native doctors were obtained abundantly from all parts, Madras on the one side to Punjab on the other, and distributed where the need was greatest. Six extra English surgeons too were specially deputed to the sub-divisions or districts where pressure was greatest. The insanitary state of relief centres and great works of towns and villages was pointed out and remedied as far as possible.

Here I must revert to the outlying villages to which there were no roads, only field paths interrupted by streams and nullahs, and therefore difficult of access; in these were left the old, the feeble, and the diseased. Here it was that the plan of sending the food direct across country, and distributing it in every village where want or suffering showed itself, met an urgent difficulty and prevented an amount of disease and death that must have been very great and would probably have been little heard of. It was in these villages, deserted by the able-bodied, that I found as far as 75 per cent. under-fed, and that the food distribution was most important and most beneficial. It was here that the native doctors did most good; they went from house to house, treating the sufferers in their own homes: and when cholera or small-pox showed itself, the surgeon of the district or sub-division was soon on the spot, extra native doctors were quickly at work, and each case was separately treated and stopped on the spot where it arose. Cholera broke out in every one of the distressed districts, yet in no instance did it become a general epidemic. Wholesome food and prompt treatment prevented its spread.

The Royal College of Surgeons at home, anticipating as large an amount of sickness and mortality as in previous famines, desired a special deputation of scientific medical officers to investigate the condition of the people and the extraordinary sickness and mortality ensuing on the scarcity. A circular, suggested by the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, was sent to every Civil Surgeon, ordinary and extra, in Bengal, calling for a weekly report on the health of the people, that in the event of extraordinary disease appearing, he and Drs. Lewis and J. D. Cunningham might at once visit, examine, and report on whatever disease or condition prevailed.

No such investigation turned out necessary; the Civil Surgeons made but one report all the season through, which may be thus epitomized:—"No scarcity unrelieved, therefore no extraordinary sickness. Cholera in sporadic form mastered in its own homes. No deaths from starvation. Health of the people improving or better than usual."

The deputation therefore never came.

In the visit to the districts previously noted and now just completed, I found no pregnant woman in an hospital or poor-house in the places where they had been previously; where sloughing ulcers had been, now those that remained were healing; no one was gangrenous. These are proverbially slow of recovery. Fevers, cholera, dropsies, and bowel diseases had decreased to an unusually small number in every district; but more extraordinary still, the endemic fever that had for years past broken out every August in Burdwan, Húghli and Bankura, is so far entirely absent. Though enfeebled by previous disease, not only was want, but also special disease, prevented by the timely and free distribution of food, fortifying and protecting them against the malaria, from which they in previous years succumbed so largely.

Our many extra hospitals have been little used. Had we the usual amount of rainfall in July, August, and September, and had the diseased and emaciated not been fed and treated in their own village homes, but been allowed to crowd into our central hospitals, no matter how much and how carefully these had been organised and attended to, an enormous increase of disease and largely fatal results must have ensued.

In my last round through the worst, or what had been the worst parts of Tirhút and Chumparun, I found the people averaging 6 per cent. anæmic, and in the centre stations 4 per cent.—a condition which I consider is better than their usual health. It must be admitted that the gangs of the poorest had then been broken up and the worst cases had separated each to his own village. The planters and people acknowledge, however, that they could not remember a year when the villagers had been so healthy, and when sickness and mortality had been so little, and attributed it to the full and perfect arrangements for feeding the poor and those wanting food.

Cattle disease, too, was unusually absent. The people of Dinagepore and Rungpore, feeling the scarcity last cold weather, had sold about half their cattle, at half usual prices, to men who came for this purpose from the districts further eastward, expecting large numbers at cheaper rates. In these districts the cattle were very healthy. In Tirhút, where the bullocks were hard worked, massed together, and exposed to all weathers, small-pox or *gooti* did break out, particularly about Poosah; those that died were buried, the rest were isolated and recovered. The fatality was inconsiderable.

I have lastly to note what was done with the orphans. I regret I cannot give the numbers of these, nor the comparative numbers of those diseases treated last and this year. These can be given, but not so immediately as the submission of this report requires. The orphans were collected together at the sub-divisional circles; fed with milk at first, afterwards with diet suited to their digestive powers. They were clothed, kept clean, and in some instances, as at Muddehpore, they were taught, being formed into a school.

Relatives were sought for, and such as would and could support them received them; respectable and capable men received a few others, the rest were forwarded (a few in Ramnuggur and Mudhoobunnee have yet to be sent) to the sudder stations for final disposal by Government.

A eunuch attempted to entice away an orphan girl at Nawabakhur in North Bhagulpore, but was detected and prevented by the Magistrate. Others were disposed of by the circle officers with injudicious carelessness and without orders. These were sought for and recovered as far as could be, and more wisely consigned, where possible, to those who could guarantee a proper support and a moral bringing up.

Results of district inspections.

The results of my other district inspections are incorporated with the remarks under the heads of Registration in Section 1, and of sanitation of each district in Section III.

These visits were much too hurried for exhaustive inquiry or detailed reports. However, every point of moment was discussed along with the Magistrate and the Civil Surgeon, as each portion of town or village was inspected.

Sanitation of the Port of Calcutta.

During the year, in addition to the famine reports already alluded to, I furnished to Government a report on the arrangements for the sanitary supervision of the port of Calcutta, the necessity for a port surgeon, and what his duties should be.

Courtesy of officers in districts visited.

In no instance have I to complain of a word or an unpleasant difference between me and the district officers. Nothing could be greater than the courtesy and consideration I received while I observed, compared, and gathered up the many and various threads of the important duties entrusted to me.

SECTION V.

PRINCIPAL TOPICS OF INTEREST IN EACH DISTRICT.

Contents of this section.

THIS section contains a concise sanitary history of each district in relation to general health, specific prevalence of disease, how far they were influenced by climatic and other causes, and the chief sanitary improvements effected during the year, gathered from the reports of the Civil Surgeons and Magistrates, and supplemented by observations made by me during inspection tours.

Sanitary defects and their remedy.

Here I would note that the reports of former years, commencing with that of 1868, have very comprehensively dealt with the sanitary defects of the districts with regard to water-supply, drainage, conservancy, disposal of the dead, and other sanitary malfeasances which entail sickness and curtail life. These reports also indicate what has been done year by year to remedy these defects. The present report shows this year's progress and requirements.

It is better to put the local health, climatic conditions, and sanitation together under each district, than to deal separately with them. We have tried to be brief and to record only the practicable.

Sanitation of municipalities.

The following intimation was sent to each Magistrate regarding the sanitary working of municipalities:—

"The value of sub-committees of one or two Municipal Commissioners with the Civil Surgeon locally to inspect all changes before the municipality sanctions them, so that future insanitary states may be prevented, has not been acted on.

"A few active Magistrates keep their towns in fair order, taking advantage of fires to widen streets and improve drainage, preventing malposition and overcrowding wherever these caught their eye in time; but, as a rule, townsmen build, extend, fill up lanes and choke drains with refuse, make cesspits close to wells, dig wells in cesspits, without even first asking and obtaining municipal sanction. Houses in ruins and waste places used as latrines are not taken up by municipalities, cleared away, and kept clean, as they should be.

"In one case the drainage of a chief town was not made a famine relief work, because the Civil Surgeon did not know in which direction to run the water, and the Executive Engineer had not taken the levels.

"Want of funds is doubtless an important cause of small progress in sanitary improvements; but evils that can be prevented without expense are not thought of or enforced, as they should be.

"The greatest item of expenditure in most municipalities is the police establishment. In many cases this might be diminished considerably, leaving a larger margin for improvements than is possible under present arrangements.

"When the Sanitary Commissioner visits a station, he should see what changes and requirements are needed, and submit them to the Magistrate, who is Chairman of the Municipality. In a few cases the Civil Surgeon is made Vice-Chairman; this is a matter of choice; but I think it a good plan, for he certainly should have the health of the town at heart, and as he is oftenest through the town, streets, and lanes, and has the care of the sick, whose disease have their origin in faulty sanitation, he ought to see insanitary changes in time, to prevent, or, if not, yet to have them removed by municipal authority.

"Executive Engineers of districts are, I believe, *ex-officio* members of Municipal Committees. I know they tender advice whenever it is asked, and even give plans when their time and office establishment can be spared. In fact every Collector has at hand all the elements for successfully working his municipalities in Sudder Station, the medical and engineering skill of which can be obtained for Sub-divisional Officers as they require them. They could be equally utilised for the improvement of any specially unhealthy village in any part of his district.

"The question of subsoil drainage is more important for Bengal than for any other province in India. Besides its receiving the drainage of the eastern and largest portion of the Himalayas on which the rainfall is measured by feet, there is the custom of making large tanks in and around every town. Where the tank is deep, fish abundant, surface water prevented, washing and bathing prohibited, entrance and the sides kept free from vegetation, the water is wholesome, and the neighbourhood cool; where the contrary obtains, the stagnant water becomes fœtid and injurious. Again, where the water has to be hoarded up at the end of the rains by shutting sluice-gates or damming drains, the neighbouring subsoil becomes water-logged, rank vegetation excessive, the houses damp, and the people unhealthy.

"While this draining of the subsoil has been neglected in some places, it has been most beneficially attended to in others, of which Berhampore is the chief, so far as I yet know of all mofussil towns; but, as a rule, our conservancy must begin at the surface, and as it becomes perfect, the subsoil and water-supply will claim their proper attention more generally.

"I quite concur in the suggestion to abolish cesspits; were each house compelled to use a fœcal can, and every two or three houses to have a refuse tub, and a sweeper appointed to clean and carry away and trench twice daily those of ten houses in the larger towns, cesspits and choked drains, abominable waste places, and well contamination would quite cease, and yet a great saving of expense effected to the people. As it is, most shopmen and town residents have each to employ a sweeper at a cost varying from Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per mensem, with some food and other petty perquisites; even then the work is imperfectly done, for were each house proceeded against by the municipality for having dirty and offensive houses, drains and compounds, or for committing nuisances, few would escape. But were each house to give only 8 annas monthly for having the cans removed, tubs cleaned, and their contents properly disposed of by municipal authority, the sweeper would be fairly paid, and the people free from the possibility of a fine or other punishment. This has been done in Burdwan, and might be elsewhere.

"I doubt the advantage of turning Military Cantonments into ordinary municipalities. The decisive way in which a Commanding Officer, on the report of his principal medical officer, compels house-owners to keep every part of their compounds, their servants' houses and latrine arrangements clean, and prevents every man becoming a nuisance to his neighbours and the community, is worthy of imitation by most municipalities. It is a subject that should have a committee of both sides to arrange in detail: for the difficulties noted would be greatly increased if Municipal Commissioners trenched on the just authority of Commanding Officers in their own cantonments.

"As to drains, there should be none whatever connected with any house for any purpose than carrying off rain-water; there should be no sewage, except what is emptied into the can or tub previously alluded to, and therefore no subsoil contamination close to buildings. Square-shaped and covered masonry drains are wrong, and shallow open ones right; but the exact material of each must be left to the municipalities themselves."

Improvement in sanitation during famine.

Very great advancement has been made in the sanitation of municipal towns during the year. The famine has largely extended, in a most practical manner, a knowledge of what is needed and how it can be done, to Magistrates as well as to medical officers. From those, especially the younger of them, thus early brought into contact with sanitary working on the most extensive scale, we expect the greatest good in the towns and districts to which their future labors are to be given.

Impediments to general sanitation and the remedy.

Monetary difficulties largely prevent the rapid fulfilment of evident improvements. Engaging in projects too large for the means at the disposal of municipal officers, and running into debt, seems to me the worst possible way out of the difficulty. Burdwan, for example, is saddled with a lot of machinery and a considerable debt, which quite stops all progress for years to come. There is an excuse, further, in the urgency of their diseased state no doubt. But the dead-lock this line of action comes to, in the long run, is a thing to be avoided. Were a system pursued of getting the best and cheapest mode of drainage for example, and begin with the worst localities, and year by year do as much as the means will admit of, the encumbrance of debt would not be incurred, and real progress made The same with conservancy. I fear there is much and expensive eye-wash in this being done in most towns. So many carts and sweepers traverse the town and clear the main streets of the most innocent refuse, while the latrine system of the poorest, who least object to their use, is neglected entirely. This involves filthy house sides, lanes, tank sides, cesspools, and contaminated drinking and washing water. Nothing like getting a plan and pursuing it steadily. So with the drinking water. Better wells, or separately enclosed tanks, deep enough, and with clean steep banks, so that no rank vegetation either stretches into the water or becomes first the latrine of the people and, after a shower, to become their drinking-water also. There is often an unnecessary raid against jungle vegetation. Except where it is used for defœcation, or where it is so dense that the leaves fall and rot beneath, it is not unhealthy, but the contrary, as it takes up decomposing material from the ground, absorbs carbonic acid gas, and gives forth oxygen. The practice of cutting down all jungle in the rains and allowing it to rot where it grew is extremely objectionable. These should be cut before and after the rains; and if in the rains, all that is cut should be carted away out of town. The removal of fœcal matters, and their burial in trenches serves largely to purify the air of towns.

Best sanitary projects.

Of all the places visited, Mr. MacDonnell has most improved the town of *Durbhunga* by new and wide streets, open ghâts, filled up swamps, and improved tanks.

The largest drainage and the most necessary has been effected by Messrs. Wavell and Wickes in *Berhampore*.

For systematic improvement of drinking-water and clearance of jungle Mr. Stevens of *Kishnaghur* stands first.

Commilla has the best kept tanks and main roads.

Monghyr disposes of its night-soil most effectually; the trenched ground renting at Rs. 27. per beegha, for which but Rs. 5 is paid.

Burdwan latrines are the best, though they are the most expensive.

Filtered water for *Dacca* is the largest, and a most beneficial project at present in hand

The following officers submitted excellent and complete reports:—

Dr. French of Burdwan.	Dr. Meadows of Chittagong.
„ Hutchinson of 24-Pergunnahs.	„ Cullen of Motihari.
„ Smith of Dacca.	„ Barker of Birbhum.
„ Hill of Pooree.	„ Thornton of Shahabad.
„ Bose of Furidpore.	„ Bensley of Nuddea.
„ Ghose of Rungpore.	„ Wilson of Manbhum.
„ Shaw of Mymensing.	„ Russell of Chuprah.
„ Stewart of Cuttack.	„ Shircore of Murshidabad.

No report has been received from Dr. Webber of Dinagepore, and a report of only West Tirhoot, by Dr. Gayer, was received.

BURDWAN DIVISION.

General health.

Burdwan.—Better than last year. *Cholera* visited almost the entire district. In March, April, and May, particularly in the latter month, it prevailed with great intensity in the Burdwan, Mungleoote, and Jehanabad circles. In the other months the cases were not many. It was remarked that while fever was at its minimum and while the subsoil water was rapidly receding, cholera increased to its maximum severity, and that when these conditions were reversed the disease declined. Mortality: town 1·16, decrease ·85; rural 1·48, increase ·47; combined 1·46.

The subjoined statement by Dr. J. G. French shows the number of cases of cholera admitted into the endemic dispensaries and the deaths during each month:—

Months in 1874.	Burdwan Circle.		Jehanabad Circle.		Mungulcote Circle.		Total for the district.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
January	6	...	5	1	6	2	17	3
February	37	12	12	3	22	5	71	20
March	59	19	33	16	63	18	155	53
April	54	21	35	10	131	45	220	76
May	62	26	13	4	456	81	531	111
June	81	25	14	5	293	84	388	114
July	150	18	5	2	223	64	378	84
August	21	9	87	19	115	34	223	62
September	8	...	18	4	32	10	58	14
October	4	...	10	...	11	...	25	...
November	7	2	10	4	6	...	23	6
December	1	...	14	3	58	14	73	17
Total ...	490	132	256	71	1,416	357	2,162	560

The following table, compiled from the Police returns, shows the months in the order in which most cases of cholera occurred, and the mortality in each month of 1874 as compared with the previous year.

Months in 1874.	Number of deaths in 1874.	Deaths in 1873.
May	1,108	99
June	755	116
April	534	368
July	198	137
March	159	561
February	95	308
August	70	104
December	37	2
November	19	1
January	4	375
September	3	18
October	......	1
Total ...	2,982	2,090

Small-pox prevailed in a more or less degree throughout the year. A severe outbreak occurred in Sonamokhi, and a few scattered cases in other parts of the district. A very few cases again occurred in November and December. Mortality: town ·64, increase ·64; rural ·06, increase ·04; combined ·10. *Measles* also prevailed in the hot season, but not severely. A noteworthy fact was that a widespread outbreak of *opthalmia* occurred in July at Kandra, Puttia, Mungleoote, Kungar, and the adjoining villages, and at Kurnan—extending over a radius of 26 miles. It abated in October and disappeared in November. At Kandra it prevailed so severely as to necessitate the opening of a dispensary at that place for the relief of the sick.

Fevers.—Dr. French furnished the following summary of the Burdwan fever of 1874 :—

"As regards fever, the most healthy month was May, next June, and next July. The most unhealthy was November, next December, and January."

"The fever in 1874 differed from that in 1873 and 1872 in the following points :—

(*a*). "The fever season commenced earlier in 1874, but more imperceptibly, and the progress was more gradual or slow.

(*b*). "The type was much milder, and there was a large proportion of ague and less of remittent fever.

(*c*). "The low or malignant remittent of previous years was rarely met with, and complicated fever was not so common.

(*d* . "The fever season was a little later in getting to its maximum.

(*e*). "The mortality was much lower than in previous years.

(*f*). "The sudden and severe outbreaks in villages of former years did not occur in 1874."

On the subject of atmospheric phenomena contemporaneous with the prevalence or subsidence of the fever, Dr. French observes—

"In those months when the barometer is low and steady, when the temperature is high or moderate, when the daily thermometric range is, at its maximum, or falling from that maximum, when the humidity of the atmosphere is at its lowest, or rising from its minimum, when the prevailing wind is westerly, and when the subsoil water is farthest from the surface fever is less prevalent, and the type is milder.

"On the other hand, when the barometer is high, or rising from a previous low state, when the temperature is low, or beginning to fall after the rains, when the thermometric range is at its lowest and beginning to rise from its minimum, when the humidity of the atmosphere is high, and particularly when the air begins to dry rapidly, as in November last, when the prevailing wind is north or north-west, and when the subsoil water is nearest to the surface or beginning to recede, fever is at its maximum, and the type severe or fatal."

The effect of the cyclone is thus noted by Dr. French :

"The most remarkable meteorological circumstance during 1874 was the cyclone of 16th October. On the afternoon of the 15th the wind was north-east; towards evening the wind began to rise from this direction until about 9 or 10 o'clock, when it became very violent. The greatest violence of the cyclone was in the early morning hours of the 16th, and at this time the direction of the wind was as near as possible due east. About 5-30 or 6 o'clock, A.M., a pause occurred of about an hour's duration (some say quarter of an hour), after which the storm again began to blow, but this time from the west. About 9 A.M., I observed that the wind was coming from the south-west, but during the greater part of the second part of the storm (which ended about noon of the 16th) the wind came directly from the west. This second half of the storm, though violent, did not attain the fury of the previous east wind. The storm was throughout accompanied by rain, which, when measured after the cessation of the cyclone, was found to have fallen to the amount of 7·43 inches. Many very large trees were uprooted, and others broken. The great majority of these pointed to the west; but several, and some of these of large girth, pointed to the south-west. Very few pointed to the east, and they were of small size (young trees, bamboos, &c.); in fact, the furious east wind that had just before prevailed had blown down all the trees capable of being blown down. Nor had the west wind the strength of the east. Much destruction of property took place throughout the district. * * * * * * The area of the greatest destruction was from Panaghur in the west to Mymaree in the east, and from Cutwa in the north to Gourhatti in the south, *i.e.*, the greater part of the district.

"There has been, since the cyclone, a most notable increase of fever all over the district. The increase has been specially marked with regard to the number of fresh cases, or 'cases of new fever,' as they are called in the reports of the inspecting medical officers. At the same time the type in the great majority of cases, both old and new, is intermittent, though remittents are increasing at some places.

"After the cyclone, no perceptible difference in health was observed among the Europeans in the station, the police, or prisoners in the jail. The increase of fever and sickness was ascribed to—

(1*st.*) "Recent development of fever poison.

(2*nd.*) "Nervous depression of people from losses sustained.

(3*rd.*) "Exposure to cold, wet, and privations.

(4*th.*) "Sleeping out in the open, instead of under shelter, as nearly all the small huts were blown down.

"I spent the night and day of the cyclone in a mud hut in the village of Paltea, and I can testify that the poor people suffered from the last three circumstances."

"Dr. Wilkie wrote :—'I think that the great increase in the number of fresh cases points to a recent development of fever poison. If so, the number of fever cases, and especially of fresh fever cases, ought to rise very much in November.'"

Dr. French continues:—

"Ever since I came into the district I maintained the opinion that the 'Burdwan fever' was only an exaggerated type or malignant form of the ordinary endemic fever of Bengal, and similar to that observed in marshy places and other unhealthy tracts. I am further of opinion that the observations for 1874 have set the matter beyond all doubt. I am shortly about to leave Burdwan, but I wish again to place on record my convictions that, no intelligent or well-informed physician can mistake the type of the fever, or diagnose it as any other than that which hitherto has been known by the name of malarious or marsh fever. Even if a single case had never been watched and diagnosed, the number of spleen cases in the fever-stricken tracts show this. In 1874, an excellently qualified officer (Surgeon D. Wilkie, M.B., C.M.) was deputed to investigate the type and cause of the fever. In his report, No. 20 of the 25th October last, he wrote as follows:—

Diagnosis.

"'I have neither seen or heard of any case presenting symptoms differing from those of ordinary malarious fevers. The health of the district has been wonderfully good as compared with what it was in former years. In fact, there has this year been no "Burdwan fever" at all as yet—no fever sufficiently striking in its characteristics to attract special attention, or to be worthy of a special name. I believe there is good ground for the hope that the special causes which of late years produced a type of malignant and pernicious fever have, in the Burdwan district at least, ceased to operate, or are ceasing to operate, and that until such special causes shall again come into operation Burdwan will have no more than the normal or usual amount of Bengal fever.' It will be observed that Dr. Wilkie corroborates my observations and the opinions hitherto expressed by me.

"I believe the time has now come for a reorganization of the relief operations, and for the withdrawal of Government from the whole cost of the maintenance of the dispensaries.

Future arrangements for the district.

"Instead of having a large number of dispensaries dotted all over the district, I believe a certain number of self-supporting dispensaries, to which people from all parts can have access, will be quite sufficient. I am now setting about this reorganization, as I have already obtained offers of subscriptions from certain localities. What I propose to do is as follows:—

(*a.*)—"To continue the present system up to 31st March.

(*b.*)—"From 1st April to close the dispensary in every village, the inhabitants of which refuse to contribute to the maintenance of the institution, exclusive of the salary of the Medical Officer and cost of Europe medicines.

(*c.*)—"To re-arrange these self-supporting dispensaries so that they may be accessible to every villager in the district.

(*d.*)—"To reduce the number from 43 at present to about 24 or 25 for the year 1875.

(*e.*)—"To close the medical store (which in 1874 cost Rs. 4,828-3-6, exclusive of medicines and instruments), and to supply the dispensaries with drugs for a period of six months.

(*f.*)—"To oblige every village contributing, to lodge in the Government treasury six months' subscriptions in advance.

(*g.*)—"To have two inspecting medical officers for the district instead of three, and to appoint to these posts assistant surgeons instead of the high-salaried surgeons.

"This plan, if I can successfully carry it out, will suffice and work well up to 30th September or perhaps longer; but, if the fever should again break out next season, it may be necessary to open a few temporary dispensaries on the present system in the unhealthy villages. The saving to Government during the six healthy months will be so great, that I am sure it will never grudge the cost of these few temporary dispensaries, should a necessity for opening them arise.

"The following table shows the number of monthly admissions and deaths from fever, &c., in the endemic dispensaries in 1874."

Months.	Fevers.		Spleen.		Dropsy, Anæmia, and Œdema.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
January ...	34,989	65	20,419	33	1,765	18
February ...	33,573	47	17,822	40	1,503	20
March ...	32,274	47	18,738	35	1,523	22
April ...	25,823	60	14,676	41	1,314	14
May ...	22,049	46	14,819	28	1,146	19
June ...	20,155	31	12,890	31	939	13
July ...	24,074	46	11,968	37	1,298	26
August ...	26,127	45	11,095	25	1,393	28
September ...	34,886	80	12,112	45	1,372	32
October ...	41,067	108	15,557	25	1,409	25
November ...	60,113	144	19,390	47	1,393	20
December ...	38,658	86	18,937	49	1,315	28
Total ...	392,049	805	187,323	446	16,367	265

With regard to Dr. French's suggestions regarding rendering dispensaries self-supporting, the Commissioner and the Magistrate write as follows:—

Remarks by the Magistrate.

"He (Dr. French) has already made some progress in obtaining subscriptions for some of the proposed self-supporting dispensaries, but I fear there will be a great difficulty in keeping the subscribers up to their promises when their first interest in the scheme has subsided. Realizing subscriptions is very up-hill work, and defaulters are many. At Bood-bood, for instance, they have to pay one man to dun the others to pay. The subscribers simply will not pay without being systematically and repeatedly importuned for the money. However, I fully admit Government cannot be expected to go on for ever maintaining dispensaries at the public cost."

Remarks by the Commissioner.

"The subject of reducing the local dispensaries and making them wholly or partly self-supporting must be dealt with separately and independently. Under the new rules a guarantee is taken for the punctual payment of the promised subscriptions from one or more reliable individuals, and the Government officials are thus spared the trouble and annoyance of collecting subscriptions from house to house."

During the year, under orders of the Government of India, on the suggestion of the Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department, communicated through the Government of Bengal, a scientific enquiry into the pathology and causation of the fever prevailing in this district was set on foot. The investigation in question was entrusted to, and conducted by, Dr. Wilkie. and I have received his report on the subject, the first portion of which forms Appendix I to this report, and the remainder is submitted herewith in original.

It appears, however, that, as the fever had subsided, Dr. Wilkie's services were no longer required, and that the question is to be taken up again, when the disease clearly re-appears, by Drs. Cuninhgam and Lewis, in connection with similar enquiries on the same class of fever which they are making in other districts.

Climatic conditions.

Already dealt with above.

Sanitation.

Nothing new undertaken. The water-works are to be abandoned for want of funds. Additional land for burial of night-soil is to be taken up, the present one—the municipal garden—being insufficient.

General health.

Bankura.—Very good. There was a marked immunity from disease, notwithstanding the scarcity. *Cholera* was stated to have occurred mostly in the towns and villages frequented by pilgrims. Mortality: urban 1·37, decrease 7·97; rural 1·76, increase ·12; combined 1·73. *Small-pox* was present up to the end of September. Mortality: urban 6·46, increase 5·86; rural ·53, increase ·45; combined ·93.

Climatic conditions.

Hottest months: March 99°, April 105°, *May* 109°, June 102°, July 94°. Coldest months: December 78°, *January* 77°. Rain distribution more regular, which had the effect of allaying the anxiety that was felt with regard to scarcity. Total fall 47·34: greatest fall in June 5·49, *July* 15·18, August 14·72. On the night of the 15th of October a severe gale occurred.

Sanitation.

Several new tanks and roads were constructed in the interior. Ravines and waste places near tanks in Bishenpur and Bankura were filled up. A separate building for treating contagious diseases was constructed in Bankura, and charitable dispensaries were established at Bishenpur by the Municipality, and at Ajoodia and Degpar by wealthy zemindars.

General health.

Birbhum.—Better than in the past three years, notwithstanding scarcity. *Cholera* was present throughout the year, and prevailed in a severely epidemic form, not known for many years, from March to June. It broke out in January, seven miles south of the sudder station, spread rapidly till it had extended to the extreme south and south-east of the district. Towards the end of March it appeared in the west. In April it attacked the northern portion of the district. In May it was present in all parts of the district, and at its height in more than a hundred villages. In June it continued to rage and caused heavy mortality, but towards the end of that month it declined, although sporadic cases occurred throughout the remainder of the year. The congregation of ill-nourished persons at the relief-houses, and of large gangs of coolies employed on the roads and on relief works, in no slight degree facilitated the spread of the disease. The Magistrate is of opinion that putrid water and unripe fruit helped to foster the epidemic. This outbreak was severe, sudden in attacking, erratic and rapid in movement, very fatal, and not amenable to treatment, 60 per cent. of the attacked dying. Mortality 5·74 per 1,000; increase 4·62. *Small-pox*, generally mild in type—though many cases of the confluent form occurred during the hot months—prevailed in the district, in some parts extensively, where more than 8 per cent. of the attacked died, and in other parts to a limited degree. It was

stated to have been originated and fostered by inoculation. Mortality ·75 per 1,000; increase ·58. The malarious *fever* of the last year continued to prevail in the southern and eastern parts of the district during January to March, but with mitigated severity. It then declined, and was lowest in July. It broke out again in August in the south, and by September extended to the east, and gradually affected the northern and central portions of the district, culminating in intensity in November. At this time it assumed a severe type, and was often remittent in character. Some of the cases were attended with sloughing ulcers in the mouth; others had brain, lungs, and liver complications, causing death in a few days. The mortality was very high, particularly in the northern part of the district, 11·48 per 1,000; but lower than last year to the extent of 3·60 per 1,000.

Climatic conditions.

Mean barometric pressure of the year 29·55°. Hottest months: March 97°, April 108°, *May* 110°, June 102°. These months were unusually dry with least humidity. Rain above average, and well distributed throughout the year. Total fall 69·80. Months of greatest fall: June 14·28, July 7·18, August 10·87, *September* 21·63, October 7·34. A severe hailstorm took place on the 1st of February during a heavy gale, which caused great damage and destroyed much of the vegetation. On the 16th of October a cyclone passed over the district, uprooting trees and unroofing houses, and added greatly to the severity and fatality of the fever then prevalent.

Sanitation.

In Soory town a tank and two wells were dug. In the sudder station roads were opened out and seedlings planted in the south-western quarter and near the cutcherry. In the interior, as relief works, roads were metalled; one hundred and twenty-seven miles of road were constructed; new tanks dug, and old ones cleaned out and deepened.

General health.

Midnapore.—Unsatisfactory. *Cholera* is endemic to this district, and cases are met with at all seasons. But in October, immediately after one of the severest cyclones that ever passed over the district, the disease became epidemic and lasted to the end of the year. It is remarkable that a similar outbreak took place and caused heavy mortality in 1864 after the cyclone of that year. The epidemic of this year first broke out in a large bustee inhabited by palkee-bearers in Contai, and spread to the neighbouring quarters of the town. It prevailed more extensively in the overcrowded and ill-kept portions of the town, and attacked principally the poorer classes, among whom it proved very fatal. The temperature of the year was very high, and, owing to want of rain, every well and tank in the town was nearly dry; and yet the people resorted to them instead of to the neighbouring river. After the rains had set in, and the water-supply was purified, the disease disappeared. Mortality: urban 11·87, increase 10·32; rural ·63, increase ·23; combined ·77. The *fever* of this district did not prevail this year with the intensity that marked it in former years. It was present in the north-east in the area on the borders of the laterite country, extending from the large village of Chundrakona to Sreemuntpore, bordering on the Jehanabad sub-division of Burdwan. In the east it spread from Panchkoora to Protabpore, but prevailed with great virulence on the line of country between Narajole in the west to Panchkoora. The line of country between Debrah to Pingole in the south suffered less this year than in 1873; but the disease spread south-west of this tract towards the southern bank of the Cossye river, eight miles from the Sudder station. The extensive tract of laterite country, on which stands the station and native town of Midnapore and several villages of considerable size, appear to have escaped the severe visitation of the disease, which was found to prevail always in alluvial soil, but not in purely laterite tracts. In its progress towards the south the disease was much milder in type and more amenable to treatment. In some quarters of the district it seems to be dying out; notably in the large and populous village of Dasspore, where it first broke out in the cold weather of 1870.

Dr. Mathew, the Civil Surgeon, does not concur in the view of Dr. Jackson that the fever is propagated by human intercourse. He instances the town of Midnapore, where hundreds of people had fled from the surrounding villages that were suffering from the epidemic, yet this crowded and by no means clean town escaped the fever. But the Magistrate, Mr. Harrison, does not agree with Dr. Mathew. He says—"I do not see anything in this district to confute his (Dr. Jackson's) views, while there is much to confirm them. It is plain, in the face of the case, that the progress of the fever is directed by other agencies besides contagion; no amount of intercourse will divert its course eastwards, and no barrier has prevented its progress westwards. Again, no intercourse has as yet enabled it to attack any place within a belt of 50 or 40 miles of the sea-coast; but assuming that other agencies, which appear to be of some natural character beyond human control, determine its general progress, there are many facts to show that contagion accelerates its march. In every instance that I can call to mind, the outposts, if I may so say, of the fever have been places on roads and constantly traversed by traffic. In general, it may be said that the year 1875 will be a critical year as regards the fever; 1874 would have been so had it not been obviously an exceptional year for the fever everywhere in this district at least. By the end of 1873 the fever had marched up to the laterite and attacked two places on it, Anundpore and

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Ruskoondoo. In both of these, especially Ruskoondoo, the attack was, as described by Dr. Jackson, very severe while it lasted, but much more transient than in the low country. In 1874 the fever remained at the foot of the laterite; even Ruskoondoo and Anundpore suffered slightly, if at all. The endemic even made signs of turning the southern flank of the laterite—a movement which, if pronounced, would be very significant. But, on the other hand, there were more faint indications of spread over the latirite in other places, and it may be that the only reason why they are so faint is that the fever generally was in suspense. The present year will, as I said, be the critical one; and if the endemic again fails to gain a foothold in the town of Midnapore, and along the line of laterite running north from it, the whole of which has been now for 15 months in immediate contact with it, it may be inferred that this soil is at least adverse to its spread, if not altogether fatal to it"

Regarding Chundrakona, Mr. Harrison furnishes the following lamentable account:—"Chundrakona lies in the north-east. It is the second largest town in the district, and at the time of the census contained over 21,000 persons. It was attacked with the fever in 1872, if not in 1871, but not badly; in 1873 it was attacked very badly. To add to its distress, the greater part of the population consists of Tantees, whose trade has declined badly, and hence pecuniary loss has been added to sanitary disasters. So much have these continued calamities affected the town, that at a census which I had taken in the beginning of the year, it was found that the population had fallen below 15,000—a result which is in no way surprising to any one who has seen the town. Chundrakona is still affected, and about 500 persons, mostly old cases, receive medical relief at the three dispensaries in it every day; but the health of the place is on the whole improving, and new cases are not very numerous." Mortality from fever: urban 14·95, increase 6·35; rural 5·58, decrease ·60; combined 5·70.

No report was received regarding *small-pox.* Efforts to make vaccination self-supporting are continued. A body of ex-inoculators have the district divided among themselves, and perwannahs to vaccinate have been granted by the Magistrate to them. Amateur vaccinators are not prohibited, but the ex-inoculators obtain the bulk of the work. The only expense incurred is for supervising vaccinators. Mortality from small-pox—urban ·12, increase or decrease nil; rural ·12, decrease ·03; combined ·12.

Climatic conditions.

Records incomplete, owing to the instruments having been destroyed by the cyclone that occurred on the night of the 15th October. This cyclone was one of the severest ones that ever swept over the station. It was accompanied by a rainfall of 11 inches, and caused much damage and loss of life. At Contai, principally, the people suffered much from exposure at first, and then from overcrowding. The tanks were filled with decomposing matter. A large quantity of rice was damaged, which the people shortly after consumed, and this caused much sickness, specially a large increase of dysentery, diarrhœa, and dyspepsia.

Sanitation.

A watercourse which passes through the hât of the town, and the bank of which was an open sewer, was cleaned out, embanked, and tanks made at intervals. A crying evil is want of good water-supply during the hot months. Owing to the nature of the subsoil, the water sinks with great rapidity in all the shallow wells and tanks at this season, and this putrid water causes great sickness among the people.

General health.

Hooghly.—Good. *Cholera,* in epidemic form, commenced at Balagarh in February and ran its course towards Pundooah, where it was severe for a short time; in Bansbaria and Hooghly it was present in a mild form. A few cases of sporadic cholera also occurred in February and March at Chinsurah Mortality: 4·89 urban, increase 2·74; rural 1·23, increase ·93; combined 1·58. *Small-pox* visited the district at different times and places. In November, Chandernagore was severely visited, and at Meercula and Bansbaria a few cases were of the confluent variety. Mortality: ·11 urban, increase ·06; rural ·06, increase ·03; combined ·07. *Fever,* chiefly of the quotidian and tertian types, prevailed in August, September, and October. A few cases of remittent fever were also met with, some of them complicated with hepatic derangement. Mortality: urban 17·74, increase ·60; rural 6·58, decrease 2·55; combined 7·65.

Climatic conditions.

Hottest months: *April* 94°, May 93°, March 91°, July 90°. Coldest months: *December* 72°, January 75°. Total rainfall 42·37. Months of greatest fall: February 4·06, May 5·22, July 6·37, August 4·08, September 6·43, *October* 8·34.

Sanitation.

Within the town, many private owners of tanks had them re-dug, widened, and otherwise improved during the famine when labor was cheap. The extensive drainage works connected with the Dancoonee Tallah were completed during the year. This canal effectually provides for the rapid flow of water, and the result is that a large tract of the country,

which was formerly the centre of much disease and mortality, has become healthy. Irrigation and increased crops also obtain.

General health.

Serampore.—Better. Sickness and mortality were less than in the last year, caused specially by the dying out of the *Burdwan fever* and the absence of other epidemics. This improvement in health was the result of the following important sanitary improvements that had been completed during 1873, viz., the construction of the Damoodur canal, which drained the subsoil of the villages situated in and around the Damoodur marsh, which is 23 square miles in extent; and the opening of the Surusutti khall at its origin in the Damoodur. This had been closed for 30 years, and, in consequence, rendered the villages near it unhealthy Mortality: urban 8·97, decrease 3·71; rural 5·06, decrease 2·18; combined 5·43. *Cholera* in sporadic form was present throughout the year. About two-thirds of the attacked died. At Chundeetollah thana it was most prevalent. The disease was brought there by travellers and destitute people, who go along the old Benares road, which passes through this thana. Mortality: urban 1·74, decrease ·63; rural ·64, increase ·16; combined ·75. *Small-pox.*—Only a few cases of this disease occurred at Badaibatti and Serampore, and it was believed to have been imported from Calcutta. Mortality: urban ·02, decrease ·02; rural ·02, decrease ·02; combined ·02.

Climatic conditions.

Hottest months: March 94°, April 100°, *May* 104°, June and July 92°. Coldest months: *December* 75°, January 81°. The season was comparatively dry, there being deficient rainfall. Total fall 54·45. Months of greatest fall: February 3·97, June 7·14, July 6·89, August 9·39, *September* 11·98. Part of a cyclone passed over the district on the night of the 15th of October.

Sanitation.

In the villages new tanks were dug and old ones filled up or cleaned out. Within municipal limits, the drains of half the village of Rishra, which had silted up, were re-opened. There is but one public latrine in Serampore, and that is farmed out to a man on the condition that he keeps it clean. He acknowledged to getting Rs. 9 monthly from those who frequented it, and yet he keeps it in such a filthy state that the people of the town have tried over and over to get it removed. It ought to be kept and swept, and dry-earth used, by the municipal establishment. The night-soil was trenched *en masse*. The offensive effluvia arising from the pits were almost unbearable. Shallower and longer trenches, and plenty of earth applied, are all that is necessary to prevent this.

General health.

Howrah.—On the whole, good. No epidemics, either of *cholera* or *small-pox*, occurred. Mortality from cholera: urban 6·80, increase 2·12; rural ·61, decrease ·23; combined 1·56. Small-pox: urban ·16, decrease ·12; rural ·01, decrease ·01; combined ·03. Fever: urban 23·28, increase 5·45; rural 3·08, decrease ·97; combined 6·19.

Climatic conditions.

Hottest months: April 95°, *May* 96°, June 93°. Coldest months: December and January 95°. Total rain 51·23. Greatest fall, June, 4·37, July 6·36, August 9·46, September 9·71, *October* 13·54. A cyclone occurred on the 16th of October.

Sanitation.

A large number of tanks were excavated, and very many others were enlarged and otherwise improved. There was a suggestion to drain the swamp known as the Rajahpore jheel, lying between the Kana Damoodur and the Surusutti, for the improvement of the health of the people there, who suffer largely from fever, but no action appears to have been taken in the matter. Latrines few, but good. Drains too deep and expensive. The drainage stagnates in them and becomes offensive. The Government engineers should contour the town gratis, and then its drainage should be systematically carried out every year and as much done as the means will admit of. Registration very good here.

PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

General health.

24-Pergunnahs.—Fair. *Fever*, *cholera*, and *small-pox* in epidemic forms, and bowel complaints, were notably absent during this year in comparison with other years. The *cholera* that did occur was confined within certain limits. There was a comparative freedom from the disease in January, followed by a gradual increase month by month until May. From June to November there was a decrease, but in December it increased in intensity, threatening to become epidemic in the current year. The sub-divisions of Barriepore and Diamond Harbour suffered most. Mortality from cholera: 1·93 urban, decrease 2·21; 1·64 rural, increase ·25; combined 1·67. Small-pox: ·09 urban, decrease ·13; ·05 rural, increase ·02; combined ·05. Fever: 13·37 urban, decrease 6·58; 14·46 rural, increase 7 38; combined 14·35.

Climatic conditions.

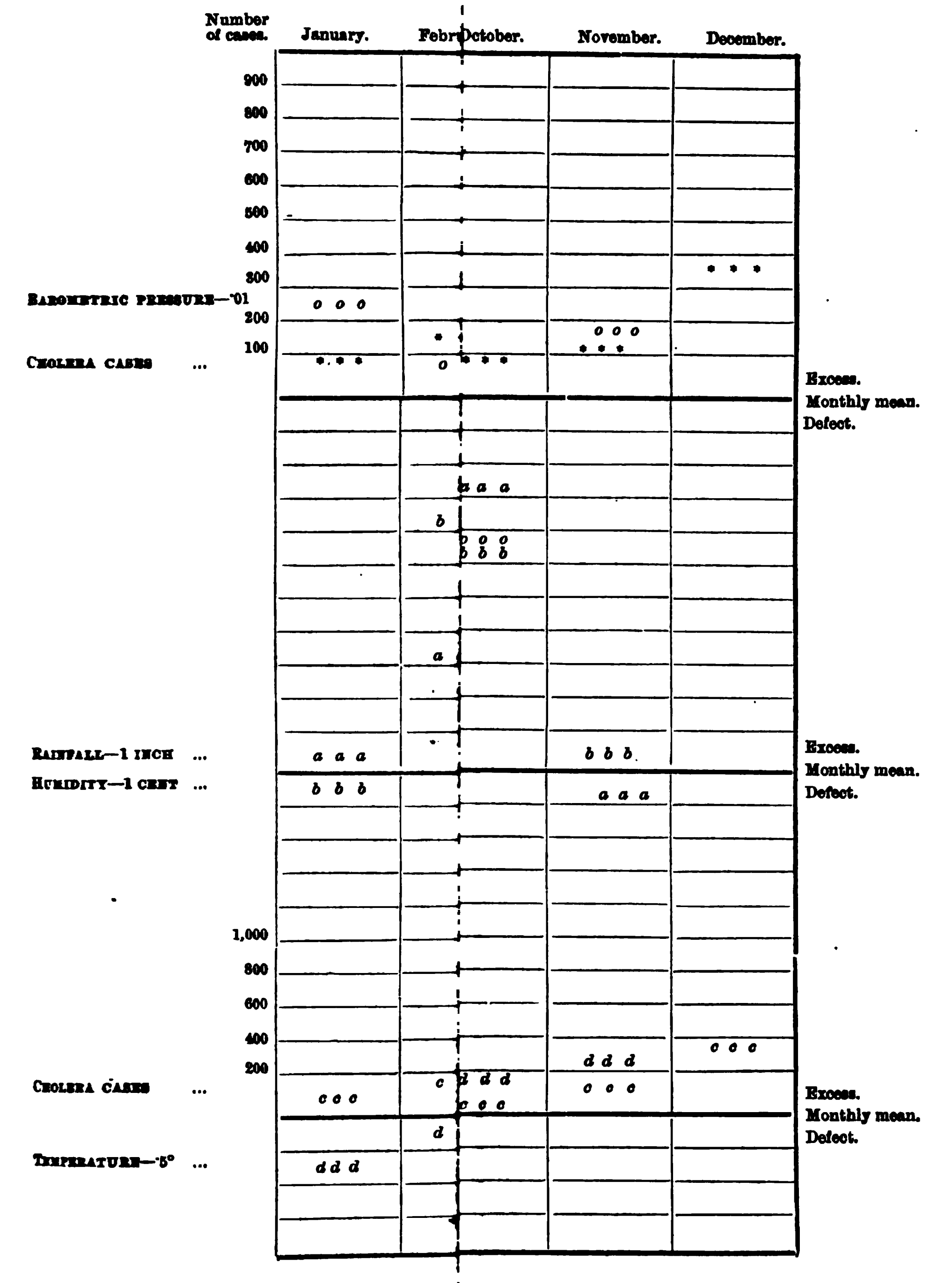
The connection between the occurrence of cholera and certain fixed meteorological conditions is thus illustrated by the Officiating Civil Surgeon:—

Table showing the excess and defect in the Barometric pressure, in the Temperature, Humidity and Rainfall (1874) *in comparison with the monthly means of* 16 *years—(Calcutta).*

		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	REMARKS.
Barometric pressure	Excess ...	·024	·008	...	·014	...	·047	·052	...	·035	...	·018	...	Abstract of observations for December not received.
	Defect ...	...	...	·024	...	·046	...	...	·005	...	·043	...	...	
Temperature ...	Excess ...	...	...	...	·9	1·4	...	·7	·1	...	·3	·5	...	
	Defect ...	·7	·8	1·9	...	...	1·0	...	...	·2	...	..		
Cholera, as reported in the District Returns. Number of cases		96	163	419	976	923	494	196	141	78	60	186	354	
Humidity ...	Excess ...	..	7	...	5	1	3	...	2	2	6	...	...	
	Defect ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rainfall ...	Excess ...	·58	3·01	·81	·93	...	...	...	...	1·78	3·25	...	...	
	Defect ...	...	...	...	...	4·67	5·75	4·30	4·51	...	...	·97	...	

N.B.—Data taken from abstract of observations as received in the Meteorological Office.

Meteorological chart, showing the excess in comparison with the monthly mean temperature of *during* 1874.



ws at a glance the remarkable analogy of lines representing the mean
ter lines representing cases of cholera which occurred in the district during
ence in the mean temperature of half a degree (·5) corresponds very
nce of 200 cases of cholera more or less. The relative comparison of
mean humidity, and mean rainfall, with cases of cholera, is represented

100 cases to a barometric change of 0·01.
100 „ to a change in the rain-fall of 1 inch.
100 „ „ „ humidity of 1 cent.

enerally that the comparison affords considerable proof that the first
a coincides in a marked degree with a certain temperature, a certain
f the air with a corresponding barometric pressure, and that the data of
indicate that a relatively large quantity of vapour in the atmosphere,
e of temperature with corresponding barometric changes, represent, in
nditions favoring the development of cholera. The thermometric line
t extent with the cholera line—as stated of 200 cases to half of a
re—and the anomalies of coincidence might be explained by the other

ences are injurious as far as the sun's rays act on the contaminated mud
but a silt uncontaminated by sewage or otherwise is not so directly
as one would be led to suppose. Profuse and rank vegetation renders
onderbuns far from favorable to health, but the tidal influences, instead
vil, evidently have a beneficial effect in scouring the banks and lower
egetable matter.
ources of the drinking-water of the district are limited to tanks, wells,
and rivers. The quality, as a rule, is very inferior, and very
few of the sources are free from contamination.
an extensive scale, has not yet commenced, and in the specially unhealthy
een accomplished in the way of removing local nuisances. Schemes for
ts of silting of river-beds and for improving roads and bunds which
atural drainage of the country have not yet been promulgated, and the
s which would be required to meet unsanitary conditions of the kind
incalculable.
houses has a special pernicious effect on the inmates, who are more liable
nts than the occupants of houses which are more or less free from damp.
eason there is a tendency to diarrhœa and dysentery amongst persons
whatever form. A cold wind, wet clothing, and a damp mud bed are
and attacks of remittent fever, dysentry, diarrhœa and choleraic symptoms
m exposure during the south-west monsoon. Upper storeys are more
but do not give an immunity from miasma.
health of people located to leeward of marshy and bare evaporating
often inexplicable, except from the fact that ordinary wind currents have
ed movement than is generally supposed. The effect of a *belt* of trees
d villages is no doubt beneficial, and a well wooded country with a
egetation is as beneficial as a bare one is prejudicial to human existence.
cupation in the damp rice fields tends to render them more subject to
l its consequences than the ordinary community. Again, the mehters
l of all classes of the people be most subject to disease, but statistics and
of the members of the castes dispose the supposition. As a rule, the
n more robust and better developed than more favored castes, and
n in many an Indian jail bears favorable comparison with that of crimi-
. There is no doubt that contagious diseases are disseminated far and
alers and from the houses of washermen, butchers, &c., &c., commu-
is a matter of public necessity, and from whose houses small-pox and
n issue with deadly activity. The fatal activity of many diseases
ion is owing to the general conditions under which they live.
. sore teat gives the milk supply to a number of families and the diseased
re contaminates the milk supplied to all. Or, again, the baker's family
disease, and particles, &c., of obnoxious dust may be as leaven in the
s to many persons. It is of some importance to the community generally
hould be exerted over houses in which contagious disease exists, and
f the individual is sacred in one sense, the power to disseminate disease
n the general dealer and his house and belongings be rendered subject

s about the commonest article of unwholesome food which is used in the
ot appear that any special disease is attributable to its use. The use
have some connection with the numerous cases of leprosy in Lower
theory of bad fish as an existing cause of the disease may have some
ffect of scarcity has not been marked, and no disease can be said to have
failure of the rice-crop of last year."

Nuddea.—On the whole, good, as compared with 1873, except that *cholera* occurred in a severely epidemic form. There were two outbreaks of this disease during the year. The first occurred on the 10th of January, gradually increased in intensity, and reached its maximum strength in April. In the first two weeks of May it raged very severely; but after the occurrence of a few storms and heavy showers of rain during the latter part of the month it gradually died out. The second outbreak occurred on the 1st October, reached its maximum strength in November and declined shortly after the second week of December. These outbreaks could not be traced to any special cause. Cases of sporadic cholera were also present in almost every thana, chiefly in Kishnaghur, beginning in January and lasting till the second week of May. Mortality: urban 2·72, increase 1·65; rural 2·68, increase 2·32; combined 2·68. *Small-pox.*—There occurred only a few isolated cases of this disease in some hâts of the district, chiefly in Kishnaghur. Vaccination is gaining ground among the people. Mortality: urban ·03, decrease ·03; rural ·01, decrease ·03; combined ·01. The *fevers*, chiefly intermittent, of this year, were decidedly less and of a milder type. They prevailed as usual from January to July, and again in November and December. During the latter months the disease reached its maximum intensity. From January to April it declines, and after the latter month it rapidly diminishes and arrives at its maximum in July. Mortality: urban 7·81, decrease 1·58; rural 6·05, increase 1·79; combined 6·10.

General health.

The temperature was unusally hot even during the rainy months, July and August being so warm that the crops, particularly those on the high lands, suffered from drought. Highest mean temperature: 94° in April, 96° in *May*, 88° in June and July, 86° in August, and 87° in September. Coldest months: *December* 72°, January 74°. The rainfall was deficient and irregular, six inches below average, and more than usual during the first half of the year, viz., 25·93 against 24·14 in the second half: total fall 50·07. Greatest fall in May 5·61, *June* 11·65, July 5·70, September 10·42. Although the prices were very high, and scarcity existed in some parts of the district, no sickness could be traced to them, and no deaths occurred from starvation.

Climatic conditions.

A new tank was dug in the eastern portion of Kishnaghur town. Systematic drainage and the letting of fresh water to the principal drinking-water tanks is being advantageously carried out. Town latrines are much required.

Sanitation.

Jessore.—Better than other years. No marked sickness or epidemics occurred. *Cholera* was present in numerous parts of the district to a considerable extent. In October it prevailed in the neighbourhood of Magoorah and lasted until the end of the year. During the last months of the year it showed itself in Jhenidah. In the neighbouring village of Sreedhanpore it prevailed in malignant form in October and November. Mortality 1·35, increase ·28.

General health.

The following note by Deputy Magistrate, Babu Ramsunker Sen, on the past health of Jessore, is worthy of record. The *fever* was the same as the Burdwan fever which has now quite ceased from Jessore:—

"After reading up the old correspondence I have been able to glean the following facts regarding prevalence of fever and the remedial measures adopted:—

1. "On the 4th June 1847, the Civil Surgeon reported on the unhealthy condition of the town, but Government on the 30th of that month remarked that a committee was not the best agency for effecting the improvements suggested, and the failure of 1833 was ascribed to the unfitness of a committee for carrying out reforms. In that year Government had expressed its willingness to contribute, but nothing had been done, and things were in the same state as in 1821. Government placed Rs. 3,000 at the Magistrate's disposal for town improvement.

Rs. 3,000 placed at Magistrate's disposal for town improvement, 1847.

"A dredging machine* was proposed to be supplied for improving the bed of the river Bhairab, which was proposed to be converted into a lake in front of the town.

* It never came, however.

The Bhairab proposed to be converted into a lake.

"Tanks were considered not necessarily a permanent cause of sickness. Cutting away some of the fruit trees was proposed.

2. "Mr. W S. Seton-Karr, Magistrate, replied on 8*th July* 1847, that converting the river into a lake would obstruct traffic, that in 1786, or thereabouts, Mr. T. Himkell cut a canal from the Bhairab to the Kobodak, but that the channel had silted up in course of time.

3. "The remedial measures undertaken were urged on the attention of the authorities by Dr. Ross, the Civil Surgeon, who wrote, in November 1846, that the station and jail were very unhealthy during the last week of October and the whole of November. The fever is described as a quotidian intermittent, which, after the first fever from first to fifth day, assumed a continued type, the intermissions being scarcely perceptible. The sickness was solely ascribed to the lateness of the rains and the sudden drying up of the Bhairab, which exposed a large quantity of decaying putrid vegetation.

1846—the fever described.

4. "Mr. Seton-Karr, the Magistrate (22nd November 1847), ascribed the insalubrity of Jessore to the following causes:—

(a.) "State of the river, where for eight months weeds accumulated.
(b.) "Want of ditches and roads.
(c.) "Number of holes containing stagnant water.
(d.) "Dense jungle east, south, and north of the town.

1847—Mr. Seton-Karr's first remedial measure.

(a.) "A weir of bamboos was laid across the river above the station for removing weeds, and burning them up when dry; this was done by convict labor. The banks of the river were found not to be more subject to fever than other places.

(b.) "Convicts were employed for last four months in repairing roads, cleaning, widening, deepening ditches, connecting them with one another, and finally with the river.

(c.) "Holes were filled up by convicts from earth obtained from deserted homesteads; all further digging being prevented (none of these measures required an outlay of money).

(d.) "Rs. 1,300 had been spent in jungle-cleaning and cutting down trees, *i.e.*, plantain, bamboos, and small trees. Plantains were paid for at one anna each; bamboos were cut and uprooted. Rs. 300 were given to jailor for making bricks for bridges and drains.

5. "As an effect of these measures, sickness in bazar and town was reported as much less in the last four months. Dense jungle was said to be the worst cause of unhealthiness, and if the clearances did not improve the health of the place, the cause must be sought for in the soil.

"In December 1847, Government approved these measures and recommended their continuance to Mr. Beaufort, who had succeeded Mr. Seton-Karr.

1848—Mr. Beaufort's reforms.

6. "Mr. Beaufort carried on a crusade against bamboos and plantains without fear or favor, but received no pecuniary aid from the inhabitants. Jungle-cleaning and uprooting were strictly enforced, and the eastern wind was said to promote sickness, the village of Bagchar, south-east, being very unhealthy.

"The station was the only part of the district which was continually unhealthy. Indigo planters in the interior enjoying better health as they lived in the midst of large plains of open cultivation devoid of old tanks. A further grant was asked for the former, Rs. 3,000 having been spent.

Nuldanga.

7. "In this year the Magistrate reported that Nuldanga was a heavy mass of ruins overrun with jungle full of foul tanks and therefore unhealthy. At this place the Rajah of that name resided with his numerous relations and adherents.

Further Government grant of Rs. 1,500 and of Rs. 1,200 from Convict Labor Fund.

1852—summary of Mr. Beaufort's improvements.

8. "On the 26th April 1848, Government sanctioned the Magistrate's proceedings, gave Rs. 46-9-9 in excess of the original grant, and a further grant of Rs. 1,500 was alloted for improvements at Bagchar; and the rents of Saheb Dakhili (Government lands within the town) were made over for town improvement; Rs. 1,200 were given from the Convict Labor Fund for keeping up conservancy carts.

Bazar.

9. I.—"Bamboos and plantains in bazar were cut down, dense topes thinned, streets opened, metalled, and drained, tanks cleared.

Drains.

II.—(a.)—"The Puran Cusba drain cut, which drained off all the water in the European quarter of the town.

(b.)—"Drain from Government School to Pran Nath Chowdhry's house opened, which carries off the water also from that part of the bazar where the carpenters' shops stand. It is lined with masonry as it opens itself to the river near the bridge.

(c.)—"Drains from Nuldanga Raja's house to the river in the eastern part of the town.

(d.)—"Drain along the Baramd road to the river (east).

(e.)—"Two drains north of the river, north of Charity Hospital.

"These operations and jungle-cutting and filling up holes had occupied the convicts for the past two years.

"Kherki, a village in the vicinity of the town, was cleared, levelled, drained and eight or nine drain-bridges were built.

Proposed lake.

"Not advisable; as the country around would then become inundated. The level of the rice-fields being very little above that of the surface of the river water, the drains would be useless.

"The river was proposed to be enclosed by two bunds and changed into a surface drain.

"The Civil Surgeon, Dr. Palmer, called the attention of the Magistrate to the state of the river and the great sickness prevailing amongst the natives. Mr. Toogood, the Magistrate, neglected to carry out the measures of reform, and quarrelled with the Sanitary Committee then established. The Commissioner drew the Magistrate's attention to the representations of the Committee.

Fever, 1854.

"Mr. Beaufort, as judge, called attention of the Magistrate (Mr. Molony) to the neglect of expressed stipulations in the village of Kherki where the ryots were allowed to grow plantains.

1856.

"In October 1856, Dr. Palmer called Magistrate's attention to the state of the river which was causing sickness.

"A dreadful epidemic fever broke out at Moolghar, Baghati, and Baisha, in thana Trimohini, in December 1847 and January 1848 (Magistrate to Sessions Judge, 6th April 1848).

Sickness at other places.
Trimohini, 1848.

"A great sickness broke out here in the year 1836 when the Jessore and Furreedpore road was being constructed by means of convict labor. It was a fever beginning with a headache 'causing internal heat and carrying off the victims in about 10 days.' It continued here seven years and desolated the place. (Westland's report, page 273.)

Mahomedpore, 1836.

"In 1865 a great fever visited the whole of the Jessore district and proved most fatal to the inhabitants. In Magoorah, the sub-divisional officer ascribed it to the silting up of the Joogini Bagni Bil, lying to the north of that place. (Supplement to *Government Gazette*, page 157, 2nd March 1870.)

1865.

"It is said that in 1851 the 'epidemic' fever travelled from Gudkhally (on the Bongong road) to Srenuggur, in thana Ranaghat, whence it attacked Debgram in 1853, travelling thence to Birnaghur in the year 1856.

How the fever travelled to Nuddea.

"From Birnaghur it travelled to Chogda and the adjoining villages, and thence to Kanchrapara and Jaguli, &c. (Supplement to *Calcutta Gazette*, March 2, 1870, page 159.)

"From the above narrative of the operations carried on at Jessore it will be seen that although drainage abated the fever and the general unhealthiness of the people, it did not quell the fever, as it broke out with great virulence in 1854 and 1865.

Did drainage quell the fever.

"The present stagnant condition of the river Bhairab is a fruitful cause of fever and general insalubrity, and until it is cleared, re-dug, and supplied with a strong current from the Pudma, through the Kumar, the health of the town and of the surrounding country will not improve."

Small-pox, like cholera, was present in isolated places, but to a considerable extent. Mortality—·34 per 1,000; increase ·12. The usual *malarious fevers* were not absent. Mortality—10·50 per 1,000; 5·48 increase.

Mean barometric pressure: highest 3·025° in January, lowest 29·562° in June. Hottest months: *May* 88·4°, June 83·3°, July 84·3°, August 83·7°. Coldest months: *December* 65·2°, January 71·1°. The rainfall was deficient during the early part of the season and caused much apprehension with regard to the crops; but this anxiety was removed by the copious falls that commenced from the latter end of August: total fall 53·29. Greatest fall in June 10·45, *August* 10·48, September 8·83, October 6·82.

Climatic conditions.

There are few latrines and these not well looked after, nor are the fœces properly buried. The town is fairly clear of rank vegetation, and has good drains; but the back water that comes down the Chitra and flows up past the station, receives the town drainage, stagnates, evolves putrid gases, and renders the places near it unhealthy.

Sanitation.

RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.

Murshidabad.—On the whole somewhat better than in 1873. Although the known sickness in general, and the recorded mortality, were apparently greater than in 1873, they were not really so, because the increase under the former was due to more cases of illness and disease having been brought to light and treated by the three Madras native doctors, who went about in many parts of the district during the period of distress, and the latter to better registration of deaths. *Cholera* was epidemic, and prevailed with greater or less severity from March to the end of the year. It appeared simultaneously on both sides of the river and in different parts of the district, particularly in the western part, where it was more intense and fatal. In May and June it attained its maximum severity and fatality, about 50 per cent. of the attacked dying. From July there was a decided and gradual abatement. In all, 9,521 persons were reported to have been attacked and 3,444 to have perished; but it was believed that some of the cases

General health.

were choleraic or other forms of diarrhœa. Mortality: urban 3·82, increase 2·31; rural 2·44, increase 1·48; combined 3 82. The *small-pox* that prevailed was a continuance of that which was raging with full vigor in December of the preceding year. It continued to increase in intensity and fatality up to May, when it reached its acme From June there was a steady dimunition to the end of the year. In all, 2,936 cases with 914 deaths occurred. Those places that suffered most in 1873 enjoyed comparative immunity this year. Great aversion to vaccination still exists, particularly among Hindus Mortality: urban 3·51, increase 2·80; rural ·48, decrease ·17; combined ·69. *Fever* prevailed throughout the year, but it was severer and more fatal from March to May, and again from October to December. Burdwan fever has never extended to this district. Mortality: urban 14·33, increase 6·89; rural 11·20, increase 1·68; combined 11·43.

Climatic conditions.

Highest temperature in May 113°; lowest in January 41°. The rainfall was less than the average of several previous years. Total fall 46·76. Greatest fall in September and October 20·85. The embankment of the Bhagiruthee was breached early in September, but as the river was falling at this time, no injury to health was caused by the occurrence.

Sanitation.

The most important work was the completion, by Mr. T. W Wickes, C.E., of a second canal for the improvement of drainage This canal is 3¼ miles in length, commences at the Chultea bheel in the south end of Berhampore, and runs due east to the Gobrah nulla, crossing in its course the Chandú and Bhyla bheels, and empties itself into the Gobrah. The interior drainage of Gorabazar was also greatly improved in connection with the above main drainage scheme. A public latrine and night-soil depôt were constructed on the east bank of the Kulkapore jheel: others are in course of construction. The Civil Surgeon recommends the reservation of the best tank in each village for drinking and cooking purposes instead of using them indiscriminately; but the Magistrate thinks the suggestion cannot be carried out, as the tanks in many villages do not belong to the communities, but to private individuals, and they would resist interference. The sanitation of the Chultea fair is looked after and much cholera prevented.

Dinagepore.—No report received.

General health.

Maldah.—Considerably better than last year. *Cholera* was not epidemic, but prevailed to some extent in May and June in Gazul, Kharva, and Maldah, and again in November and December in Kaliachak, Sibgunge, and Nawabgunge. Sporadic cases occurred in all the thanas except Gorgorabari and Gomashtapore, which escaped altogether. Mortality; urban, ·69, decrease 9·41; rural ·55, decrease 1·34; combined ·55. *Small-pox* hung about the district throughout the year, causing a higher mortality than in the preceding year at Gazul and Kharva, which are the poorest and wildest parts of the district. The disease is endemic to the district Mortality; none in the urban area; rural ·40, increase ·18; combined ·39. *Fevers* were not so general as in former years. They were very fatal in April after the March storms, and in November and December after the rains. The district is low, intersected by many streams. Much of it is under water, and in the drying up periods fevers are general and severe. Mortality: urban 13·84, decrease 2·72; rural 8·77, decrease 3·17; combined 8·86.

Climatic conditions.

Mean barometric pressure 29·5°. Hot weather rather prolonged, hottest months being April 96°, *May* 102°, June and July 92°, August 90°. Coldest months: November 82°, *December* and *January* 73°. Mean temperature 78°. Rain commenced earlier and fell in every month except November and December. Total fall 68·76. Greatest fall in May 3·09, June 8·90, July 11·90, August 4·70, *September* 23·14, October 11·00. Mean humidity ·74.

Sanitation.

Mango groves and banks of river resorted to as necessaries. Several new tanks excavated and wells sunk in different parts of the district for supply of good drinking-water. Road cess committee have taken up the improvement of the Kalindee, which connects the Ganges with the Mahanuddy, and the silting up of which deprived the people of good potable water. Sudder station is kept fairly clean and drained.

General health.

Rajshahye.—With the exception of the western portion of the district and a small patch in thana Singrah, which are high and above flood-level, the district is flat, low, moist, modern alluvial, and channelled by numerous streams which annually overflow into the Ganges, forming or filling up many bheels. The rapidity of drainage depends entirely in the level of the Ganges, of which the ordinary flood-level is considerably higher than that of the district adjoining it, and until it subsides the water has no means of exit. Under these circumstances the district should be unhealthy; the people, however, seem acclimatized to these conditions. *Cholera* was unusually prevalent and fatal this year, unless bowel complaints have been recorded as cholera. The disease was present throughout the year in some part or other of the district. It was severest and most fatal from April to June, and again in January, November, and December. During April and May, when cholera attained maximum intensity, there was

diminished barometric pressure, increased temperature and more than average rainfall. The disease was ascertained to be altogether absent from those thanas which are elevated; and 80 per cent. of the recorded cases occurred in the low-lying, marshy localities, and the remaining 20 per cent. in the lowest marginal portion of the high thanas. Mortality: urban 8·79, increase 7·45; rural 1·88, increase 1·43; combined, 1·99.

In connection with this subject, Dr. Jackson makes the following recommendations, which I beg to commend to the notice of Government:—

"I would strongly suggest that, with a view to the substitution of more accurate data regarding epidemics, in place of the meagre and unprecise information now available, that the Sanitary Commissioner should have prepared and circulated to each civil surgeon small skeleton maps of his district, giving the thana outlines and their numbers; that the physical characters of the district as regards cultivation, level, and population should be roughly filled in once for all, and sent to the Sanitary Commissioner's office for record; and that, year by year, the origin, course, locality, and duration of each epidemic should be clearly depicted on the map and sent in with the annual report. In the course of a few years, the localities specially liable to outbreaks of disease would be thoroughly known, and might be one by one examined and compared. In this way a really useful, practical, and reliable medical topographical map of the province would be built up; and with a full knowledge of the haunts of disease and other conditions, sanitary progress would become possible."

Small-pox.—Not epidemic, but present every month, particularly from January to July. It was mild in type. Mortality: urban 1·79, increase 1·69; rural ·04, increase ·02; combined ·07. There was no special prevalence of *fever*. Mortality: urban 9·77, decrease 13·90; rural 4·05, decrease ·44; combined 4·15. Goitre prevails extensively in Tanore.

Climatic conditions.

Hottest months: April 88°, *May* 92°, June, July, and August 87°, September 85°; coldest months: December 68°, *January* 65°. Rain late and prolonged; total fall 56·05. Greatest fall in May 6·97, June 6·24, July 5·93, August 5·72, *September* 16·39, October 8·98. The inundation of the Ganges subsided slowly. Cold weather humidity above the average. The scarcity was great, but was effectually and speedily met by the relief measures. No sickness could be traced to it, and deaths from starvation were not met with.

Sanitation.

As relief works two tanks in the high school were converted into one, which was deepened, and some canals were cut to convey river water to some of the tanks in the town. The pressing wants are improved village conservancy, good water-supply, simple village drainage system, and public latrines.

General health.

Rungpore.—This district is notoriously unhealthy. Dr Ghose took steps this year to ascertain the state of health of the people in different parts of the district. He found that on an average 80 per cent. were anæmic, or suffering from enlarged spleen, or were laid up with illness. Of the 20 per cent. found healthy, one-half could not be considered so in the European sense of the word, and they were mostly women who are less exposed to out-door influences. The rich were also similarly circumstanced; consequently the unhealthiness of the district is not due to poverty or privation, "but," Dr. Ghose says, "to some cause in the air or water. That both the atmosphere and water are tainted with some poisonous matter which elude the detective powers of science is a well-inferred fact. It has been repeatedly observed that the use of filtered water and residence in open and comparatively dry places secure comparative immunity from the climatic diseases. Those who, by occupation, are exposed to the climate, or lead an irregular life, suffer more from these disorders than those who live a quite regular life and undergo no exposure. The banks of flowing rivers are comparatively healthy as regards fevers and dysentery, although they are the favorite sites of cholera, goitre, and cretinism. Now, if we wait and struggle most helplessly in our ignorance, and, to keep up an appearance, go on propounding theory after theory regarding the nature of malaria, we shall only get more and more into a labyrinth of confusing ideas, and allow vast millions of human beings to endure misery, which it is our duty to help to remove. Science may one day advance far enough to be able to bring these poisons under the action of chemical re-agents, or on the field of a microscope; but can we not before that do something to eradicate the cause of such universal suffering? Plague has been removed from Europe, and such diseases as typhus and typhoid fevers, and pyemœa and hospital gangrene have been reduced in frequency, and yet the poisons which cause them are as unknown to science as the malarial poison. In spite of various theories it is an acknowledged fact that as plague, contagious fevers, and sceptic disease are of animal origin, so malaria and dysentery are of vegetable origin. The former set of diseases occur where human beings are congregated in vast numbers under circumstances which favor the accummulation and decomposition of their excreta or morbid discharges. The latter are to be found where vegetable life abounds, and at the same time nature does not afford ready means for the removal of its waste products. The great difference between animal and vegetable life consists in the power of sustenance of the latter on what is poison or useless to the former. Products of decomposition of

organic matter help the growth and propagation of vegetables, but are generally destructive to animals.*

"In these malarious districts, then, the accumulation of the waste products of vegetables, while acting injuriously on the human system, *re-act* to favor the growth and multiplication of vegetables, and therefore a still greater concentration of the poison. In the case of animal poisons thorough ventilation favors their removal; whereas vegetable poison is washed away by rainfall. The animal poison thus comes more under the powers of man than that of vegetable origin. Open up windows in houses, widen the streets in crowded cities, and remove the ponderable excreta to a distance, and the animal poison is disposed of. But for the removal of the vegetable poison we have to depend more on nature. Rain certainly does fall in abundance in all ordinary years, but of what use is that if the physical condition of the country will not allow it to drain off. There are good flowing rivers, but they are fed by mountain streams, and with the exception of their immediate banks, very little of the country discharges its water into them. The consequence is that the main portion of the rainfall finds its way into the sub-soil and into innumerable swamps, ditches, and cesspools. Into all these the vegetable or malarial poison grows and multiplies until some chance innundation washes a large portion away, or some possible subtle force destroys its power.

"The town of Rungpore is a ridge of land having extensive swamps (Chicklee and Kookrul bheels) on the north, and a chain of cesspools formed by the old bed of the river Ghagut on the south. The principal portion of rainwater which is not caught in the numerous ditches and tanks flows off into each of these receptacles, and finding no outlet from them is returned into the loose subsoil of the station. The town is thus not only damp, but every bit of organic matter, whether of vegetable or animal origin, is washed down into these swamps, where they putrify and render them a hot-bed of disease."

Cholera broke out at six different places among the cartmen employed on the banks of the Brahmaputra in transporting grain. Many of the attacked returned to their houses and thus spread the disease among their friends. This outbreak was mild in type and of short duration. Another outbreak occurred in October immediately after the cyclone. It is raging yet (March 1875) in different parts of the district. Cholera is a true endemic in this district, and is believed not to travel with the wind, or to take the course of the watersheds. Yet water may serve as a vehicle of the poison, as the disease occurs epidemically, according to Dr. Ghose's personal observations, oftener on the banks of rivers than inland, to which, he says, it is carried by human intercourse. There are villages in the district in which the disease is not known; but when once it enters one, it takes deep root and reappears in it at the different seasons favorable to the disease. Mortality: urban ·67, increase ·18; rural ·59, increase ·40; combined ·59. The *fever* (in the form of ague) which had commenced in May 1873 (earlier than in former years), and increased in intensity to December, reducing the people to the lowest state of vitality from repeated attacks, and inducing a chronic state of spleen and liver affections, and, finally, dysentery and general dropsy, during the sharp cold of December and January (1874)—particularly in the poorly fed and those who had not the benefit of treatment—continued to prevail up to the rainy weather of the year under report. But, curiously, after the heavy rains of September, and especially after the cyclone of the 16th October, the disease abated; and cholera, which had all this time lain dormant, took the place of fever and prevailed epidemically. With regard to the causes of the prevalence of fever, the Civil Surgeon abides by the statement in the last year's report, viz., deficient and vitiated water-supply and excessive heat intensifying and concentrating marsh poison; and he adds that, the disease abated when the rains of September slushed out putrifying matters, stopped or retarded the decomposition of organic matters in the bheels by dilution, and improved and increased the water-supply, and when the gale of October dispersed the deleterious gases in the atmosphere. Mortality: urban 22·83, decrease 7·82; rural 2·95, decrease ·07; combined 3·09. *Small-pox.*—Some scattered cases occurred nearly throughout the year. Mortality: urban ·06, decrease ·26; rural ·02, increase ·01; combined ·02. *Dysentery*, in the acute form, prevailed epidemically in the town for a short time, particularly among children, but it was not traceable to scarcity.

Climatic influences.

Hottest months: *April* and *May* 95°, June 87°, July and September 90°. Coldest months; December 73°, *January* 70°. The rains set in early and were consequently favorable to the crops and mitigated scarcity in time. Total fall 89·62. Greatest fall in May 8·73, *June* 18·80, July 14·79, September 18·35, October 14·24.

Sanitation.

The Municipal Act (VI of 1868) provides no bye-laws for the suppression of nuisances; hence noxious trades, particularly hide manufacturing, are carried on, and pits are dug at will. Rungpore urgently needs draining. On the representation of Dr. Ghose, the Government have appointed a committee to mature a system of draining the extensive swamp on which the town stands.

* "Vultures and maggots eat and thrive on decomposing flesh, but it appears that their sustenance is derived from what has not decomposed, and not from the products of decomposition. Plants on the other hand cannot assimilate any organic matter until it is thoroughly decomposed into substance that, although not poisonous to vultures and maggots, would not sustain their life."



Bogra.—Good, notwithstanding the distress and scarcity. *Cholera* visited every thana in the district, and was present during every month of the year except July and August, but it was most prevalent and fatal from October to December. The thanas that suffered most severely were Bogra, Sherpur, Shibganj, and Shariakandi, particularly the last-named, where it was believed to have been induced by the eating of the new aous and Burmah rice, and the drinking of water in which jute had been steeped. Mortality: 1·65 per 1,000, increase, 1·23. The usual *fevers* prevailed from February to June, and again from September to December. In the last-named months they proved very severe and fatal. Enormously large spleens are the rule, and not the exception, in Bogra. Mortality from fever, 5·68 per 1,000, decrease ·86. *Gastric* and *bowel irritations* were very prevalent among the poorer classes, who ate voraciously of the new aous and Burmah rice that was retailed at the Government golahs. Goitre prevails extensively in the whole of thana Khariakandi and in a portion of Taras.

General health.

Hottest months: *April* 98°, May 97°, June 96°, July 95°, *Augsut* 98°, September 90°. Coldest months: December 80° and *January* 69°. Rain above average, and had good effect on the crops: total fall 88·04. Greatest fall in June 16·35, June 10·83, August 9·70, *September* 16·50, October 9·28. On the 16th October a stiff gale, the tail end of a severe cyclone that had crossed the Bay of Bengal, passed over the district. At Khettal and Panchbiti some lives were lost. The anxiety caused by the failure of aous and amun crops in 1873 was entirely relieved by the Government relief measures. There were some who looked and were in reality under-fed, but the general physical aspect of the masses was not to any appreciable extent affected by the scarcity. No deaths were reported to have occurred from starvation.

Climatic conditions.

Twelve large pits were filled up by the municipality, and a cemetery for Christians was established in the south of the jail. As famine relief works several new tanks were excavated, and many old ones were cleared out and deepened in the district. Burial and cremation takes place in any part both in town and district. There are no public latrines. The river Karytya, immediately below the station in the east, is the repository for all kinds of abomination, and its banks are used and considered as the natural latrines of the place.

Sanitation.

Pubna.—Good, except that *cholera* visited the town in the middle of October and caused great mortality. It subsided in a short time, but appeared again in different parts of the district, travelling rapidly from point to point. By the end of the year it disappeared. Mortality: urban 4·91, increase 4·28; rural 1·09, increase ·70; combined 1·20. No account furnished of *small-pox*. Potagia and Tarash are said to have suffered from a fatal form of *fever* like that in Burdwan; they have low, swampy, stagnant water around them. Mortality from former: ·11 in urban area, decrease ·20; ·06 in rural area, increase ·03; combined ·06. From latter: 14·30 in urban, decrease 7·56; 5·44 in rural area, increase 1·10; combined 5·69.

General health.

No severe or unusual disturbances. Hottest months: April 93°, and *May* 95°. Coldest months: *October* 66°, November 80°, December 75°, and January 72°. Rain more abundant and better distributed than in 1873: total 51·23. Greatest fall in February 3·49, June 4·57, July 6·36, August 9·46, September 9·71, October 13·54. No sickness or mortality due to scarcity, which was felt in some parts of the district, particularly at Serajgunge.

Climatic conditions.

Nothing important. The Ganges has still further encroached a few miles to the west, reaching, for the first time, the west bank of the Ichamutty, the river on the bend of which the sudder station is situated. Its future aggressions are feared. There are no latrines for the people in the sudder station. The municipal work of Serajgunge is carried on by punchayets, and I believe successfully.

Sanitation.

COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.

Darjeeling.—Good. No unusual sickness, except *hooping-cough* in children during September and October of a mild character, unattended with mortality. *Cholera* few cases only.

General health.

Rain more than last year and above average. Total fall 139. No instruments for recording meteorological results

Climatic conditions.

No new works undertaken. Drainage natural and perfect, and sanitation well attended to. The cooly lines in the tea plantations are filthy in the extreme, and their accommodation inadequate to the last degree. A set of rules for the management and conservancy is much needed, but the Magistrate says that this cannot be done without legislation, and that when once you begin legislating you will not know when to stop.

Sanitation.

Julpiguri.—Good; ascribed to famine relief measures adopted by Government. Two rather severe visitations and several sporadic cases of *cholera* occurred during the year. The first outbreak occurred in April in Bhojanpore, 18 miles to the west of the sudder station: the second in August at

General health.

Patgram and Bodha, 24 and 30 miles, respectively, south of the sudder station. In both cases the disease did not extend beyond the villages named. Mortality: ·14 per 1,000; increase ·10. *Small-pox* did not prevail very extensively, but it was believed that several deaths from small-pox were reported to have occurred from other diseases, the diagnosing officer being, generally ,the village chowkeedar. Mortality: ·03 per 1,000; decrease ·09. *Fevers* were present throughout the year. They occurred for the most part in Bodah and Fuckeergunge, more especially in the former area, which is low-lying and damp. Mortality: 3·63 per 1,000; decrease ·61.

Climatic conditions.

Hottest months: *April* 91°, May and July 90°, August and September 88°. Coldest month: *January* 69°. The rains were heavy and flooded many parts of the district, which remained in that condition for several months. Total fall 147·40. Greatest fall in May 11·80, June 25·21, July 21·96, August 17·75, *September* 55·30, October 10·16.

Sanitation.

Steps were taken to put a stop to the practice of defœcating on river banks. A well was sunk in the bazar for purer water. The bazar that was burnt down during the year, was rebuilt with due regard to ventilation and crowding. Latrines and better drainage are required for the town. Captain Money is reorganising the registration work, which is an extra difficult thing to do, seeing that the whole district consists of scattered farm houses, and is not divided into townships or village circles, in the usual manner.

DACCA DIVISION.

General health.

Dacca.—Worse than last year. *Cholera* was present in the district almost throughout the year. A severe outbreak occurred in the Moonsheegunge sub-division in October, and lasted until January of the current year. The villages on the banks of the Pudda were chiefly affected. It also prevailed from October to December in the town of Dacca, and caused a heavy mortality. Mortality; urban 1·69, decrease ·03; rural 1·24, increase ·27; combined 1·26. *Small-pox* prevailed from March to July, but particularly in April, and caused a higher mortality than in 1873. Mortality: urban ·30, increase ·21; rural ·07, increase ·01; combined ·08. As usual, *fever* was present with much severity in several villages in Manickgunge from September to December. Mortality: urban 11·65, increase 2·07; rural 6·14, increase 1·88; combined 6·41.

Climatic conditions.

Highest temperature 97° on 17th and 18th of April, and 7th, 9th, and 18th of May. Lowest temperature 47° on 15th January. Rain, greatly below average of former years; total fall 51·81. Fall during first half of year 28·90; during second half, when required for growth of the annual rice-crop, only 22·91.

Sanitation.

Dr. D. B. Smith furnished a very interesting and full account of the new Dacca water works, prepared by Mr. Johnson, the Officiating Executive Engineer of the district. It is too long for publication; but as the information is of considerable sanitary importance, I subjoin an abstract of it. Khajeh Abdool Gunny, C.S.I., in commemoration of the recovery of the Prince of Wales from his illness in 1871, presented a lakh of rupees for the construction of some work of public utility. The municipality of the city decided that the greatest benefit to be derived from this munificent offering would be to provide pure drinking-water to the city. The water works set on foot in consequence, are designed to supply a population of 10,000 with 10 gallons of water per head per diem, and are capable of considerable extension beyond this limit. They are designed on the "gravitation" principle. The water will be pumped up from the Bureegunga. The pipes, after leaving the engine-house, will pass through the main road as far as the Kotwalee by the chowk and Mitford Hospital. At the Kotwalee they branch off in two directions - one passes by the Narandu road and the suspension bridge, and the other runs on to the jail. There will be in all 25 hydrants, and it is proposed to give the chowk, the jail, and Mitford Hospital their water from these works. The condition of the gift was that the water should be supplied without taxation; but as the municipality were not able to defray the whole cost of the working, Khajeh Ahsunnoollah, the son of Khajeh Abdool Gunny, presented a further sum of Rs. 5,000 to be invested for this purpose.

Several other sanitary works were undertaken, and are in progress, the chief of which are—1*st*, a conservancy scheme for cleaning private latrines; 2*nd*, jungle-land towards the north of the town has been taken up for burying excreta, the land to be utilized in planting garden vegetables; 3*rd*, the cleansing of privies or cesspools in the vicinity of drinking-water wells has been strictly enforced; 4*th*, two large hollows, into which ordure from privies used to be discharged, have been filled up; 5*th*, Act X of 1861 has been introduced, under which the commission of nuisances on the banks of the khal has been considerably put a stop to; 6*th*, two burning ghâts—one at Sílbarrí, and the other at Pilawalikubudr—have been established; 7*th*, a new slaughter-house, under proper sanitary arrangements, has been established.

Furidpore.—Bad. No epidemics; but great sickness was present in the district generally, especially from September. *Malarious fevers,* particularly of the intermittent type, were more severe and lingering, and attended with frequent relapses. Mortality 3·75 per 1,000. *Cholera* was also present along with fever, but not in a severe form, and many cases, although called cholera, were in reality the qualiquative diarrhœa which attends the latter stages of some forms of fever. The sudder station and the suburban villages suffered most. These maladies were attributed to the prolonged inundation and late and heavy rain. Excessive moisture, damp ground and houses, and unusually long evaporation from the decomposing surface soil, resulted in the extra sickness and mortality which amounted to 1·35 per 1,000.

General health.

Heat more latent than felt. Rain more, but unequally distributed. Total fall 67·21. Greatest fall in September 21·27, May 14·13; not favorable to other crops than dhân. Inundation greater in amount and duration, but more sluggish.

Climatic conditions.

Nothing important undertaken; but Dr. Bose very forcibly and impressively brings to notice that the gradual silting up of the rivers and khals of the district, for years past, has seriously interfered with drainage, so that the district which was comparatively healthy before is now most sickly, and that the people, who were formerly athletic and robust, have deteriorated physically below par. He maintains that to this circumstance is due the great prevalence of malarious fevers and other diseases, and he strongly recommends that this evil be remedied, to effect which he says will cost about a lakh of rupees annually for 10 years. This sum, he believes, can be readily raised by levying a small annual cess on the householders and landowners, who, he feels certain, will cheerfully consent to the tax if they knew and saw that the improvement tended to their benefit.

Sanitation.

Backergunge.—Good. *Cholera* prevailed throughout the year, particularly in March, April, and May. A severe outbreak, causing great mortality, occurred in April in the villages of Gulsakhali and Phulsakhali. Mortality ·75 per 1,000 of population. *Fevers* prevailed with some severity at the beginning and end of the rains in some parts of the district, particularly in the southern portion and in the vicinity of the bheels. The general influence of the moist climate of Backergunge causes anæmic blood, lax tissues, and general debility. Mortality 3·62 per 1,000 of population.

General health.

Rain little more than last year, but below average of other years. Total fall 67·98. Greatest fall in May 4·19, June 15·65, *July* 17·21, August 4·04, September 11·05, October 9·61. Crops abundant; so much so, that for want of labor they could not, in some places, be reaped.

Climatic conditions.

No new works undertaken. The natural drainage of Burrisal is sated to be excellent.

Sanitation.

Mymensing.—Worse than in 1873. In most parts of the district *cholera* is endemic. As an expected annual visitor it manifested itself in opposite parts of the district in November and December. It did not, however, prevail extensively or continue long in any one place, nor was it virulent in type. Native opinion ascribes its periodical occurrence in November to three causes, which certainly exist in perfection and abundance at the time, viz., *first,* the new rice; *second,* decayed and putrid fish; and, *third,* drinking-water. The reaping of the amun crop is commenced in November: the subsidence of the floods in this month allows of the capture of immense quantities of fish, which are stored until they beeome putrid; and there is not at this time a khal, jheel, or pool of water that is not contaminated by jute-steeping. Mortality: urban, 2·86, decrease ·63; rural 1·18, increase ·59; combined 1·21. The district was remarkably free from *small-pox* this year.

General health.

No data furnished, except the following:—Mean temperature 83·66°. Rain less than in any of the ten previous years except 1873. Total fall 70·64. Greatest fall in April 6·33, May 8·22, *June* 14·26, July 10·24, August 8·26, September 12·99. Crops above average. Amun harvest abundant and made full amends for short crops of 1873. No absolute scarcity, but prices of food-grains at famine rates. This affected the people so far as to lower their powers of resisting disease, which in ordinary times they can hardly be expected to do in so malarious a district as Mymensing.

Climatic conditions.

No new works undertaken.

Sanitation.

CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

Chittagong.—Worse than last year. *Cholera* prevailed epidemically during the first six months of the year. The disease of this year was a continuation or sequence of that of the preceding year, which was prevailing epidemically in December of that year, and raged with unusual severity until June. It reached its maximum intensity in May, by which time it had pervaded every

General health.

thana in the district, Kumeria, Patickchari, and Ukhia excepted. It greatly decreased in June, and during the remaining months was only present in sporadic form: 2,854 persons were reported to have been attacked, of whom 1,577 died. Mortality: urban 6·11, increase 2·62; rural 1·31, increase ·53; combined 1·39. *Small-pox.*—Despite the universal practice of inoculation, the district has been singularly free from this disease of late years. Only a few cases were recorded this year. It was believed to have been imported by a batch of tea coolies from Calcutta, and the Civil Surgeon condemns the practice of despatching large gangs of these laborers without previous medical inspection. Mortality: urban ·04, increase ·04; rural ·007, increase ·003; combined ·007. *Fever* was present in the district throughout the year, and was specially present during the hot and rainy seasons. The fever of this district is due to malaria generated by the overflow of its rivers and tidal khals. These deposit organic *debris*, which the sun's rays decompose and evaporate, and malaria is the general result. This is blown inland in the south-west winds of May and June, which are therefore unhealthy months. Mortality: urban 21·01, increase ·10; rural 8·22, increase ·97; combined 8·45.

Climatic conditions.

Mean barometric pressure of the year 29·774°. Hottest months: March 92°, *April* and *May* 94°, June and July 91°. Coldest months: *December* and *January* 83°. Unusual sickness prevailed during the hottest and coldest months. Total rainfall 82·64. Greatest fall in *May* 17·07, June 15·43, July 13·97, August 6·56, September 15·79.

Sanitation.

Three latrines, on improved principles, are being constructed; 15 acres of land in various parts of the town and its neighbourhood are being trenched for the disposal of night-soil and general refuse. Endeavours are being made, through the co-operation of landholders, to remove refuse from compounds and private houses. Three acres of land have been set aside for cemeteries. Steps have been taken to put a stop to the sale of bad meat and rotten fish in the markets. It is in contemplation to conduct water all over the town from the numerous springs, through glazed earthen pipes, and to do away with the numerous (more than 700) shallow stagnant tanks. For the present, certain of the best tanks have been set aside for drinking purposes. The Civil Surgeon's report is an admirable one.

General health.

Noakholly.—Bad. No epidemics. The villages on the borders of the large and deep swamps of Azimporepathur and Konchapathur in Raneegunge are very unhealthy. *Cholera.*—Some cholera remained from last year, but disappeared early this year. Two other outbreaks occurred—one in April lasting to the end of May, and another in November and December. The disease, it is stated, seldom originates in the district itself, is often introduced by travellers, and, when once imported, passes rapidly from village to village. It disappears during the rains. Mortality: ·47, decrease ·71. *Small-pox* was present throughout the year. Most of the Mahomedans do not protect themselves: those who do, resort to inoculation. Mortality ·18, increase ·11. *Malarious fevers* prevailed principally on the newly-formed *chur* lands, which, being damp, engendered the disease. Mortality 7·46, decrease ·29.

Climatic conditions.

Hottest months: May to September, 92° in July, and 90° for the other months. Coldest months: January and December, 78° and 82°. Rain less than last year. Total fall 105·56. Greatest amount fell during May to October (14·74, 19·78, 13·97, 21·07, 18·15, 10·8). Crops abundant, but high in price owing to exportation.

Sanitation.

No improvements reported.

General health.

Tipperah.—This year was the healthiest on record. No exceptional sickness or mortality. *Cholera*, endemic in character, prevailed to some extent in different parts of the district throughout the year, but mostly in the cold and dry months, when the tanks and khals were low from use and evaporation.

Climatic conditions.

Climate moderately moist and warm. Mean barometric pressure of year 29·98°. Hottest months: *April* 93°, May 89°, June, July, August 90°, September 89°. Coldest months: December 81°, *January* 79°. Mean temperature 71·39°. Total rain 72·46. Greatest fall in *May* 15·94, June 9·70, July 13·25, August 6·58, September 9·80, October 8·40.

Sanitation.

Some lanes were widened to improve ventilation; some tanks were set apart for drinking purposes, and others exclusively for dhobies. New drains were constructed where most required. All hollows and pits were filled up; arrangements were made for inspecting bazars and hâts periodically; special sites were fixed for cremation and burial, and two latrines were constructed. The large, fine, carefully-kept tanks, the wide and clean well-drained streets, and the good roads in and around Comillah are most creditable. There is a large swamp behind the police hospital, west of the jail, which should be drained. The night-soil should be trenched, not cast on the bank of the river Gumti. The district is damp. People build their villages within bamboo *topes* and sleep on *machans* on account of this moisture.

PATNA DIVISION.

Patna.—Good. No epidemics. Scattered cases of *cholera* and *small-pox* were reported to have occurred, and these diseases were, as usual, more prevalent during months of excessive heat. Mortality: former, urban ·62, decrease 1·96; rural ·22, decrease 1·23; combined ·29: latter, urban ·44, decrease ·08; rural ·09, decrease ·15; combined ·15.

General health.

Climatic conditions. Not furnished in report.

An extensive swamp called Shekh Muttra Gurah, in the heart of the town, which was an eye-sore and repository for filth and refuse, was reclaimed by the municipality and turned into a public garden with a tank in the centre. Two other small swamps, which were used similarly, were cleaned out by private parties. A well has been dug near the garden and set aside for drinking purposes. A new public latrine on the dry-earth conservancy system was constructed in the sudder station. Many more are required. The municipality is making fair progress in cleaning and draining the town of Patna, but there is very much yet to be done.

Sanitation.

Gya.—Good. Sickness and mortality were less than in the previous year, notwithstanding an influx of pilgrims from all quarters of India, numbering sometimes 10,000 per diem. *Cholera* was present from July to October in different places, but more severely at Jehanabad, Bussuree, and in the food depôts. Mortality: urban ·32, decrease 2·62; rural ·13, decrease 2·07; combined ·14 per 1,000. *Small-pox* of a virulent type occurred in the sudder station and sub-division during the hot months. Mortality: urban 2·39; increase 1·43; rural ·23, decrease ·14; combind ·31. *Fever*, chiefly of the intermittent type, prevailed, but was not unusually severe. Mortality: urban 22·08, increase 7·70; rural 3·66, decrease 1·68; combined 4·39.

General health.

Mean barometric pressure of the year 29·40. Hottest months: February 97°, March 103°, April 110°, *May* 114°, June 108°, July 97°. Coldest months: *December* 79°, January 83°. Mean temperature of the year 58·80. Rains set in early and lasted until October. Total fall 47·65. Months of greatest fall: June 13·08, July 8·10, *August* 15·20, September 6·10. Prices at famine rates, and scarcity prevalent, causing much debility. The distribution and sale of food prevented a large mortality.

Climatic conditions.

No new works were undertaken. The roads are well kept, but the town is most filthy and very badly drained. The bye-lanes and sides of the town tanks are loaded with night-soil. Luckily the Phalgu river gives good running water to drink. The drainage and conservancy of this important town are in urgent need of attention. It is most astonishing that the pilgrims do not spread cholera far and wide through the country from this focus of insalubrity. A narrow gauge railway from Gya to Patna would be largely used by the pilgrims, and should tap the rich Behar villages of their productions.

Sanitation.

Shahabad.—The district was comparatively healthy this year. *Cholera* was not epidemic, but it prevailed severely in August in Jugdispore. This outbreak was believed to have been introduced from the opposite side of the river, where it was epidemic. Another outbreak occurred in October in the neighborhood of Buxar, and a third in December in some villages near Sasseram, which was attributed to local influences. Mortality: urban ·09, decrease 7·96; rural ·03, decrease 2·64; combined ·03. *Small-pox* prevailed epidemically and extensively in many parts of the district during the first half of the year, particularly in May. It abated in July and ceased entirely in August. A few stray cases only were reported in September and October. It was most fatal in the hottest months. The wide dissemination of the disease was attributed to inoculation. Happily this practice has fallen off considerably within the limits of the municipalities. Mortality: urban ·44, decrease 1·37; rural ·56, increase ·09; combined ·55. *Fevers* were very prevalent, particularly about the end of the rains. Mortality: urban 9·65, decrease 4·86; rural 5·73, decrease ·23; combined 5·93.

General health.

Mean barometric pressure of the year 29·78°. Hottest months: March 100°, April 109°, *May* 114°, June 104°, July 98°, August 94°. Coldest months: December 76°, *January* 75°. Mean temperature 79°. Total rain 54·78. Greatest fall in *June* 17·32, July 8·31, August 12·17, September 13·07. The scarcity was great, but it was effectually warded off by the relief measures that were adopted. No sickness resulted from scarcity, and no deaths occurred from starvation.

Climatic conditions.

As relief works, roads were made and tanks enlarged in various parts of the district. At Arrah public latrines will shortly be introduced. The Soane irrigation works are in some parts approaching completion, and the Arrah canal will be finished shortly. These will form valuable sources for irrigation when rainfall is deficient. The streets of Arrah are badly drained. Mussalmans bury everywhere. There are no latrines and no burning ghâts. The town of Arrah belongs to Government and should be made a selected registration area.

Sanitation.

West Tirhoot.—More than usually good. No epidemics. Cholera broke out on the 12th March and hung on in different parts of the district until the middle of November. The cases were few, and not severe in any place.

General health.

No instruments. Rainfall 43·90, against 28·61 in 1873 and 63·65 for the past five years.

Climatic conditions.

No new works were undertaken during the year.

Sanitation.

Sarun.—The district was unusually healthy. Sickness and mortality has considerably diminished. There were no epidemics. *Diarrhœa* said to prevail much, especially among children. *Goitre* and *spleen* cases occur in the district.

General health.

Highest temperature in May 113°. Lowest in December 44°. Average of the year: maximum 89·77°, minimum 68·93°, mean 79·35°. Total rainfall 42·42.

Climatic conditions.

A bund was erected on the northern side of the town to protect it from inundation. The Khumna nulla to the east of the town, and many drains and foul ditches, were re-dug and cleaned out; and, as relief works, a new tank was dug, and another existing one re-dug and set apart for drinking purposes. The town drainage is bad, and the house floors damp. There are no public latrines; no ghât set apart for burning the dead. There are 13 graveyards, but these are not used exclusively.

Sanitation.

Chumparun.—Much healthier than in the preceding year. *Cholera* is endemic to the district; the period of greatest intensity being from July to August and the first part of September, and the area of infection being the low-lying and marshy portions of the district. This year the disease prevailed chiefly during May and June, but the cases were few in number and were checked early. The higher tracts of the district enjoyed complete immunity from the disease. Mortality: urban none, decrease ·57; rural ·30, decrease ·55; combined ·29. *Small-pox* prevailed from March to July. The people of this district are utterly indifferent to this infliction. They will not isolate the sick, are careless of vaccination, and, when operated upon, endeavour to vitiate its effects by swallowing a solution of small-pox pustule on the fourth day after operation. Mortality: urban 1·67, increase ·17; rural ·60, increase ·42; combined 62. *Fever*, with its sequelæ, was the most prevalent disease throughout the year. The north and west of the district suffered pre-eminently. Mortality: urban 10·55, decrease 1·56; rural 1·97, decrease 1·00; combined 2·09.

General health.

Hottest months: April 87°, *May* 94°, June, July, and August 89°, September 90°. Coldest months: December 71°, *January* 69°, February 72°. Want of rain caused great apprehension of distress. The monsoons, however, set in early in June, and rain fell steadily throughout the year. Total 52·15. Greatest fall in *June* 17·32, July 8·31, August 12·27, September 13·07. Although the famine rendered the people weakly towards the western portion of the districts, no increase of sickness was due to it. The relief measures warded off epidemics. The diseased were treated each in his own village by the extra medical staff, where also the poorest were fed; the people did not collect in large bodies or contaminate each other. The year, too, was unusually dry, and therefore less disease prevailed than in other years.

Climatic conditions.

Some of the villages were, to a certain extent, drained, new roads made, tanks and wells dug. The Motihari Municipality worked admirably and successfully. They subscribed so largely that they were able to give handsomely to the famine relief fund, in addition to paying for their own local works.

Sanitation.

BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

Monghyr.—There was exceptional sickness during July and August. *Cholera* prevailed with considerable severity in several parts of the district. It broke out with marked intensity in May among the coolies employed in the irrigation works in the Khurruckpore estate of the Durbhunga Rajah. A week after it appeared in the bazar, imported by the females who supplied milk to the coolies. This outbreak was ascribed to bad food, remarkable among which was condemned Burmah rice, and unripe fruit blown down by a late storm, bad water, insufficient clothing, working in the bed of the river polluted by the action of machinery and *debris*, superadded to climatic influences. Another severe outbreak, of a virulent type, occurred, shortly after, in the village of Augrampore, some distance from Khurruckpore, which was traced to importation from the latter place. Mortality: urban 1·78, decrease ·15; rural ·31, decrease ·40; combined ·39. *Small-pox*, mild in character, was present, caused by inoculation. The vaccinating staff is reported to be insufficient, owing to want of funds. Mortality: urban 2·19, increase 1·19; rural ·39, increase ·11; combined ·48.

General health.

Temperature from April to May much higher, but not severely felt: hottest in May; sky cloudy; air very moist. Rainfall much above the average and very seasonably distributed. Total fall 67 98. Greatest fall in May 4·19, June 15·65, *July* 17·21, August 40·4, September 11·05, October 9·61. The Ganges rose in July and August and flooded a large part of the country, causing considerable sickness. The scarcity was great; but as rice is not the staple article of diet, the rubbee crop had not failed, and relief measures were prompt and complete, matters did not assume a serious aspect. Very little of the sickness was due to scarcity.

Climatic conditions.

Many wells in the town were supplied with pucca platforms and drains to carry off the surface water. The drainage is about to be improved. Their pucca coverings, which render them insalubrious, in fact mere cesspits, are to be removed, and, wherever practicable, they are to be converted into open saucer drains. The latrines are many, well made and managed. The ground taken up in which to trench the night-soil, for which the municipality pays Rs. 5 per beegha, lets out to cultivators for Rs. 27 per beegha. Those who farm it make large profits out of the excellent Indian crop and vegetables they grow on this ground. Jumuk and Shekhpore are said to be unhealthy parts of the district. *Fever* chiefly prevails in them.

Sanitation.

Bhagulpore.—The year was comparatively a healthy one. On the whole there was very little *cholera* present in this district. At the end of the season a severe outbreak occurred in thana Amurpore, but it died out shortly. Mortality: urban ·64, decrease ·20; rural ·61, increase ·13; combined ·61. *Small-pox* was not so severe, although it was found that the police returned many cases produced by vaccination as small-pox. The season at which this disease increases is the early part of the hot weather, indicating that it is brought on by inoculation. Mortality: urban ·27, decrease 1·15; rural ·08, decrease ·16; combined ·08. The ordinary *malarious fevers* were, as usual, prevalent during, and on the cessation of the rains chiefly in the south and south-east of Muddehpore; but along the west bank of the Koosee the disease did not assume this year the severe form which characterized it for years past. One case of undoubted typhoid came under notice. Mortality: urban ·96, increase ·02; rural 3·62, increase ·02; combined 3·52.

General health.

Mean barometric pressure of the year 29·93°. Hottest months: April 108°, *May* 113°, June 110°, July 101°, August 96°, September 98°. Coldest months: *December* 74°, January 78°. Mean temperature of the year 71°. Rain above average. Total 50·78. Months of greatest fall: in *June* 16·7, July 8·21, August 7·00, September 8·89, October 5·71. Several heavy thunder-storms occurred in January and February. The inundation of the Ganges and the Koosee affected the health of the people prejudicially. Food at famine rates, but relief measures completely met the scarcity. No sickness or excess of sickness was traceable to scarcity, even in those parts of the district where it was most felt.

Climatic conditions.

In the sudder station all the road-side drains and the main drain, of which they are feeders, were opened out. The physical changes caused by the Ganges having changed its course by running through the middle of the Diyara in front of the town (last year it flooded a part of the town) need attention as they are conducive to insalubrity. The wells are deep, the water hard and with excessive salines, tending to bowel disorders. The Mussulmans bury on road-sides, in compounds, anywhere they like in fact, unrestricted by the municipality. As Christians are confined to one burial ground, so ought the Mussulmans. This grave defect should be remedied. The public gardens and open race-course grounds are as pretty as they are beneficial to the public health.

Sanitation.

Purneah.—Better than last year. No epidemics occurred. Of *small-pox* there were only a few cases. Fever broke out in every direction during the last quarter of the year after the overflow of the rivers. Mortality: cholera, urban ·18, decrease 8·72; rural ·08, decrease ·34; combined ·08: small-pox, urban ·74, decrease ·13; rural ·03, decrease ·03; combined ·04: fever, urban 23·29 increase ·69; rural 3·76, decrease ·31; combined 3·94.

General health.

Hot weather earlier. Cold severe only at end of the year. Drought continued from last year to beginning of this. The Koosee, Daús, and Mahanuddy rivers overflowed and flooded the country to a greater extent this year than in any former one. Mean barometric pressure of the year 29·9°. Hottest months: April 102°, *May* 107°, June 98°, July 99°, October 97°. Coldest months: December 85°, *January* 75°. Mean temperature of the year 71°. Rain above quinquinnial average. Total fall 73·81. Greatest fall in June 13·80, July 17·83, August 11·20, *September* 17·91, October 7·32. There was no sickness due to severity.

Climatic conditions.

The new station is low and damp; the walls of the houses exude nitrates and sulphates of potash. Yet it is not so unhealthy as the old station, which had to be abandoned, being surrounded and intersected by stagnant swamps. The drainage is imperfect; it is being improved however. There are no latrines: one is much required at the cutcherry. The native town has the advantage of good drinking-water. Much fever, goitre, and spleen occur in the district, especially along the low and swampy Koosee river.

Sanitation.

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Sonthal Pergunnahs.—Worse than last year. Outbreaks of *cholera* occurred in several parts of the district from March to October. They were severe in some, mild in other places; and of short duration in some, and long in other places; but, in general, they subsided early under treatment and on removal of the insanitary conditions, especially bad drinking-water, that originated or excited them. Mortality ·73 per 1,000; increase ·36. *Small-pox* prevailed epidemically. It was present in the district throughout the year. Its propagation was not due in any great measure to inoculation, but great difficulty was experienced in inducing the people to accept protection by vaccination. At several places it was a continuation and sequence of the epidemic of the year previous. At Godda it was epidemic from January to July in 53 villages. Several outbreaks occurred in Rajmehal during the whole year. At Moheshpore it prevailed from April to the end of the year. In Deoghur it was epidemic from January to May: vaccination arrested its progress here. In Doomka several outbreaks occurred from January to September. Jamtara was twice attacked—once in September and once in December. Mortality ·43 per 1,000; increase ·01.

General health.

Very hot and dry during April and May. Total rainfall 73·81. Greatest fall in June 15·80, July 17·83, August 11·20, *September* 17·91, October 7·32. Great scarcity and famine prevailed, and the prices of food-grains were very high, but sickness was not directly traceable to these causes, and not a single death occurred from starvation.

Climatic conditions.

As famine relief works, 13 new tanks were dug and 33 existing ones were deepened and repaired. Twelve new roads were opened out and 27 old ones repaired.

Sanitation.

ORISSA DIVISION.

Cuttack.—Good; no epidemics. *Cholera* appeared in pilgrim routes in June and July, and disappeared when pilgrims ceased to traverse the roads. In the town the mortality was highest. It is in contemplation to provide a new route for pilgrims so that they shall not pass through the town. Mortality: urban 1·54, decrease 1·69; rural ·71, increase ·80; combined ·75. *Small-pox*, believed to have resulted from inoculation, appeared in many places. It was remarked as noteworthy that the mortality from this disease was not much higher than that recorded, inasmuch as thousands of children and adults are unprotected. Mortality: urban ·63, increase ·22; rural ·39, decrease ·12; combined ·40. *Fevers* were very evenly distributed throughout the district. The usual amount of intermittents prevailed in marshy and damp localities, along the coast-line and in the Gurjat Mehals. The natives of these hilly ranges do not suffer much, but the unacclimatized do not enjoy this immunity, particularly during the rains. Mortality: urban 7·14, increase 2·18; rural 5·39, increase 1·33; combined 5·47.

General health.

Hot months: March to July. Greatest heat in *May* 11·90. Coldest months: November 88°, *December* 86°, and January 88°. Rains prolonged and heavy from May to November. Total fall 75·17. Greatest fall in June 15·36, July 14 1°, *August* 18·38.

Climatic conditions.

New pilgrim route above referred to, to which will be connected a resting-house for pilgrims on the south side of the Maha Nuddee, for which Rs. 5,000 have been given by Baboo Kanhya Lall Pundit.

Sanitation.

Pooree.—Better than the preceding year. This year the auspicious event, the Nya Kolabar, or new incarnation of Juggernath, took place, and it was expected that the gathering to celebrate the Ruth Jathra would be unprecedentedly great, but not more than about 25,000 people assembled. As usual, *cholera* broke out epidemically in the routes taken by the pilgrims, commencing at Khurdah on the 4th of June, and gradually extending to Pooree. By the 14th it occurred daily, and mostly in the bazar. After the 26th a lull followed. On the 11th of July, four days prior to the Ruth Jathra, its virulence increased and spread with fatal effect through the crowded bazar of the town, attacking mostly the pilgrims. From the 22nd, the disease lost its force, and by the end of the month it ceased. The disease was believed to have been imported from Piplee, where it had previously been in existence Dr. Hill writes:—"There cannot be a more favorable place than Pooree for the propagation of such a disease as cholera; the conditions that vitalize and resuscitate its germs exist to a lamentable extent. Granted that the immediate cause of cholera is the introduction into the system of the germ producing the disease, and that water is the chief source of this infection, we have in Pooree every facility for the rapid and destructive spread of the disease. A thickly-crowded town, without a proper system of house or street drainage, with open wells in the vicinity of houses, where the filth of ages have accumulated and sunk into the loose porous soil, a soil of sand which enables the contents of privies and cesspits freely to permeate and soak into it for some distance around, and thus contaminate water with the deadly germs of specific disease; these are conditions peculiar to this 'Holy City,' and which, for the sake of science and humanity, call for immediate interference."

General health.

"The *predisposing causes* of cholera are also present here to a well-marked degree; thus we have—

1. "*Errors of diet.*—Pilgrims, as a rule, fare badly on the road, subsisting often for days on 'chura' or parched rice, which they munch as they walk along. On arriving here they are apt to eat to excess, especially of such unwholesome food as the temple 'mohaprasad,' which, from its stale and irritating nature, has a strong tendency to relax the bowels and induce diarrhœa.

2. "*The insanitary effects of the vitiated air of small ill-ventilated huts,* tend to reduce health to a minimum and predispose the system to disease.

3. "*The high state of religious excitement,* almost amounting to frenzy, which seizes the people during the sacred festival, and after the ceremony is over. This is followed by a state of utter mental depression, and thus the system loses the resisting balance to disease.

4. "*Climatic effects.*—The principal festival (the Rath Jathra) falls at the beginning of the rains, at a time when cholera is invariably present here, and it is an every-day sight to see thousands of pilgrims heedlessly walking about in the wet, and even lying on the damp ground." Mortality from cholera: urban 2·29, decrease 1·45; rural ·85, decrease ·13; combined ·90.

Small-pox prevailed to some extent. It was chiefly confined to the interior, where inoculation is carried on by Brahmin ticcadars. At Khurdah, which is comparatively unprotected, the disease was very fatal. Mortality: urban ·17, increase ·17; rural ·13, increase ·92; combined ·13.

Intermittent fever, in its several varieties, is endemic to the district; remittents occur in a far less degree, while continued fever is very rare. The disease is most persistent after the rainy season from June to October. In the vicinity of the Chilka and Sur Lakes malaria cachexia is frequently to be found. Mortality: urban 6·74, increase ·66; rural 2·99, increase 1·12; combined 3·10. Diarrhœa is common during the pilgrim season from eating the "mohaprasad" or holy food, which at this time is rancid and irritating to the stomach, and also the "pakhal," or stale rice in a high state of acetous fermentation. Mortality: urban, 3·83, increase 1·15; rural 1 41, increase ·88; combined 1·48.

Climatic conditions.

Mean barometric pressure 30·10°. Hottest months: *March* and *May* 95°, April 90°, July and August 92°. Coldest months: *December* 82°, January 84°. Mean temperature 78·33. Total rainfall 61·77. Greatest fall in June 10·84, July 11·78, *August* 14·91, September 4 87, October 9·62, November 7 54. Driest months, November and December; greatest moisture from June to October. Mean humidity, ·66.

Sanitation.

The narrow streets and lanes were repaired throughout the town to prevent surface water stagnation. The entrance of the main drain on the Burra Dhow into the sea was kept open. Two new public latrines were constructed. The pan-and-basket system was introduced into all public latrines. The lodging-houses were supplied with windows to improve their ventilation, and the construction of a dispensary was put in hand. The sanitary condition of Pooree is stated to be bad in every sense of the word. A crying evil is the Narudra and Chundun tank. This tank is held in extreme reverence by the people during the pilgrim season, who believe that miracles can be wrought by its water for those who bathe in or drink it; hence during the pilgrim season it is in a horrible condition, contaminated with foul-smelling impurities.

Since the above was written, the Juggernath temple water has been analysed by the Officiating Chemical Examiner, who says:—

"No analysis performed so far away from the source of the water can be satisfactory. The present specimen is so foul and putrid as to resemble sewage rather than drinking water, It contains sulphurated hydrogen sufficient to blacken lead-paper immediately it is exposed. and it requires 34 parts of oxygen per million to purify it."

General health.

Balasore.—Worse than last year; due to great increase of *fever* and *bowel complaints,* The former was more prevalent in the low, damp salt tracts. where people are more prone to take the disease than in places drier and more distant from the sea. As a rule the fevers were not attended with spleen complications or other serious sequelæ. Mortality: urban 5·58, decrease ·66; rural 4·22, increase 2·10; combined 4·25, increase 2·03. *Bowel complaints* were ascribed to insufficient protection from climatic influence and to the consumption of rice cooked over night and turned rancid, eaten with fish in a more or less putrid state. Mortality: urban 6·07, increase 1·53; rural 2·07, increase ·76; combined 2 17. *Suicide* had increased, and is ascribed to *patebindha,* or colic of a severe type *Cholera* was notedly less during the year, due to improved communication between Orissa and Bengal. Mortality: urban 2·79, decrease 3·12; rural ·77, decrease 1·69; combined ·82.

Climatic conditions.

Hottest months: April 96°, *May* 97°, June and July 91°. Coldest months: January and November 84°, *December* 77°. Mean temperature of the year 80·33°. Total rainfall 55·86. Months of greatest fall: July 13·43, August 10·91, September 7·60, October 12·03. A severe storm occurred, which caused some loss of life.

Sanitation.

No report of any improvements.

CHOTA-NAGPORE DIVISION.

General health.

Hazareebagh.—Good. No epidemics. Occasional cases of *cholera* occurred in the neighbourhood of Chatra, Echack, and Ramghur, but not more in number than is usual during the rains. In the last-named place a rather sharp outbreak took place in May, but it subsided quickly. The mortality of the year was ascertained to be less than that reported by the police who generally term every acute bowel complaint, cholera, every eruptive febrile complaint, small-pox, and every disease not exhibiting defined symptoms, fever. It was remarked that on the occurrence of cholera at Ramghur the people adopted the precaution of abandoning the village, and had even, upon a good theory of their own, desisted from using the water of the village tank. Mortality: urban nil, decrease ·24; rural ·27, decrease ·16; combined ·27. Isolated cases of *small-pox* occurred here and there at the beginning of the cold weather, which assumed a mild endemic form in a few places. Mortality: urban 1·17, increase ·27; rural ·22, decrease ·15; combined ·24. The usual *fevers* occurred. The regions at the base of the hills yielded the largest number of cases with enlarged spleen. A few cases of typhoid fever occurred in the town of Hazareebagh during the autumn months. Mortality: urban 24·07, increase ·03; rural 4·94, decrease ·23; combined 5·21.

Climatic condition.

Hottest months, March 98°, April 103°, *May* 107°, June 97°. Coldest months, November 83°, *December* 78°, January 82°. Mean temperature of the year 74·4°. Rain, excess of average. Total fall 60·21; greatest fall in June 10·82, July 9·78, *August* 16·35, September 8·01, October 8·19.

Sanitation.

No important works were undertaken during the year, but drainage has been improved; a few latrines have been erected, which however require better looking after; and the street side drains require re-levelling—and where covered over by shopkeepers they should be re-opened.

General health.

Lohardugga.—Good. Sickness and mortality less. *Cholera* was present in 11 out of the 23 registering areas throughout the year, excepting in January. *Small-pox* was also present throughout the year. Mortality: cholera, urban ·41, decrease 6·45; rural ·08, decrease ·16; combined ·08: small-pox, urban ·82, decrease 2·65; rural ·23, increase ·12; combined ·23: fever, urban 12·74, decrease 4·46; rural 6·63, decrease 1·12; combined 6·69.

Climatic conditions.

Hottest months: April and June 96°, *May* 105°. Coldest months: November and January 78°, *December* 74°. Rains commenced early, continued late, and were above the average of other years, excepting 1871. This caused a marked increase of dysentery and diarrhœa, but reduced other sickness. Total fall 60·25. Greatest fall in June 6·37, July 11·13, *August* 16·9, September 9·80, October 7·39. Effects of famine were warded off by relief measures. The scarcity that was felt was due largely to exportation of grain.

Sanitation.

In sudder station open pucca drains were constructed. New lines of bazar with wide roads and avenues of trees were made. The construction of public latrines have not been begun. Plans have been submitted to the municipality.

General health.

Singbhum.—Good. No epidemics. *Cholera* paid flying visits to several parts of the district; it was more prevalent in the hottest months June, July, and August. Mortality ·35 per 1,000, decrease ·15. A few sporadic cases of *small-pox* occurred. Mortality ·07 per 1,000, neither increase nor decrease.

Climatic conditions.

Temperature equable and seasonable. Rainfall slightly above average, and well distributed. Meteorological table not furnished. No famine. Rice somewhat scarce and dear, but compensated for by abundant supply of berries and wild fruits.

Sanitation.

Town stated to be very well sanitated. In district several reservoirs and tanks were constructed as relief works.

General health.

Manbhum.—Bad. Sickness was higher than in 1871 to 1873. *Cholera* prevailed in a seriously epidemic form in May, June, and July in Roghunathpore, Chas, Purulia, and Gaurandi. It was also present with more or less intensity in every registering station during every month of the year, except November and December. During the hottest time of the year the district was traversed by several thousands of persons with cattle, who were engaged in carting and distributing rice, and the rice depôts were thronged by crowds of people. It was among a batch of these people, who came from Burrakur to Purulia *viâ* Roghunathpore, that the disease originated. It was noted as an extraordinary fact that, though this great number of people was engaged in similar occupations, eating and drinking the same kind of food and water, and equally exposed to the surrounding influences of cholera, large numbers should have again and again escaped the disease. Mortality 1·54 per 1000,

increase ·70. *Small-pox*, mild in form, prevailed mostly during the months of March to August. The localities that suffered in the greatest degree were Jhalda, Gaurandi, Roghunathpore, Tundi, Topchanchi, Soopur, and Chas. The people in all these places, except Soopur, are not protected. Vaccination was proposed to them, but they strenuously rejected the offer. Mortality ·20 per 1000, increase ·14.

Climatic conditions.

Hottest month, May; maximum 104°, minimum 68°, range 36°. Coldest month, January; maximum 78°, minimum 52°, range 26°. Very little variation of temperature occurred from the above since 1867. Humidity not much during the rains. Manbhum may be considered to be hot and dry. Total rainfall 49·29—above the average from 1867 to 1873. Fall not equally distributed.

Sanitation.

No new works undertaken. The sanitation of all the large villages requires improvement.

APPENDIX I.

REPORT ON THE BURDWAN FEVER.

BY

DR. DAVID WILKIE, M.B.,

Surgeon, Bengal Medical Service, on special duty in Burdwan.

Dated Burdwan, the 28th February 1875.

From—David Wilkie, Esq., M.B., Surgeon, Bengal Medical Service, on special duty in Burdwan,

To—The Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

I have the honor to submit the following report on the subject of the Burdwan fever.

2. On my arrival in Calcutta from Tirhoot, in the beginning of April 1874, I reported myself successively to Drs. Jackson, Townshend, and Cunningham, and was advised by all those officers to await your arrival in Calcutta. Meantime I employed myself in reading and taking notes of the reports of previous observers. It was not until the close of the first fortnight in June that I accompanied you to Burdwan, to enter upon my duties there. Shortly afterwards His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal deputed Dr. French, the Civil Surgeon of Burdwan, to make a special enquiry throughout the district with regard to the effects of the famine on the fever-stricken population, and instructed him to hand over to me the performance of the station duties in the way of private arrangement. These duties I continued to discharge until the end of November 1874. That is to say, that for nearly five months I was engaged in the performance of duty foreign to my own special work. When I did at last get out into the district, in the beginning of December, the fever was just disappearing for the year.

3. As the Government, by the act of sanctioning a special appointment in connection with the Burdwan fever, showed that it did not consider that the kind of work required could be carried out in conjunction with the onerous duties of the Burdwan Civil Surgency, it is perhaps scarcely necessary for me to say that I have not been able to carry out in a satisfactory manner that which I was sent here to do.

In the following report I shall offer—(1) Some general remarks on the nature and causation of the Burdwan fever, illustrated by meteorological charts. (2*) A clinical record of cases (with temperature charts) treated in the Burdwan police hospital from the end of June to the end of November 1874. (3*) The results of personal inspection of one or two villages, with the temperature charts and clinical records of the worst cases of fever found in each. Under this head, besides the more general physical aspects of places at the time of visit, and the immediate surroundings of those actually sick, there will be found some observations on the Biláti (or Lál) Bherendá, and on the presence of iron in the soils and waters, and a few drawings of the microscopic forms in the water and mud of some of the tanks.

I.—General remarks on the fever.

The year 1874, though it has settled some questions with regard to the ætiology of the fever, has been a singularly unfortunate one with regard to advantages for the clinical study of the fever. There has been a total absence throughout the district of the simultaneous occurrence of numbers of severe and fatal cases. The severe and fatal cases have been few in number, and the majority of them occured after the cyclone. In fact, the mortality attendant on the fever this year has been so small that unless we can make it evident, quite independently of any clinical observations made during the present year, that the fever prevailing from 1862 to 1873 was a purely malarious one, it will be quite open to those who hold the opinions of Drs. Jackson and Verchere to say that the fever now seen in the district is of a totally different nature from that which prevailed during the above-mentioned years.

Let us begin with a consideration of the meteorological charts, and here I may mention that, with the kind permission of Dr. French, I have freely used the meteorological charts which he prepared for his Annual Sanitary Report, to form the basis of my own.

Chart No. 1† shows the mortality from fever only, as given in the police returns for the Burdwan district for the years 1872 (black), 1873 (red), 1874 (green). The absolute numbers may not be—probably are not—accurate; but there can be no doubt of the correctness of the relation of the three curves to one another. Observe, in each year the slight rise in March followed by a deep fall, the rise again in each year in August, and the attainment of the maximum in each year in November. Now the year 1872 was a genuine *jor bekár* year; keeping that fact in view, the similarity of the mortality curves in the three years in all respects, except height, seems to me a very significant fact with respect to the question as to the nature of the disease.

It is difficult to see why, if the Burdwan fever was typhus or a contagious malarial fever, it should have been so much under the influence of season. I should imagine that if a malarious fever were to become contagious, the relation of its prevalence and mortality to season would become irregular. The mortality curves would not, could not, present such a striking uniformity as those shown on the chart do. One would have to suppose that the

* These sections are submitted in original.
† This and the other charts and maps alluded to in this report, are submitted in original.

contagion was only present at the time of the usual prevalence of malarious fevers, and that it died away with the wave of the malarial influence, to reappear the next year with the waxing of the malarial influence. There is no truly contagious fever known which is so under the influence of season as to have its outbreaks regularly dominated by it. It has been generally remarked that "*the*" fever began earlier in the year than ordinary fever does, and lasted longer. The reason why fever does not usually commence in the rains is that the ground has not reached that kind and degree of saturation at which evaporation is followed, or rather accompanied, by the development of malaria. Now, at the time of the Burdwan fever, I believe that there was present a physical condition of the country, which, by throwing back the drainage, brought the soil into this condition at an earlier period in the year than usual, and caused it to remain in that condition longer than usual.

Observe, also, that as the fever becomes milder, it comes to lie more and more strictly within the ordinary malarial season limits. That is to say, the general physical condition of the country, which caused the intensification of the fever, has gradually passed away. The nature of this physical condition will be afterwards considered. There can be no doubt that, even at its worst, the fever was distinctly dominated by seasonal influence; and this fact seems to me to be decidedly against the idea that the fever possessed any contagious properties.

It is very much to be regretted that the fever has been allowed to rage for years and then disappear without any systematic endeavour to obtain an extensive series of observations on the rise and fall of the subsoil water in the Burdwan district. Had the urgent recommendation of Dr. D. B. Smith on this point in 1870 been attended to, much absolutely necessary information might have been obtained. It is quite possible that the opportunity has for ever passed away. The same remarks apply to all the departments of meteorological observation; for, with the exception of the rainfall returns, no meteorological records exist for any year before 1873, and all those that do exist apply in strictness only to the sudder station. On that account, in making up the charts, I have used only the fever returns of the police and jail hospitals of the sudder station in connection with the meteorology. I think it would be very wrong, especially in the matter of the subsoil water, to place the fever curve of the district in general side by side with meteorological curves that can, with any certainty, only be made to apply to the station. The subsoil water observervations are made in the jail compound. Now the jail in 1873 and 1874 was remarkably healthy: fever cases were few and mild; while, in 1873, at any rate, many severe cases occurred in the town. It is just possible that the height of the subsoil water in the jail may be influenced by very local circumstances. The patients in the police hospital come not only from the lines in Burdwan, but also from outposts in the district. So that, while both hospital curves may be looked at in connection with the rain curve, it will be safer to take the jail curve alone in connection with the subsoil water curve.

It will be noticed that in 1872, a *jor bekár* year, the rainfall was more spread out through the year, and extended further into the cold months than in the two following years. It will also be seen that the fever curves of 1872 present a similar relation to the fever curves of 1873 and 1874. The *general* similarity of the 1872 police and jail curves is evident; and on comparing them with the rain curve, it will be observed that fever exacerbations take place during rain remissions. (See charts Nos. 2*a*, 2*aa*, 2*aaa*.)

Charts Nos. 2*b* to 2*ccc* give separately the curves which are shown together in charts Nos. 3*a* and 3*b*, for 1873 and 1874. It will be seen that the rainfall in these two years, 1873 and 1874, was more concentrated into a short space of time, and that the fever remains low until after the rains. In both years the jail curve takes longer to rise than the police one, which is probably due to the fact that the police one is more exposed than the prisoners'. In 1873 it will be seen that the curves began to rise after the rain in July, fell slightly with the occurrence of rain in August, and then began to rise again. Only one rainy day occurred after September, and from the end of October the fever curves begin to fall gradually. It is to be remembered that this was the year in which Dr. Verchere saw his typho-malarial cases in the Burdwan police hospital. In 1874 the hospital curves begin to rise after the principal rainfall in June, and attain their maximum in the end of October, rising only very slightly after the cyclone. The principal rainfall in 1874 occurs a month earlier than in 1873, and the subsequent rise of the fever curves begins a month earlier than in 1873. The blue curve, in chart No. 4, shows the progress of the fever and the influence of the cyclone on people not so well taken care of as the police and the prisoners. This blue curve shows the total monthly fever admissions in thousands (reduced to units for the sake of comparison) at the endemic dispensaries throughout the district during 1874. Throughout the year the district fever curve maintains a higher level than those of the station, and does not attain its maximum until November. The district fever curve would have gone on rising till November whether there had been a cyclone or not; but it would not have reached so high a point if there had been no cyclone.

The curious rises of the jail curve in June and December I do not attempt to explain; perhaps they may have been due to accidental increased exposure to rain and cold. With the aid of the table of rainfall from 1861 to 1873, given by Dr. French in No. XXXII of the "Indian Annals of Medical Science," I have repeatedly attempted to make out some

connection between the amount and distribution of rain, and the severity of fever, in particular years; but I must say I have failed, like Dr. French. I believe this failure to be due to a want of sufficient particulars. If these could be obtained, and charts made up of the rainfall and the fever, I feel sure that some, and probably a very intimate, connection between them would be established. But I believe the important factor in the severity of the fever was obstruction to the removal of the water in the soil. The two together (rainfall and obstruction) might at one time or place produce such a wet condition of the soil as to hinder the development of malaria; while a lesser degree of one or both might have the effect of producing just that degree of moisture most favorable to its evolution. The season after the rains was always distinctively "*the*" fever season, and there was always a total or comparative absence of bad fever in those months when the soil is at its driest, and scarcely any rain ever falls.

Obstructed off-flow.

I have not been able to find that there are any subsoil records of earlier date than August 1873. To say that the fever begins after the rains is to say that it begins with the rise of the subsoil water. Charts Nos. 3*a* and 3*b* both show this. In both years the fever in the jail hospital was small in amount and mild. In 1873 the water did not rise nearer the surface than 4¼ feet, and in 1874 3½ feet. Observe the rise after the cyclone, and the coincident rise of the jail fever curve. Observe, also, a similar rise in the same month of 1873 at a time when the subsoil water was falling. Observe, also, the jail fever rise in June 1874 when the subsoil water was at its farthest from the surface. It is important to note that these apparently anomalous rises of the fever curve took place at a time when the supersoil was wet with rain.

Subsoil rise, cyclone.

I believe that what was wrong with Hooghly and Burdwan in the fever years was the retention in the surface soil above the clay of moisture which ought to have been got rid of more quickly. In an ordinary year you have the rains, the consequent moistures of this surface soil, and the subsequent evaporation of the moisture with fever, until the soil, by evaporation and natural drainage, becomes dry. In a *jor bekár* year the same thing exactly went on; but, as there was an obstruction to the natural drainage, the greater part of the moisture had to be got rid of by evaporation alone; so that the whole layer of surface soil became damp sooner, evaporation began sooner and went on longer, and fever began sooner and went on longer. In fact, the most favorable conditions for the production of malaria were present, and their existence was unusually prolonged. As a natural result, the consequences of malaria were produced in a more intense form, in greater abundance, and for a longer period. Observations, such as those of Doctor Jackson, on the dryness of the soil to great depths in January, February, and March, prove nothing at all, except that the soil is dry in non-fever months. However saturated the soil may have been in previous months, it cannot but be dry by that time under ordinary circumstances, because evaporation has been going on rapidly for months from the whole surface of the country, and the supply of moisture is not unlimited. No amount of obstruction to the drainage could keep the soil of Bengal moist throughout the year, unless frequent or heavy rains were superadded. The remarks of the writer of the *Hindoo Patriot* fever articles on this subject are to the same effect. In February 1872 there had been no rain for three months, and in February 1873 only 0·12 inches for three months. I have nowhere been able to find any mention of dry soil in villages in which the *jor bekár* was actually present at the time. Dryness of the soil is mentioned as existing in some places which *had* suffered severely. But what is wanted is a knowledge of the state of the soil when the fever was actually present. If any one could take us to a village striken with the fever, and demonstrate that the soil is dry, there would be an end of the matter. All the observations of dry soil that I have read of were, as far as I remember, made in places not at the time suffering, and made at a time when the soil of the whole country is necessarily dry.

It is indeed greatly to be regretted that it should be possible to throw any doubt on the matter, that the question of the increased dampness of the soil,* and longer duration of that dampness in places afflicted with the *jor bekár*, should not have been thoroughly investigated at the proper time, for no obvervations made now can show what the condition of the soil was then.

* Mr. Metcalfe insisted strongly on the increased dampness of houses that accompanied the fever. This, I presume, could only be due to a damp soil.

At page 92 of Dr. Jackson's sanitary report for 1873, the Civil Surgeon of Howrah, speaking of fever that was present with special force and fatality during October, November, and December in Seebpore and Belgatchia, villages within the limits of the municipality, says: "The disease appeared and raged in a most arbitrary manner, and it may be noted that the drinking-water theory and the subsoil water theory failed to explain the phenomena. In sections where the disease prevailed, the drinking-water appeared to be quite as good as in other sections where the endemic did not prevail more than in ordinary years, while the subsoil water was unusually low during the past year." And again, on the same page. "Supposing that a water-logged condition of the soil could produce fever, as maintained by Baboo Digambur Mitter (and this has by no means been proved), it certainly could not have been the

cause which originated the fever at Seebpore, or maintained it after it was originated, because the subsoil water has been lower this year than it was in the corresponding months of any year since 1860."

Were the subsoil water observations made in Seebpore itself, or were the subsoil water readings taken in another area of the municipality not affected with fever, applied to Seebpore, affected with fever? To be of any value, such observations should be made in the place actually affected. Local conditions may produce great differences as to moistness of the soil between places quite near each other.

Chart No. 4 shows, in addition to matters already referred to, the maximum and minimum fortnightly barometric readings throughout the year 1874, with which the fever curves below may be compared.

Charts Nos. 5*a* and 5*b* show the relation of the fever curves of 1873 and 1874, respectively, to the variations of the thermometric ranges throughout those two years. In both years it will be seen that the fever was at its highest when the range was lowest, or just beginning to increase. The period of low range was shorter in 1873 than in 1874, but the upper and lower curves approached each other more nearly. It was at this period that the "typhus-like" cases were seen.

Charts Nos. 6*a* and 6*b* show the relation of the fever in 1873 and 1874 to the humidity of the air. In correspondence with the range curves, it will be seen that the mean humidity of 1873 rose higher than that of 1874, but remained a shorter time at its height. In both years the fever was greatest in the latter part of the continuance of a high humidity.

Cyclone.—A cyclone passed over the district in the middle of October 1874. It came just at a time when in every year fever is normally on the increase. In ordinary years the fever season is pretty well over by the end of November. The effect of the cyclone was to render the usual increase greater and more sudden, and to prolong the fever season till the end of December. There was a great increase in the number of fresh cases, *i.e.*, people who had previously been free from fever for six months or more were now attacked. The zemindar of Sátgechhiá, for instance, as mentioned in the third part of this report, had not suffered from fever for eight years until he was attacked after the cyclone. Many cases of remittent fever occurred ; and a few cases of death from *coma* in acute fever were reported In the fortnightly report for the last fortnight of October, after making some observations on the relation of the cyclone to the increase of fever, I wrote—"The question, in fact, is whether there has been an increased formation or disengagement of fever poison, or whether merely the people have been rendered more liable to, or have been more exposed to its action by the influences above enumerated. It is probable that both these factors have had to do with the increase of fever On the whole, I think, that the great increase in the number of fresh cases points to a recent development of fever-poison." With regard to the first fortnight of November I wrote—"During the fortnight at present under review, fever continued to prevail extensively throughout the district, not only in the western part, but also in the eastern, in which latter tract fever appeared to a greater extent than it had for some years past.* On the whole, the fever is still mostly of the intermittent type, but in some places large numbers of remittent fevers have been observed.† Fresh cases are very numerous, and are still on the increase. In most instances these fresh cases are of intermittent type (some of them tertian); but the number, as reported for some dispensaries, of fresh cases that are remittent from the first is somewhat alarming. * * * Bad cases of fever and deaths in the acute stage are reported almost exclusively from the Burdwan circle." After this the health of the district was gradually restored ; and by the end of the year the fever season may be said to have come to a close. It was a matter of great regret to me that I could not get out into the district when the fever was at its most after the cyclone; for, from the reports received, I thought I might have had an opportunity of coming across some typhus-like cases.

* *e.g.* Sátgechhiyá.

† *e.g.* Loyá adrá.

In his annual sanitary report for 1874 Dr. French thus sums up the general meteorological relations of the fever. "When the barometer is high or rising from a previous low state; when the temperature is low or beginning to fall after the rains; when the daily thermometric range is at its lowest and beginning to rise from its minimum; when the humidity of the atmosphere is high, and particularly when the air begins to dry rapidly, as in November last; and when the subsoil water is nearest to the surface or beginning to recede from it, fever is at its maximum and the type severe or fatal."

For myself, I must say that the strong impression I have derived from what I have read of the fever, and from the study of the few meteorological charts, to make which I have been able to get data, is, that year after year the seasonal and meteorological relations of the fever have been the same; that the mild, and undoubtedly malarious fever of 1874, is the same fever as the terrible *jor bekár* of former years; that the differences in various years have been differences of degree and not of kind.

The nature of the fever, judged of from the records of its behaviour, with special reference to the question of contagion.—In the report for the first fortnight of October (before the cyclone) I thus expressed myself: "It cannot, I think, be denied that there has been an increase in the amount of fever in the district, and, especially, in the number of

persons attacked for the first time this season. There has also been a good deal of mild intermittent fever. I have neither seen nor heard of any case presenting symptoms differing from those of ordinary malarious fevers. The health of the district has been wonderfully good, as compared with what it was in former years. In fact, there has this year been no 'Burdwan Fever' at all as yet, no fever sufficiently striking in its characteristics to attract special attention or to be worthy of a special name. I believe there is good ground for the hope that the special causes, which of late years produced a type malignant and pernicious, of fever, have, in the Burdwan district at least, ceased to operate or are ceasing to operate; and that until such special causes shall again come into operation, Burdwan will have no more than the usual or normal amount of Bengal fever."

Add to this that Dr. French (who thoroughly explored the district this year *during the fever season*) and the three inspecting medical officers (Drs. Roy and Gupta and Assistant Surgeon Denobundhoo Dutt) agree with regard to the year 1874 that "the low or malignant remittent of former years was rarely met with, and complicated fever was not so common; that the mortality was much lower than in previous years; that the sudden and severe outbreaks in villages of former years did not occur in 1874"; and it will appear that I am placed in the difficult position of having to write a report on a fever which I have possibly never seen at all, and which I have certainly never seen in the form which attracted attention to it. Such being the case, it would perhaps be better for me to refrain altogether from meddling with the subject of the nature of the fever. But I hope I shall be pardoned, if I venture to show why I believe the fever to have been all along of the same purely malarious nature as it is this year, and what I believe to have been the cause of the former prevalence of the fever and of its present cessation.

As far as I am aware, Drs. Sutherland, Verchere, and Jackson are the only observers who have considered the fever to be contagious. In the writings of those who have maintained the malarious nature of the disease there is a very general absence of all reference to the subject of contagion, probably because the malarious nature of the fever was accepted as a guarantee of its non-contagiousness.

Dr. Verchere considers that the fever is "typhus, travelling slowly through districts much exposed to and suffering from aguish diseases"; that "the epidemic, taken as a whole, is therefore an ague grafted on a typhus"; that "the ague leaves its mark most prominently in the sequelæ, because it finds in the convalescent from typhus an *habitat* peculiarly suitable; but the killing element in the epidemic is the typhus, either killing *per se* during the first attack, or rendering fatal sequelæ which would be curable, were they due to ague alone." "It is during the convalescence that ague attacks the patient, and it is persistent, as we know ague always is, in persons of degenerated nervous system from any cause, and it is then that the peculiar sequelæ of aguish diseases become developed in the extravagant manner I have endeavoured to describe."

Dr. Jackson, on the other hand, says—"I believe that a fever, originally malarious, acquired, either in Jessore or Nuddea, contagious properties; that in virtue of this contagion, it travelled to western Nuddea; that in the large crowded towns of western Nuddea, Oollah for instance, a still further elaboration of poison and accession of intensity occurred, and that the disease was imported into Culna and Poobusthullee." And again—"* * while I believe the fever to be malarious in origin, and to have some malarious characteristics, I also believe it to be not a *mere* or simple, but a contagious malarious fever; that it is probably typho-malarial; and that it has not been produced in Burdwan, but imported, and again carried from Burdwan into Beerbhoom, and that its behaviour under the various conditions observed is quite incompatible with its being simply malarious, locally produced, or non-contagious."

It seems to me that the two most important features of the Burdwan fever have been lost sight of by those who adopt such theories with regard to it. *Firstly*, in reports written from inspection of places or regions affected, it will invariably be found that the bulk of the cases is said to be of intermittent type; the intermittent fever being the primary disease, and not a sequelæ of a continued fever. *Secondly*, the appearence of the severe malignant fever was always preceded by an increase of ordinary fever; and villages outside the worst area, and not suffering, and, in some case, never do suffer, from malignant fever, had an increase of ordinary malarious fever (Cutwa, Loyá, Adrà, Mainapore, &c., &c., are cases in point).

Dr. French says—"When the endemic is mild in a village all the cases are intermittent; when it is more severe, remittent fever is also seen; and when it is virulent or fatal, the malignant remittent (called also conjestive remittent) are rife." And again—"The endemic is, as a rule, mild in the first or second year, virulent and fatal in the second or third year of its existence in a village." Dr. Elliot says—"* * * it is an exaggerated and congestive form of malarious fever, *most frequently of the intermittent* (the emphasis is mine), but also of the remittent type, &c."

Dr. G. C. Roy, who has had the most excellent opportunities for observation, thus describes the course of the fever—"The first year of invasion is characterized by an increase of ordinary fever cases, but it subsides completely with the advancement of the season. The second year counts more mortality, and the duration of disease is longer. With the

prolonged suffering the complications appear. A little respite of health is enjoyed in summer by those who are free of complications, but only to suffer in the ensuing rains. In the third year more mortality takes place from primary attacks and secondary complications, as it finds the system so reduced from constant suffering that it is ill-fitted to sustain an assault. Enlargement of spleen and liver, anasarca, anæmia, dropsy, cancrum oris now become common sights. In summer, instead of improving, the suffering continues. In the fourth year a slight abatement of its severity is observed, but fatal cases occur amongst chronic patients, who succumb under slight causes of exhaustion. In the fifth year, improvement is more manifest, and the temporary abeyance in summer again shows itself. In the sixth year the majority recover their flesh and strength, but a permanently enlarged spleen is left behind to indicate the trial through which the locality has recently passed. Thus I have under my supervisiòn villages in all the different stages of disease, and the slow and insidious way in which one village after another is attacked, decimated, and restored to its former condition without any addition to, or alteration in, the habits of the people, point to something more than local generation."

Dr. Mathew, of Midnapore, also mentions an aggravation of the fever usually attendant on the rainy season as the first intimation of the beginning of the fatal fever.

Dr Barker, of Beerbhoom, says—"This fever is in every respect identical with malarious fevers that prevail elsewhere. It is, however, of a more tenacious and fatal character than I have seen in other parts of India, and in this district I believe has proved more quickly fatal than in Burdwan or Hooghly. As a rule, when it first invades a village, it is either of a mild character, or the people are better able to withstand the attack, for they soon recover, and the deaths are few. Next year, in addition to the great prevalence of fever, there is marked weakness and loss of appetite, the spleen enlarges, and the sufferers have the pale, waxy line so characteristic of malaria Then comes dropsy, diarrhœa, death. But this rule does not hold good in some of the villages, such as Soopore and Sajeepore. In these villages the fever broke out suddenly, and assumed a severe type from the beginning, running a rapid and fatal course." Dr. Barker's description of the symptoms points to the fatal fever as having a distinctly intermittent character from the first, and as rarely proving fatal by cerebral congestion.

"Dr Greene, of Serampore, says—"Judging from the number of cases I saw personally, about 50 per cent. of the population suffered, *i.e.*, amongst natives, and about one in ten cases attacked proved serious. Like its predecessor, it attacked whole families simultaneously; fortunately not all seriously. One out of 10 or 12 members of a family laid up at the same time would be attacked with severe remittent fever; the rest would suffer from ague and fever coming on daily, the hot stage being severer than is usually the case.

At page 51 of his fever report, Dr. Jackson says, of that tract bounded by the Adjye, the Kandur khal, and the loopline railway—"In every place I visited I learnt that the first year of the fever was the mildest. It was generally most intense the third year; but in the very old, effete, decaying villages, such as Mongalcote, Amdhobe, Galishta, it was very intense and fatal during the second year" At page 69 he says—"It is to be remembered that in all these areas successively attacked, the year of invasion is never the year of intensity. The fever is generally present for a year without attracting much notice. As a rule the year of greatest intensity in villages is the third year; in towns the second year is not unfrequently the worst." At page 75, "The first indication of the presence of the fever in a village is the occurrence of a few cases of this *jor bekár*, of which comparatively little is thought at the time; in the ensuing year, however, more of these cases occur earlier in the season than the ordinary malarious fever, and multiply with great rapidity as the year advances. I have noticed that where deaths from this cause occur during the year of invasion, there are deaths in the *same houses* during the following year in more than half the number of cases noted."

Against the possibility of a malarious fever becoming contagious in the way indicated by Dr. Jackson, I can have nothing to say in the face of such authorities as Dr. Morehead and Dr. Merchison. The latter writes, "Dr. Morehead thinks it not improbable that remittent fever may assume adynamic or typhoid character, and at the same time become infectious, in consequence of overcrowding and neglect; and this may have been the real explanation of the epidemics described by Dr. Walker [a fevér in the Agra Jail, considered by him to be typhus] and others. It is not unreasonable to suppose that, under such circumstances, the fever may be the result of malaria, with a poison resembling that of typhus superadded."

Now, from the evidence above given, it will be seen that, whatever the bad fever may have been, it was *preceded and accompanied*, as well as followed, by a marked increase of what was universally acknowledged to be fever of the ordinary malarious type of the country. And it is to be remembered that this insidious onset and gradual increase in intensity year by year have been so characteristic of the Burdwan fever as to have been mentioned by all who have written on the subject. Even Dr. Jackson's history is, that when a contagious malarious fever has been introduced into a village along some traffic line, a few cases only occur, and then this contagious disease disappears for a year. The occurrence of such a thing once or so might be capable of explanation such as to render it not incompatable with the contagiousness of the disease; but that typhus or any contagious fever should invariably behave in this manner is incredible, is utterly opposed to all experience. Where does the

contagious, the typhus, element go to in the interval? Does a typho-malarial fever need to be introduced into a village two years in succession before it can take root? Or is the typhus element generated *de novo* the second year; and if so, why? Or is the union of typhus and malaria so intimate that the contagious element becomes subject to seasonal influences with the malarial? Even supposing a typho-malarial fever, as such, to be incapable of existing under conditions unfavorable to the production of malaria, one might almost be justified in expecting that, sometimes at least, the typhus element, once introduced into the crowded huts of the natives, might continue to work on its own account. The same difficulties occur with regard to the frequency of deaths in the same houses in two successive years. The simplest explanation seems to me to be that there was something about these houses or their surroundings that intensified the action of, or rendered their inhabitants more exposed to, a prevailing malaria.

I go on the supposition that the name typho-malarial is reserved for the severe and typhus-like cases, and would not be applied to the distinctly intermittent cases that occurred before and with the bad fever, and were often mild in character.

If the disease was a travelling typhus or a contagious typho-malarial fever, how can we explain its having been constantly preceded on the march by an increase of ordinary mild intermittent fever, which gradually became severer as the *jor bekár* approached. We have distinct testimony of all who served in the affected districts that there was a decided increase of ordinary malarious fever, quite independent of that which Dr. Verchere speaks of as following in the wake of the bad fever, and due to the debility produced by the bad fever. Now, if we allow that the bad fever was typhus or a contagious typhus fever, we must suppose that there were two distinct diseases—one contagious and the other not—travelling about the district in company in the same direction, to the same places, and at the same rate; and that in their march the non-contagious malarious fever always kept slightly ahead.

It will be noticed in the extract given from Dr. Barker's report that he mentions two villages as exceptions to the rule that the fever begins gradually and mildly.

In his narrative for 1872, Dr. Mathew says:—"As a rule, the villages in which the greatest mortality took place last year were those where the diseases prevailed during the previous years. * * An exception to this, however, is to be found in those villages near Narajole, where, as before mentioned, the disease was more prevalent and deadly than in any other quarter of the district, and yet there is no evidence to show that there was any unusual prevalence of sickness in these places during the year 1871."

Assistant Surgeon Denobundhoo Dutt, who has studied the fever for a long time, tells me that it is his experience that, on careful enquiry among the inhabitants of a village suddenly attacked by the fever, it will generally be found that for some time before there had been a gradual increase in the amount of fever in the village. But, putting this aside, there is no particular reason why malarious fever should not break out suddenly and severely, provided that its causes are present in intensity, the sudden intensity being probably due to peculiar local conditions. Besides, Dr. Barker and Dr. Mathew expressly mention that the fever was malarious and *principally of the intermittent type.*

The following extracts from Dr. Mathew's report show (1) that the fever was malarious, or, (2) at any rate, that there was, coincident with the bad fever, an increase of ordinary malarious fever.

"It is a matter of no small difficulty to distinguish between the epidemic fever in the early periods of its invasion and the aggravated malarial fever which now and then attacks particular villages, and which seems to depend on local sanitary influences." Probably Dr. Mathew's real meaning is "it is impossible" and not "it is a matter of no small difficulty."

"Ordinary malarial fever was widely spread over the district during the past season."

"It is a malarious fever, the intermittent being the type by far the most commonly met with." That is, the primary disease is most frequently intermittent: not continued first and then intermittent.

The great mistake that has been made is in supposing that the typhus-like cases formed anything like the bulk of the fever. The fever was made up of intermittents, remittents, congestive remittents, bilious remittents, cases of malarious collapse, typhus-like cases. The typhus-like cases occurred at the time of maximum intensity of the fever at any given place; and the time of maximum intensity was, as a general rule, not at the beginning of an epidemic, but about its middle. The fever curve of a village did not rise suddenly from zero to typhus and then tail off gradually into ague, thus, but rose gradually from ague and then tailed off gradually into ague, thus It is perfectly true that after the *jor bekár* had passed through a village, the inhabitants remained subject to chronic ague and its sequelæ; but it is no less true that the advent of the *jor bekár* was *preceded* by an increased liability to ague.



The idea, therefore, that the occurrence of chronic ague, spleen, dropsy, &c., was merely the result of decreased powers of resistance to malaria, produced in the people by debility following typhus, is an unnecessary one. The fever was malarious from beginning to end, and left such sequelæ both because it was malarious, and because it debilitated the people. I see no escape from acknowledging either that the Burdwan fever was a malarious fever, pure and simple, or that there were two fevers, one contagious and the other not, travelling together, and subject to the same general laws. Of the two alternatives I prefer the former.

Let us take one or two places connected by roads, and see whether the progress of the fever from one to another is consistent with the supposition of its having been conveyed by contagion along the traffic lines. Dr. Jackson says that Culna is, practically, the port of Burdwan, and that Culna and Burdwan are connected by two roads. The fever appeared at Culna in the rains of 1863 (these dates are taken from Dr. French's article in the Indian Annals). It was again bad there in July 1866. In 1866 and 1867 fever rages in the villages of Gangooria thana, including Satgachea, through which passes one of the Culna-Burdwan roads. In the end of 1867 fever appears in a village five miles from Burdwan. In 1868, during the rains and commencement of the cold season, we have had fever in places so far apart as Selimabad, and some villages of Gangooria and Sahibgunge. After the rains, we find an unusual amount of ordinary fever in Cutwa and Mongulcote. "It was also observed that, towards the end of the year, more fever cases than usual were met with in the suburbs of the town of Burdwan. In the next year (1869) we find the same history; the people in the first half of the year comparatively free from fever, and in the second half suffering a good deal. * * * It showed itself decidedly in the town of Burdwan." The fever, therefore, took from five to seven years to pass between two places in constant communication with each other. Observe, in the case of Burdwan, the mention of what we have found to be so characteristic of this fever—the increase of fever cases at the usual fever season *at least* one year before the regular outbreak. In thana Gangooria, we have fever raging for three years before it reaches Burdwan; and yet thana Gangooria is connected with Burdwan by the two Culna roads, by the Grand Trunk Road, and by the railway. The way in which the fever began in Burdwan we have just seen. Here we come to the difficulty already mentioned of understanding why a contagious epidemic should be ushered in by an increase of ordinary malarious fever. Cutwa is one of Dr. Jackson's favorite examples of the fever travelling by a road. After mentioning that Cutwa had hitherto escaped the fever, he says—"But no sooner is the town of Burdwan, *forty miles distant*, attacked, than Cutwa gets the fever too."

The answer to this is that up to the present day Cutwa has never had "*the*" bad fatal fever at all, *i.e.*, it has never had an attack of fever in which typhus-like cases had any preponderance. This assertion is based on reports made by the Assistant Surgeon in 1868, 1869, 1871, and 1872, on the assurance of Dr. French, and on the results of a close personal enquiry made by Dr. French so late as October last. What Cutwa had, like many other places that never suffered from the fatal typhus-like fever, was an increase in the number and severity of simple intermittents with a sprinkling of remittents, a few of which only assumed a typhus-like (?) aspect. In October 1868 and November 1869, the Assistant Surgeon distinctly mentions that the fever was of the ordinary chronic malarious type always met with at that time of year, and ascribes its prevalence to a greater rainfall than usual. At p. 5 of the appendix to the report on the charitable dispensaries under the Government of Bengal, for the year 1872, I find quoted the following remarks by Dr. French: "The fever broke out anew at Cutwa in the month of October, but soon began gradually to diminish. * * * * * * * * The fever was of an intermittent type, and resembled the fever of other districts in many of its aspects; but cases of remittent fever were not very few. The quotidian was the common type; but cases of tertian and quartan ague were also common. The fever prevailed most among the poorer classes, and especially among those who lived in damp, ill-ventilated, and low houses; places situated on elevated lands above the general level of the soil, enjoyed a comparative immunity from the ravages of the fever. The fever commenced with the setting in of the rainy season, and lasted throughout that season, as well as for a few months of the cold weather; so that it can probably be inferred that the cause of this fever rests upon the want of proper subsoil drainage, and consequently upon prolonged dampness of the soil. As with the case of intermittent fever elsewhere, this fever had three stages, namely, the cold, the hot, and the sweating stage. In a case where the fever was of a lasting nature, and the cold stage very prolonged, there splenic enlargement was a very common sequel, and this out of all the other sequilæ highly preponderated. * * * * *

Remittent fever symptoms.

"The remittent fever appeared in many in the ordinary way, with the usual symptoms of head-ache, thirst, and bilious vomiting, but in several instances it assumed such an adynamic type that it resembled the typhoid in some of its aspects. The patients lay some comatose, others half sensible, with muttering delirum, having a parched tongue and teeth covered with sordes; but in no case have I seen looseness of bowels attendant upon such a type. The common complications of the remittent were congestions of the brain and liver." The small number of these cases,

and the unusual prevalence and severity of undeniably malarious fever at the time, and the well-known fact that malarious fevers do take on such adynamic symptoms, warrant us in concluding that they also were of a malarious nature. It is unnecessary to suppose that a few typhus or typho-malarial cases occurred in the midst of an outbreak of ordinary fever.

Some have seemed to think that there must be an essential difference between Burdwan fever and ordinary fever, because the former often breaks out in the rains earlier in the year than ordinary fever usually does.

The clear description of Dr. French shows that in one instance at least a fever breaking out in the rains was ordinary malarious fever, and I believe that his explanation of the fact is correct. Why does fever not break out in the rains? Before the rains you have the soil perfectly dry down to the clay, or nearly down to the clay. Now, the rain has got to soak through the whole thickness of this layer of soil. Suppose, now, a temporary cessation of the rains takes place. In that case you have two forces acting on the moisture in the soil, one compelling it to leave the soil and ascend again into the air, another compelling it to sink deeper into the earth. If the atmosphere happen to be dry, or hot, or both, the forces which pull the moisture upwards into the air will prevail, and fever will be produced for the same reason that it is produced after the total cessation of the rains. But take, as another supposition, that by some cause or other the drainage of the country has been obstructed; the whole layer of soil will become much more quickly moist throughout; and during any cessation of the rains, there being no force pulling the water down (because it is already down as far as it can get), the forces that pull it up into the air will have all their own way. The soil is already in the condition which, under ordinary circumstances, it only attains at the end of the rainy season.

Now let us take the case of Chunderkona in the Midnapore district. It is connected by road with Hajeepore and other places in the Jehanabad circle of the Burdwan district that suffered severely from the fever, with Keerpoy, and with Midnapore. Owing to police reports of fatal fever after the rains of 1870, Dr. Mathew visited Chunderkona, but found that the disease was nothing more than an aggravation of the fever usually attendant on the rainy season. It is not stated whether the same thing occurred in 1871. Mr. Harrison, the Magistrate, remarks—"It will appear from the foregoing account (No. 116 of 9th May 1873, to the Commissioner) that the fever at first made a sort of attempt, such as it still continues to make, to extend in the natural direction westwards to Keerpoy, Chunderkona, and Gurbettah; the former alluvial, though high alluvial; the second on the edge of the laterite though itself on alluvial soil; and the third in the middle of the laterite, though low-lying and surrounded by cultivation; but that it failed to take any serious hold of those places and then struck southwards into the low-lying, densely populated tracts of Daspore." Of 1872 Dr. Mathew says:—"Before the end of October reports were received from the police that malarial fever was rife and fatal within the jurisdictions of the Chunderkona, Ghatal, Delra, and Daspore police stations." Mr. Harrison remarks—"My own observation of the course of the fever entirely supports what the Civil Surgeon has written, and it will be observed that it again failed to make serious progress towards Chunderkona. This is the more remarkable, because, as far as population alone is concerned, Keerpoy and Chunderkona probably surpass any part of the district, except the sudder station of Midnapore, in density of population; * * * but the villages grouped round Chunderkonah form the second largest town in the district, with an aggregate population of 22,000; and, so far as this cause and insanitation are concerned, it should have readily yielded to the fever. It escaped, however, as did Keerpoy, with a moderate attack somewhat in excess of the ordinary malaria of the season, while the severe mortality, the traces of which struck one so painfully in passing through Daspore and Narajole, was fortunately absent. I am far from saying that Keerpoy and Chunderkona will escape, they are only on relatively high ground, not on the laterite, and I fear that the fever showed some slight tendency to gain ground in 1872. All I contend for is that the epidemic seems to have experienced a marked check in this quarter, while it poured on in an unrestrained stream through Daspore towards pergunnahs Narajole and Shahpore."

This is another instance of a place in constant communication with places affected by a fatal fever having only an increase of the ordinary seasonal fever. We have, then, here again two fevers at work in the same district—one contagious and the other not, but both occurring at the same season of the year for successive years!

Burdwan and Kanoo both had the fever severely and for a long time, yet neither by road nor rail did it ever spread to Mancoor, Bood-bood, Muro, or any of the neighbouring villages.

Palteah is little more than 10 miles from Cutwa, and is connected with it by road; yet Palteah suffered severely from a bad and fatal type of fever; whereas we have already seen that Cutwa had only an increase of ordinary fever. Palteah still remains unhealthy, while Cutwa has recovered. (See spleen map.) Referring to his map of the spread of the fever, Dr. Jackson says—"Looking to the north of the map, the green coloured area corresponds to the spread of the fever in 1871, and here again is to be observed the same coincidences between the area of disease and the traffic lines. Eastward of the road leading from Mongulcote to Moorshedabad district it never extends more than a mile and a half, the

uncoloured tract between this point and the Ganges being entirely free. The country enjoying this immunity belongs to Moorshedabad, is low, moist, alluvial land, devoid of roads, and has no commercial relations with Burdwan or Beerbhoom." This tract presents another feature which may explain its freedom from the fever. It will be seen, on referring to a map, that in it are the origins of several rivers, and that all these flow to the north-east and north-north-east. Any cause of obstructed drainage advancing from the south would therefore fail to obstruct the drainage of this region, it might even accelerate its drainage-flow.

There could be no greater amount of traffic than existed between the fever districts and Calcutta, and no better field could be imagined for the intensification and development of a typhus or typho-malarial poison than the lanes and bazars of Calcutta. Yet there is no record of any such extensive and fatal epidemic in that city. I am aware that in 1864 Dr. Chuckerbutty published some cases of typhus that had come under his care; but they were published as curiosities and without positive insistence on the correctness of the diagnosis, and not as cases from a great epidemic. If one can believe the newspapers, typhus seems to exist in Calcutta as a permanency, and so it does in our own great cities at home in non-epidemic years. But could any one believe that typhus or any contagious fever could rage for years upon years in the provinces around London without being introduced into that city.

Yet we are asked to believe that for 40 years or more a highly contagious fever, which is particularly apt to attack large old towns, and has its contagious properties intensified in such places, has prevailed in places in constant communication with Calcutta by road, rail, and river, without having been introduced into Calcutta.

The roads in Burdwan run in all directions, so that it would be difficult to find a place in whose direction a road does not run. The fact is that the fever travelled across the country, road or no road, between the roads as well as along the roads. No matter how far a road or a railway extends, it will never be found that the fever makes an excursion along the road in advance of the general fever progress for the year. When by the end of 1872 the fever had reached the foot of the high lands in the north-west, west, and south-west its advance was arrested. No road or railway either in that or any previous year ever carried it beyond this boundary, or ever will in any subsequent year.

Dr. Jackson's view of the contagiousness of the fever seems to be based entirely on general considerations; for he does not mention having had any opportunity of observing its contagiousness in individual instances.

The only observation bearing on the question in this way that I have met with, is Dr. French's in the Indian Annals. He says, "I never saw an instance of contagion or infection. In an overcrowded hospital no one caught the disease from those typhus-looking cases that I had under my care. No authentic case of contagion has ever been recorded. The disease is most certainly not personally contagious or infectious." It is to be observed that the typhus-looking cases referred to were the cases on which Dr. Verchere based his views of the nature of the fever. Certainly, if the hospital was as crowded then as it was this year, typhus must have spread. We have the testimony of English, French, and German hospital physicians as to the extreme certainty with which attendants on typhus cases and patients in the same wards (but sick of other diseases) get the disease, unless protected by a previous attack.

In the jail and police hospitals throughout the affected districts striking and evident cases of contagion must have occurred if the disease was contagious. But, as far as I am aware, not one medical officer has reported such a case, nor can I find any record of any such observation in the medical journals. We may therefore conclude that those who had an opportunity of clinically studying the fever did not observe that, which, if the disease had been typhus or contagious, would have forced itself on the attention.

Dr. Jackson, and I think Dr. Verchere also, seems in some passages to lay some stress on the absence of splenic enlargement in acute cases. Now why is the spleen enlarged in simple intermittent fever more than any other organ? Simply because it is the most distensible organ in the body: it can hold more blood than any other. In an ague the enlargement of the spleen is always most marked in the cold stage. The superficial vessels of the body are thrown into a state of tonic contraction, whilst those of the interior are completely relaxed. The blood, therefore, is forced into the vessels of the internal organs, and naturally finds its way in greatest quantity into the organ which offers least resistance to its influx—the spleen—which thus acts as a safety-valve with regard to the brain and other more important organs. If, in the course of the fever, there occurs congestion of the brain or lungs or both, or of the liver and intestinal canal, the spleen cannot possibly be so large, because so much blood has gone into these other organs that there is not enough blood over to distend the spleen. It is impossible for a man to have more than a limited number of organs congested at one time—how many depends on their size. Of course I speak only of engorgement of the spleen, not of the hyperplaria, acute or chronic, which comes on in more protracted cases. Now, in paragraph 365 page 75, Dr. Jackson expressly mentions that the cases referred to had oppressed brains and engorgement of the lungs.

It is very probable that a large number of the rapidly fatal cases of Burdwan fever belonged to that form of malarious disease described by Drs. Small and Power in the Mauritius

outbreak as "malarial collapse;" probably, also, the great fatality of the fever in Burdwan was due not only to the intensity of the malaria, but also to the previous comparative immunity from malarious disease that the Burdwan district had enjoyed. Drs. Small and Power were of opinion, in regard to the Mauritius fever, "that the fatality of the disease was not due to its inherent, dangerous nature, but the want of proper medicine and attendance. We may safely predict that, with a good stock of quinia, no such fatal epidemic can again occur, provided the quinine is given freely and without fear; * * * and one gentleman asserted, in the face of the fearful mortality amongst his own patients, that a few grains of quinine were quite sufficient, without resorting to large doses." The same thing is probably true of the Burdwan fever; and if it had been possible to treat in proper detail, regardless of expenditure, the individual cases of so vast an outbreak as that in Burdwan, the mortality would have been greatly reduced. "Quinine," says Dr. Jackson, "which was very efficient in chronic intermittent cases, had no effect on the acute cases, and failed entirely in my hands to prevent the relapse."

Everyone seems to acknowledge that quinine was the effectual remedy for the milder distinctly intermittent cases *which occurred in large numbers during the prevalence of the bad fever, the patients not having previously suffered from the bad fever*. With regard to the bad form of the fever, we have the testimony of Drs. Mathew, Barker, and French that, in many cases, quinine was able to effect a cure, if given in large doses and at an early period of the disease. Everyone knows that the more severe a malarious fever is, and the longer it has lasted, the more resistance does it offer to a cure by quinine. The more adynamic the type of the fever, the more necessity is there for the administration of quinine early and in large doses. Not to mention the vast numbers who were never treated at all, the greater number of those who were treated had been at least some days ill already; though Government supplied a most liberal total of quinine, yet the doses received by each patient, unless under the immediate care of a European officer, or of some of the Assistant-Surgeons, were miserably insufficient. A man who ought to have got 20 to 40 grain-doses at properly selected moments, would often get from the native doctor one to two grains three times a day. In the first case mentioned in the second part of this report (a severe and fatal one) the patient had been treated with two grains of quinine three times a day. A thousand pounds of quinine distributed in this manner just does about as much good as if it had been thrown into the sea. The number of cases in which quinine got a fair chance was comparatively small. The argument cannot, therefore, be advanced that quinine failed to cure the *jor bekár*, and therefore the *jor bekár* was not a malarious fever. See what a difference there was between the mortality of the soldiers treated carefully and correctly by Drs. Small and Power, and that of the general population not treated at all, or not treated with the same care and discretion. I understand that Dr. Jackson considers the bad fever of the Mauritius to have been the same typho-malarial fever that occurred in Burdwan. Now observe in the Mauritius the presence of the same important feature as in Burdwan, namely, the occurrence along with the *jor bekár*, in a region hitherto totally or comparatively free from malarious disease, of a large number of primary cases of intermittent fever, easily yielding to treatment by quinine. Here, again, we should have to admit the occurrence together at the same time of two fevers, one contagious and the other non-contagious, which attacked the same parts of the island, and left the same parts of the island untouched. Drs. Small and Power very shortly, but very clearly, show that the Mauritius fever was not contagious. Everyone must acknowledge that the account of the Mauritius fever given by these gentlemen is very full and very clear, and that their conclusions are warranted by their facts of observation; and, I think, few can read their account of the Mauritius fever with the accounts of the observers of the Burdwan fever, without being struck by their similarity.

Drs. Jackson and Verchere both testify that the fever as seen by them bore no resemblance to enteric fever. There is nothing unlikely in the occurrence of enteric fever in Serampore. But whether Dr. Greene's cases were enteric fever or not, everyone seems to be agreed that "*the*" fever which raged all over Hooghly and Burdwan was not enteric fever.

With regard to the presence of an eruption, Dr. Jackson says, in page 75, "I sometimes looked for, but never succeeded in finding any eruption." I do not know whether the eruption ought to be expected in a contagious malarial fever: if it is always the admixture of typhus-poison, or of a typhus-like poison, which makes a malarious fever contagious, one would not, I think, be surprised to see an eruption at least occasionally.

Dr. Verchere describes an eruption; but as those who saw the spots with him do not believe them to have been fever spots, as the cases infected no one, as the histories and charts of the cases are far from sufficient to support the assertion that they were typhus, and as no one else has ever seen an eruption in a case of Burdwan fever, we may safely set aside Dr. Verchere's observation to await further confirmation.

In the second paragraph in page 75, Dr. Jackson almost invites some one to come forward and say that the Burdwan fever was relapsing fever.

The accompanying map was kindly made for me by Dr. French, and is similar to the one submitted by him to the Surgeon-General with his Annual Report. It shows the relative prevalence of malarious disease in the different parts of the district in 1874, as ascertained

by careful personal inspection, and the taking of statistics on the spot. To find that chronic malarious disease is at the present time most prevalent in those regions which suffered most severely from the bad fever, is, of course, just what would be expected, whether the bad fever was malarious or typhus. But there are two circumstances which are strongly against the supposition of the chronic malarious disease being the sequel of a typhus. The statistics, according to which the map has been coloured, were made up entirely from observations on children, because Dr. French found that *their diseases were almost entirely malarious*, while many of the adults were suffering from other diseases, such as leprosy, &c. In each village Dr. French marked down the number of healthy children, the number with fever, the number with spleen, the number with dropsy, the number with cancrum oris. The map was drawn up in accordance with the ratio per cent. of malariously sick children to total children. In the dark blue regions the percentage of malariously sick children was above 25; in the red regions above 12; in the yellow regions above 7; and in the uncoloured regions below 7. The blue and the red areas are therefore the worst. Now there has been no *jor bekár* in Poorbusthoolee for about 10 years, and none in Satgachea for about six or seven. Yet we find that, in the former 30 per cent., and in the latter 54 per cent., of the children are at the present time suffering from malarious disease. Making all possible allowance for children born with spleen of mothers suffering from the after consequences of the *jor bekár*, the only explanation of the immense amount of malarious disease among the young children at the present time is that these places are very malarious. The people all say, and the doctors, that the children have sufferred to such a degree only since the *jor bekár* passed through the villages. Therefore the *jor bekár* has been followed by a positive increase of malaria, as well as by a decrease of ability to withstand its attack. We have already seen that the *jor bekár* was preceded on its path by a positive increase of malaria. So that the disease which passed over the district was one which was generally heralded in by a positive increase of ordinary malaria, and which, in some places at least, has left behind it a positive increase of ordinary malaria.

Observe, also, on the map how the yellow border of less than 12 per cent. intervenes along the north and west between the blue and red on the one hand, and the white on the other, showing the *gradual* passage from very malarious to mildly malarious. It is not a case of severe malaria disease where the *jor bekár* raged, and outside that mild malaria, but malarial disease gradually becoming milder and milder the farther you advance ahead of the *jor bekár*.

In part third of this report several instances will be given of the villagers at places in the west of the district, which have never had severe or fatal fever of any kind, complaining that for two or three years past they have had an unusual amount of the ordinary after-the-rains fever.

I can come to no other conclusion than that the Burdwan fever was a non-contagious malarious fever, gradually increasing in severity at any given place as the malaria-producing condition of the soil became more and more developed, and gradually decreasing as that condition of the soil also passed away (more or less completely); that the disease was not communicated from individual to individual, or from mass to mass, but broke out successively in different places in correspondence with the progress of its steadily advancing cause.

This brings us to the subject of causation.

During the year 1874 Burdwan has had both a famine and a cyclone.

The fact that, notwithstanding the famine, the health of the district has been exceptionally good, effectually disposes of the hypothesis of Colonel Haig, that the amount of malaria remaining a constant quantity, the fever was induced by loss of stamina in the people from deficient food-supply, owing to over-population; that there was no increase of fever poison, but merely a decreased ability to resist it. It may be objected that the Government fed the people, and therefore the famine could not produce its results. But Dr. French assures me, as the result of his inspections, that there was a large amount of real distress throughout the district. There certainly was deficient food-supply, though the deficiency may not have been allowed to develop into actual famine. The number of those who applied for relief was small compared with the number of those stinted in their food who did not apply. Not only was there no bad fever, but less fever than usual. It seems more as if the want of rain at proper time, which caused the famine, had saved the people from their usual fever.

The cyclone has already been spoken of along with the general meteorological relations of the fever. It produced no serious results. It may be said that the cyclone of 1864 was different in having occurred at the mouths of the rivers; but it has been frequently remarked that the fever was present long before the cyclone of 1864. I have no doubt that, if the course that obstructed the drainage had not passed away before its occurrence, the cyclone of this year would have produced a severe outbreak of "*the*" fever to the west of the district.

Social Condition.—This includes differences of food, clothing, housing, &c. The answer in a village to questions on this subject is always that rich and poor suffered alike, but that the rich had a better chance of recovery, and of escaping the chronic sequelæ. Dr. Greene, writing of Serampore in 1872, says, that the rich seemed to escape at first; and he mentions the curious circumstance that the Europeans escaped altogether. Dr. Barker also mentions that the richer classes were not so soon attacked. In some Mahomedan villages it is stated

that the women (who do not work in the fields) were less liable to be attacked than the men. The richmen and the women were less exposed to the malaria.

Age.—Childern are generally said to have suffered most.

Overcrowding and bad sanitation.—Of Beerbhoom, Dr. Barker writes—"The fever appeared to be most severe in large and old villages where manure and filth may be said to have been accumulating for years; but it was not confined to the places where sanitation was most deficient, or restricted to villages built on low or alluvial tracts. On the other hand, it was not severe in many large villages devoid of any attempt at sanitation, and as unhealthy-looking as any of the villages where hundreds had fallen victims to the disease. Again, many small villages did not escape, and a few suffered severely." Bad sanitation seems to have had no very marked influence. Outwa and Chunderkona are examples of old and populous villages which did not suffer severely.

Jungle.—The description of the Beerbhoom villages by Dr. Barker is sufficient to show that the presence of jungle played no important part in the ætiology of the fever.

How far peculiarities of water-supply influence ordinary fever, and may have influenced "*the*" fever, we have at present no means of knowing. But I am not aware of any observations of noticeable changes before, during, or after the fever. Some villagers speak of marked deterioration of the waters and the more rapid growth of páná; but as these things still continue, while the fever has passed away, they cannot be regarded as having had a causative influence.

Some people appear to regard it as extraordinary that the Burdwan fever, if malarious, should have attacked places situated on elevated ground, as well as low-lying places. There is probably no fact connected with malaria which has been longer known than the fact that an elevation or hill *in the midst of, or on the edge of*, a malarious tract is generally the most unhealty part of the tract. As Colonel Fisher, quoted by Dr. Meredith, says—"The insidious miasma will roll and wreath itself up the hill sides." In page 27 of the *Indian Medical Gazette* for 1872, Dr. Meredith gives some very interesting details with regard to this fact, and the influence the fact has in guiding the inhabitants in the choice of sites for their dwelling houses.

It is a fact that, in spite of the existence of roads and of the railway, the fever has never penetrated far into the laterite regions. There is nothing in the mere fact of a place being on the laterite to exempt it from malarious fever. Indeed, any one who reads Dr. Barker's description of the soil of the affected part of Beerbhoom, the shallow layer of porous soil resting on a sheet of impermeable rock, will see no more favorable soil for the development of malaria could exist; it only required the addition of unusual and prolonged moisture. What really seems to have arrested the fever, is its having, along its whole line of advance march, reached land too high to be affected by the advancing cause of obstructed drainage. In the north-west and south-west this high land was reached in the laterite; in the west it was for the most part already reached in the alluvial, so that the fever did not get so far as the laterite all along in this direction.

What we want is to find something which, being added to the circumstances which produce ordinary seasonal malarious fever, caused an intensification and prolongation of the ordinary seasonal fever.

The way in which obstructions to the drainage would act in causing this intensification and prolongation has already been mentioned.

There are two theories with regard to the way in which the obstruction to the drainage was produced:—

1. The *Hindoo Patriot* maintains that the disease (or its cause) did not travel in any determinate direction, but was altogether irregular in its outbreaks; and that for each village, or group of villages, affected, there was a separate local cause of drainage obstruction.

2. The view indicated by Mr. Metcalfe, and insisted on by Dr. French, is, that the incidence of the disease was everywhere due to the same cause, and that that cause advanced progressively from south and east to north and west, being the result of changes in the Gangetic delta. Such a travelling cause might be due to changes affecting only the rivers, or to changes of elevation or depression affecting the whole area.

One only requires to read the history of the fever with a map before one to see that its cause did travel.

The writer in the *Hindoo Patriot* says—"In fact the absurdity of the theory that the epidemic fever in Hooghly and Burdwan is wholly and exclusively due to the silting up of the rivers would, we feel confident, have been quite transparent to its advocates if, before hazarding it, they had the patience to consider that a general obstruction of that kind to the drainage of a tract of country must have been followed, as its inevitable consequence, by a general outbreak of the disease in all the villages lying within it, and not, as is the fact, and as is admitted in all official reports on the subject, by a most capricious and whimsical selection of some of them."

Now, the effects of any general cause, whatever its nature, must have been modified in each place by local conditions. The apparent capriciousness of the fever is much more easily

and credibly explained by the idea of a general cause modified by local circumstances, than by the idea that the incidence of the fever in Baraset, Nuddea, Hooghly, Burdwan, Midnapore, and Beerbhoom, was the effect of the recent establishment of many thousands of separate local obstructions. Whatever may have been the apparent capriciousness of the incidence of the fever in any one year, it is utterly impossible to deny that in the following year the fever always appeared in villages further to the west or north than any of those attacked before. So that we should, on the local obstructive theory, almost have to suppose that an epidemic mania for making roads, bunds, and embankments swept over the country from Baraset to Beerbhoom.

Local drainage obstruction is quite capable of producing fever in a village; it acts in precisely the same way as a general obstruction. Looking to the extent, progress, and history of the fever, it seems to me that the local obstruction view is far too narrow. The local obstruction idea is a clumsy one when it comes to be taken in connection with the extent and progress of the fever, and it does not satisfactorily explain the behaviour of the fever. The fact of the subsequent disappearance of the fever requires to be explained; either all the local obstructions were removed, or the people became acclimatised. The former supposition is, I presume, too improbable to be entertained; the latter is disproved by the fact that large numbers of perfectly non-acclimatised persons* now live with impunity in places to come to which formerly was certain fever and not improbable death. There is only one escape from the difficulty; the cause of the fever was a general one, and it has entirely passed away, or ceased to act. The impunity with which non-acclimatised persons could live in a place a year or two after its fever-attack, and the impunity with which they lived in any part of Burdwan district in 1874, seem to me facts of the utmost importance in relation to the causation of the disease. They show (1), that the cause travelled, (2), that it affected a limited area only at one time—it had comparative healthiness in front of it and left comparative healthiness in its rear, (3), that it has now gone clean away.

* Both European and Native.

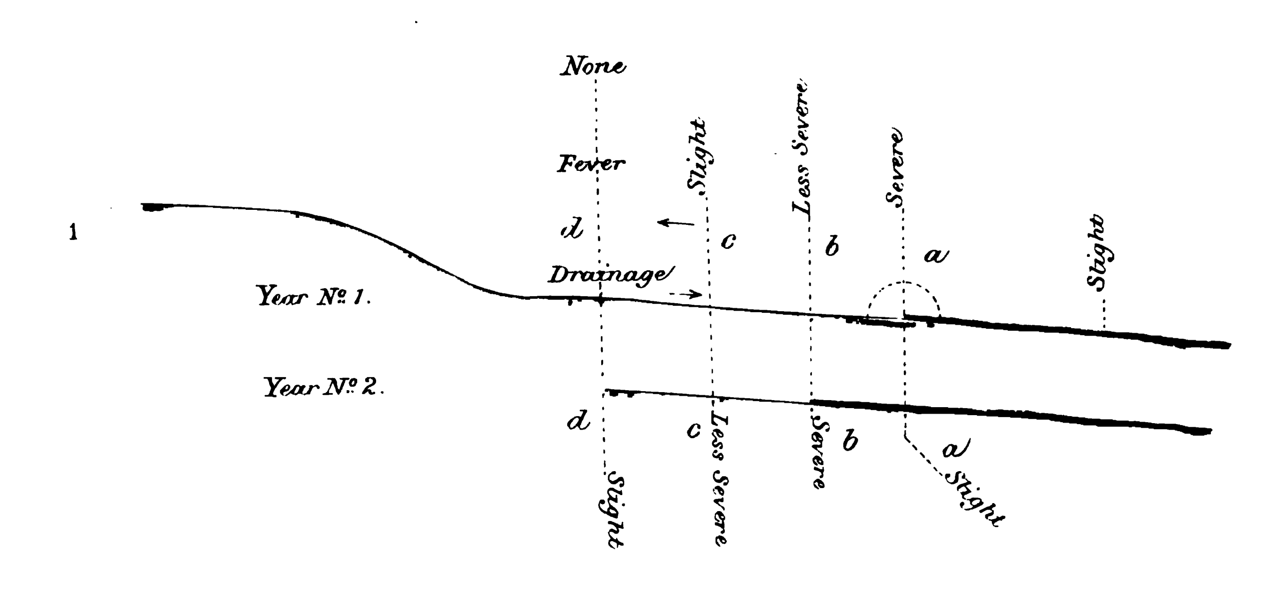
I believe that the most important observation that has yet been made bearing on the causation of the Burdwan fever is that of the Commissioner of Burdwan, mentioned by him in No. 422 of 14th August 1872.

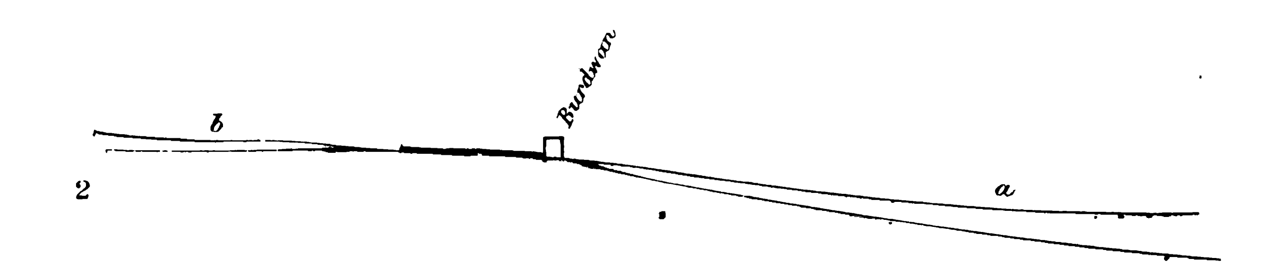
"I find that one tract to the west of the district is entirely free from fever. From Kulkapore on the Adjye to the north, through the police station of Kaksa, down to the southern limit of pergunnah Sonamookhee, a line separates the healthy and unhealthy tracts. As far as I can ascertain at present, this is coincident with a gradual rise in level of the soil from this line westwards up to the level of Raneegunge." It is possible that this may be the key to the causation, progress, and cessation of the Burdwan fever. The observation above quoted was made in the latter part of the year 1872; in 1873 the fever was much milder than in any previous year, and prevailed chiefly a long way south and a little east of Sonamookhee; in 1874 there cannot be said to have been any severe fever at all—the worst occurred about Buddongunge and Fooloe, a little further south and east than the places affected the previous year. The elevation of land in the west, reported by the Commissioner, may have been the terminal phenomenon of a process that had gone on over the whole district *gradually from east to west.* Suppose that from the base of the Gangetic delta in a direction northwards and westwards through the districts affected with fever, there has been a progressive elevation of the whole country: in that case we have had a most efficient cause of obstructed or arrested drainage acting gradually from south and east to north and west. When by the end of 1872 this progressive elevation had advanced so far as to reach the high lands in the north-west, west, and south-west "*the*" fever may be said to have ceased, because the land-wave could no longer obstruct the drainage; but the country, as a whole, was left more malarious than before, perhaps on account of its slope having been rendered less steep, and the flow of water in the direction of its slope thereby retarded.

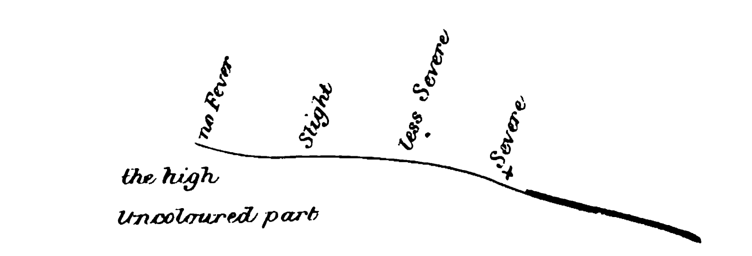
See Diagram No. 1.

Suppose the green to be the old level, and the red the new. The fever will be severe at (*a*), because the slope downwards from it is diminished, so that water cannot run off so fast as usual; while, because the slope of the land above it remains unaltered, water is coming into it from above just as fast as usual. At (*b*) fever would be less severe, because there would be back pressure from (*a*), yet a great deal of the drainage would be got rid of into (*a*) and the place would be dry earlier in the season. The drainage of (*c*) would be still less interfered with, but still sufficiently to cause an increased amount of after-the-rains fever. The drainage of (*d*) would fall freely into (*c*), and there would be no obstruction and no fever. Now suppose that by the following year the elevation of level has advanced as far as (*b*); now (*a*) will have less water flowing into it from above than before: if the slope downwards be now less than in former days, the outflow from (*a*) will also be retarded (both influx and outflow retarded); if it remains the same or be increased, the outflow will be increased (influx retarded, outflow increased). In the former case, (*a*) would probably remain subject to chronic malaria; in the latter it would become exceedingly healthy. Both these conditions

DIAGRAMS REFERRED TO IN PAGES XVI, XVII & XVIII OF THE BURDWAN SECTION,
of the Sanitary Commissioner's Report for 1874.







4

N

W High Land

E

S

Lithographed at the Surveyor General's Office Calcutta, July 1875.

are represented in the Burdwan district, but the former is much the more common. (*b*) will now have severe fever; (*c*) will have more severe fever than in the previous year; and (*d*) will be beginning to get an increase of fever after the rains.

Why did the fever advance more rapidly after it had got to the neighbourhood of Burdwan town?

See Diagram No. 2.

If the slope of the country be more rapid to the east and south-east, (*a*), of Burdwan town than it is to its west and north, (*b*), that might account for it. The less rapid the slope, the further up that slope would the obstructive influence of an elevation of the land below extend. The area of severe fever would retard further up the slope, and the areas of less severe fever and of slight fever would be similarly retarded. The area of obstructed drainage and moist soil produced by each advance of the land-wave would be more extensive, and the progress of the fever therefore more rapid.

Both in Dr. Jackson's map and in Dr. French's it will be noticed that there is a large area south of the Adjai and west of the Poobusthoolee fever-tract, which has been left uncoloured on account of its freedom from the fever. Dr. Jackson tells us that this area is higher and drier than the surrounding country. The fever-tract to the east of this is bounded on the north by the high bank of the Bhagiruthee and by the edge of the high uncoloured portion, on the west by the edge of the high uncoloured area, and on the east by the high bank of the Bhagiruthee. So that an elevation of the land advancing from the east and south, would almost completely hem in the drainage. Why Poobusthoolee should have been the first place effected I cannot explain; but if its relations and the local levels were carefully studied a reason might be found.

See Diagram No. 3.

Before the land elevation had involved the high uncoloured tract itself, there would be an area of severe fever in the depression between the two, and the fever would extend for a certain distance into the high tract. That the marginal area of the high tract was so attacked is shown by the yellow zone in Dr. French's map. It will be observed that this yellow band is wanting in the north because there was no bad fever in the country north of the high uncoloured tract. Sweeping round the south of this high tract, the fever then spread steadily west, north-west, and north. In the north it was checked by arriving at a region where the slope changed to the north. In the north-west it was checked on arriving at the higher lands of Beerbhoom. In the west, north of the Damoodur, it did not get further than Akoolee, Kolekole, and Goulsee: such places as Adrah, Looya, Bood-bood, Mankoor, Kuksa, have never had anything that could be called *jor bekár*, though they have had a perceptible increase in the amount of ordinary intermittent fever. South of the Damoodur the fever reached as far as Tassoolee, and even Sonamookhi. This may be due either to the land on the north side rising more rapidly to the high lands, or to the villages mentioned on the south side being nearer to the foot of the high lands without the same rapid upward slope. North of the Damoodur Dr. Jackson's map makes the fever (in Burdwan) extend from 16 to 20 miles farther west than it ever in reality did extend.

In Hooghly and the southern part of Burdwan, the fever advanced with great regularity to the west year by year, until, in about eight or nine years, it reached Midnapore. In Midnapore it got as far west as it could. The fever began sooner, and came to a stop sooner in the northern part, because the high lands there reach further to the east than they do further south; the advancing elevation of the land came in the north sooner to the "High Level Tract," whose drainage it was powerless to obstruct. The *jor bekár* never reached Midnapore, a town of great traffic, but situated on the high land. As the high land reached farther to the east in the north, and as the land-wave (red arrows—*See Diagram No.* 4) was advancing from east to west, the land-wave must have taken longer to reach the high land in the south; so that the drainage (black arrows) would be driven at first west and then south and this is the course Mr. Harrison describes the fever as taking after receiving a check in the north.

The reason why the fever sometimes took a long time to cross rivers running north and south may be explained, if we remember that the banks of the rivers slope away from the rivers down into the surrounding country. Any elevation advancing from the east would therefore not interfere with the drainage down the west bank: it would not be until the elevation advancing from the south had hemmed in the drainage between it and the bank, that fever would break out on the west side of the river. The case of the land immediately west of the Bhagiruthee was aggravated by the presence to its west of the high tract already mentioned.

It is conceivable that an obstruction in the delta* proper only, with an unusual shoaling of the mouths of the rivers, might have caused the fever; but I do not think that its progress and behaviour could be so well accounted for on that supposition.

* A splendid account of the vast changes that go on in the Gangetic delta by Captain W. S. Sherwill will be found in No. XXIX of Selections from the records of the Bengal Government.

A depression of the country might also produce obstruction to the drainage; but on the supposition of this having been the actual state of matters, it would be difficult to explain a gradual progress of the fever westwards, ending in cessation when it had reached the foot of the high lands, and also the comparative healthiness of places a year or two after they had been attacked.

The rapidity with which places recovered—the fact of their being left more malarious than they were before the attack of *jqr bekár*, and the actual observation of an elevation of the land from Panaghur to Raneegunge coincident with the cessation of the fever—all seem to me strongly in the favor of the advancing land-wave theory—of the belief that there has been an elevation of the whole of the effected tracts, with probably a decrease of slope.

There can be no doubt that the fever advanced from year to year with a considerable amount of regularity; but no one can read the accounts of the incidence of the fever in a given region in any one year without being struck by its apparently extreme capriciousness in the selection of villages.

It is to be remembered that obstruction to drainage does not cause malaria: it only establishes a condition favorable to its evolution, provided the other factors be present. Now, as no one as yet knows all the factors necessary to produce malaria, it is not safe to say positively of two villages, of which one is attacked and the other not, that they present no differences the one from the other, however little apparent difference there may be.

And, with regard to the obstruction to drainage itself, we must remember the innumerable local conditions which might render a village more or less liable to be quickly influenced in its local drainage by the more general advancing obstruction. Differences in the depth of the surface soil would have great influence: a village with a shallow surface soil would be more speedily brought into a condition favorable to the development of malaria. Bunds, embankments, ridges of land, nullahs, and the high banks of rivers would act against a village, if the village were between them and the advancing land-wave, and in its favor if they were between the village and the wave. *It is quite conceivable also that the period of greatest potential obstruction to the drainage of a village might coincide with that season of the year when there is no drainage to obstruct.* We know that at that season every year the fever died out, to return when the rains had furnished the water that had to be obstructed in its passage.

I cannot be expected to enter into details about particular villages, because I had no opportunity to go out and examine for myself. It is possible that differences between villages of great importance as regards the fever, may be very difficult to recognise; in our present state of knowledge it may even be impossible to recognise them.

At pp. 44 and 45 of Mr. H. F. Blanford's "Rudiments of Physical Geography," are given proofs that sinkings of the land in the delta of the Ganges have occurred. We may therefore consider it not impossible that elevations should also occur, and the Commissioner of Burdwan gives us an example of elevation actually occurring in the west of the Burdwan district.

I believe, then—

1. That the Burdwan fever, even at its worst, was a purely malarious non-contagious fever.

2. That the cause of its unusual malignancy and prolongation in the year was unusual and unusually prolonged moisture of the soil, owing to retardation of the drainage-flow.

3. That this retardation was caused by a gradual elevation of the level of the country beginning in the delta proper, and advancing north and west till it reached the high lands (whether it went any further does not concern us).

4. That the whole of the affected tracts are now somewhat higher above the level of the sea than they were before the fever, and that probably their slope is less.

5. That all the apparent caprices of the fever were caused by local conditions modifying the action of the general cause.

6. That the fever has gone for good, and that if it ever comes back again, it will be by the same route through the districts to the east and south.

7. That the cause of the drainage obstruction, not being preventible, earnest attention should be directed to discovering the nature of malaria. The discovery of its nature would be a step towards a knowledge of how to protect ourselves against it. That a malaria commission should be appointed, in accordance with the recommendations of Dr. A. B. Smith, that this commission should be "immortal," being continued through succeeding generations, till some result of the nature of a demonstration be arrived at.

8. That the cause of the unusual virulence of the fever being, as above stated, the condition of soil and subsoil, is now totally different from what it was during the fever; so that present subsoil readings, &c., cannot be made applicable to that time. And more than that: as, in accordance with the above theory of the fever, the period of greatest virulence

coincided with the period of greatest drainage obstruction; and as the latter was dependent on the general cause, plus modification by local causes; it follows, that if, of two villages near each other, one had the fever and the other not, observations of soil and subsoil made in the one would not be applicable to the other.

9. That the influence of season on the fever is explained by the fact that for some months of the year there is no drainage-flow to obstruct; the obstruction could only act in the months in which there was water to run off. In the former months there was no fever in the latter there was.

Dr. Wilkie carefully records 28 cases of fever—the severest he met with in Burdwan. In none of these was there an eruption on the skin. Delirium was rare. The pupils were neither dilated nor contracted. Sordes seldom appeared on teeth or tongues. In no case was there iliac pain or yellow diarrhœa: almost all suffered rather from constipation. The charts show distinctly that quinine in 10 to 20 grain doses modified the fever-heat in a marked and unmistakeable manner.

He closes thus:—

"I have carefully studied the cases and charts given by Dr. French in No. XXXII of the Indian Annals of Medical Science, and I must say that I agree with him in considering them to have been severe cases of remittent fever. Everyone of the cases has something recorded which suggests typhus or enteric; but, taking history and charts together, there is not one of them which presents a picture of typhus or enteric so striking as to demand recognition. On the other hand, there is nothing in any of the cases in the slightest degree incompatible with remittent fever. The absence of transmission of the disease from the sick to the healthy in such a crowded hospital as the Burdwan police hospital, seems to me sufficient of itself to negative the idea of typhus. The behaviour of the temperature curve of cases 3, 4, and 5 (Dr. French's) in the first two or three days is sufficient to negative enteric fever, and in none of the cases does the history point to it.

"Dr. French's curves seem to me to behave in the same manner as those of the remittent cases which I have recorded, except that his always tend to run at a higher level. The pyrelia in his cases seems to be the same in kind as that in mine, but greater in degree. That is sufficient to account for the greater intensity and severity of the symptoms in his cases."

DISTRICT POLICE RETURNS OF FEVER MORTALITY FOR THE YEARS 1872, 1873, 1874

CHART NO. 1

MORTALITY

January. February. March. April. May. June. July. August. September. October. November. December.

3600
3400
3200
3000
2800
2600
2400
2200

APPENDIX II.

VITAL STATISTICS (MORTALITY AND BIRTHS)

OF THE

SELECTED AREAS IN BENGAL

For the year 1874.

Statement showing the registered Mortality according to DISEASE, CLASS, SEX, *and* SEASON; *during the*

1	2		3			4	5	6			7		
								MORTALITY					
								DEATHS					
	AREAS.		POPULATION.			Area in square miles.	Population per square mile.	Cholera.			Small-pox.		
NUMBERS.			Males.	Females.	Total.			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
	SUMMARY.												
	Urban		672,270	607,222	1,279,492	374·80	3,413	1,962	1,456	3,418	550	485	1,035
	Rural		703,342	703,594	1,406,936	3,125·71	450	1,532	1,395	2,927	426	378	804
	Entire Area ...		1,375,612	1,310,816	2,686,428	3,500·51	767	3,494	2,851	6,345	976	863	1,839
	Divisional Abstracts.												
(a)	Burdwan ...	Urban ...	141,824	130,012	271,836	73·2	3,714	899	690	1,589	137	120	257
		Rural ...	197,440	202,253	399,693	945·	423	519	503	1,022	46	41	87
		Total ...	339,264	332,265	671,529	1,018·2	660	1,418	1,193	2,611	183	161	344
(b)	Presidency ...	Urban ...	31,858	30,307	62,165	18·87	3,294	151	104	255	10	5	15
		Rural ...	25,591	24,762	50,353	56·9	885	93	74	167	5	5	10
		Total ...	57,449	55,069	112,518	75·77	1,485	244	178	422	15	10	25
(c)	Rajshahye ...	Urban ...	45,318	36,869	82,187	20·40	4,029	111	71	182	9	3	12
		Rural ...	46,169	46,454	92,623	115·55	802	265	208	473	9	11	20
		Total ...	91,487	83,323	174,810	135·95	1,286	376	279	655	18	14	32
(d)	Cooch Behar ...	Urban ...	5,945	3,493	9,438	7·97	1,184	...	...	......	...	...	......
		Rural ...	30,871	28,571	59,442	226·71	262	1	1	2	...	...	......
		Total ...	36,816	32,064	68,880	234·68	294	1	1	2	...	...	......
(e)	Dacca ...	Urban ...	91,233	70,416	161,649	52·02	3,107	223	161	384	25	28	53
		Rural ...	45,839	48,241	94,080	76·75	1,226	249	220	469	4	9	13
		Total ...	137,072	118,657	255,729	128·77	1,986	472	381	853	29	37	66
(f)	Chittagong ...	Urban ...	28,275	19,996	48,271	17·38	2,777	80	79	159	2	...	2
		Rural ...	25,525	27,485	53,010	86·00	616	29	33	62	8	4	12
		Total ...	53,800	47,481	101,281	103·38	980	109	112	221	10	4	14
(g)	Patna ...	Urban ...	197,224	193,072	390,296	60·80	6,419	277	195	472	213	185	398
		Rural ...	224,442	221,695	446,137	649·00	687	129	113	242	313	270	583
		Total ...	421,666	414,767	836,433	709·81	1,178	406	308	714	526	455	981
(h)	Bhagulpore ...	Urban ...	50,206	47,700	97,906	74·12	1,320	54	41	95	108	102	210
		Rural ...	37,045	34,959	72,004	297·34	242	154	182	336	10	16	26
		Total ...	87,251	82,659	169,910	371·46	457	208	223	431	118	118	236
(i)	Orissa ...	Urban ...	57,368	55,903	113,271	37·92	2,987	131	84	215	30	28	58
		Rural ...	18,018	18,472	36,553	67·69	539	31	19	50	30	19	49
		Total ...	75,449	74,375	149,824	105·61	1,418	162	103	265	60	47	107
(j)	Chota-Nagpore ...	Urban ...	23,019	19,454	42,473	12·12	3,504	36	31	67	16	14	30
		Rural ...	52,339	50,702	103,041	604·77	170	62	42	104	1	3	4
		Total ...	75,358	70,156	145,514	616·89	236	98	73	171	17	17	34

***and the* Birth Statistics *in relation to Mortality, in* Selected Areas, URBAN *and* RURAL, *year* 1874.**

8			9			10			11			12			13			14			
ACCORDING TO DISEASE.																					
FROM—																					
						Injuries, viz.—															
Fevers.			Bowel complaints.			Suicide.			Wounds.			Accidents.			Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts.			Total.			
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Numbers.
10,525	8,416	18,941	2,713	1,998	4,711	34	42	76	91	63	154	151	93	244	106	86	192	382	284	666	
10,675	8,851	19,526	965	808	1,773	23	49	72	51	34	85	198	197	395	122	118	240	394	398	792	
21,200	17,267	38,467	3,678	2,806	6,484	57	91	148	142	97	239	349	290	639	228	204	432	776	682	1,458	
3,217	2,080	5,297	653	512	1,165	4	13	17	20	6	26	23	12	35	21	24	45	68	55	123	(a)
4,188	3,537	7,725	372	342	714	5	5	10	14	6	20	93	115	208	29	26	55	141	152	293	
7,405	5,617	13,022	1,025	854	1,879	9	18	27	34	12	46	116	127	243	50	50	100	209	207	416	
423	395	818	120	85	205	...	3	3	2	1	3	10	2	12	6	1	7	18	7	25	(b)
424	392	816	49	37	86	2	5	7	...	...	...	6	1	7	13	7	20	21	13	34	
847	787	1,634	169	122	291	2	8	10	2	1	3	16	3	19	19	8	27	39	20	59	
1,027	776	1,803	104	33	137	5	2	7	5	5	10	10	4	14	18	11	29	38	22	60	(c)
853	600	1,453	20	17	37	...	5	5	1	2	3	12	13	25	10	18	28	23	38	61	
1,880	1,376	3,256	124	50	174	5	7	12	6	7	13	22	17	39	28	29	57	61	60	121	
150	98	248	9	7	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(d)
379	248	627	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	3	14	12	3	15	
529	346	875	9	7	16	1	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	11	3	14	12	3	15	
1,258	1,161	2,419	259	147	406	2	1	3	5	2	7	14	6	20	11	4	15	32	13	45	(e)
945	902	1,847	44	46	90	1	4	5	...	...	...	5	12	17	5	6	11	11	22	35	
2,203	2,063	4,266	303	193	496	3	5	8	5	2	7	19	18	37	16	10	26	43	35	78	
489	460	949	18	9	27	2	...	2	4	1	5	4	2	6	3	2	5	13	5	18	(f)
572	484	1,056	32	18	50	1	...	1	1	...	1	8	4	12	...	1	1	10	5	15	
1,061	944	2,005	50	27	77	3	...	3	5	1	6	12	6	18	3	3	6	23	10	33	
2,388	2,201	4,589	884	711	1,595	8	14	22	28	32	60	48	27	75	14	30	44	98	103	201	(g)
1,850	1,379	3,229	273	204	477	11	25	36	18	15	33	58	39	97	32	45	77	119	124	243	
4,238	3,580	7,818	1,157	915	2,072	19	39	58	46	47	93	106	66	172	46	75	121	217	227	444	
709	533	1,242	96	66	162	4	1	5	17	10	27	20	22	42	17	9	26	58	42	100	(h)
635	518	1,153	20	24	44	1	2	3	4	1	5	9	7	16	9	4	13	23	14	37	
1,344	1,051	2,395	116	90	206	5	3	8	21	11	32	29	29	58	26	13	39	81	56	137	
400	372	772	449	349	798	8	8	16	6	...	6	17	15	32	14	4	18	45	27	72	(i)
138	147	285	78	48	126	...	3	3	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	2	4	3	6	9	
538	519	1,057	527	397	924	8	11	19	6	...	6	18	16	34	16	6	22	48	33	81	
464	340	804	121	79	200	1	...	1	4	6	10	5	3	8	2	1	3	12	10	22	(j)
691	644	1,335	77	72	149	1	...	1	13	10	23	6	5	11	11	6	17	31	21	52	
1,155	984	2,139	198	151	349	2	...	2	17	16	33	11	8	19	13	7	20	43	31	74	

Statement showing the registered Mortality according to DISEASE, CLASS, SEX, *and* SEASON; *during the year*

Numbers.	15	16			17			18			19			20		
		MORTALITY ACCORDING														
		DEATHS FROM—(*Continued.*)						RATIO OF DEATHS								
	AREAS.	All other causes.			Total from all causes.			From cholera.			From small-pox.			From fevers.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
	SUMMARY.															
	Urban	4,397	3,417	7,814	20,529	16,056	36,585	2·91	2·39	2·67	·81	·79	·80	15·65	13·85	14·80
	Rural	2,166	1,853	4,019	16,158	13,683	29,841	2·17	1·98	2·08	·60	·53	·57	15·17	12·57	13·87
	Entire Area ...	6,563	5,270	11,833	36,687	29,739	66,426	2·53	2·17	2·36	·70	·65	·68	15·41	13·16	14·31
	Divisional Abstracts.															
(*a*)	Burdwan ... Urban ...	598	509	1,107	5,572	3,966	9,538	6·33	5·30	5·84	·96	·92	·94	22·68	15·99	19·48
	Burdwan ... Rural ...	687	598	1,285	5,953	5,173	11,126	2·62	2·48	2·55	·23	·20	·21	21·21	17·48	19·32
	Total ...	1,285	1,107	2,392	11,525	9,139	20,664	4·17	3·59	3·88	·53	·48	·51	21·82	16·90	19·39
(*b*)	Presidency ... Urban ...	248	177	425	970	773	1,743	4·73	3·43	4·10	·31	·16	·24	13·27	13·03	13·15
	Presidency ... Rural ...	81	83	164	673	604	1,277	3·63	2·98	3·31	·19	·20	·19	16·56	15·83	16·20
	Total ...	329	260	589	1,643	1,377	3,020	4·24	3·23	3·75	·26	·18	·22	14·74	14·29	14·52
(*c*)	Rajshahye ... Urban ...	205	89	294	1,494	994	2,488	2·44	1·92	2·21	·19	·08	·14	22·66	21·04	21·98
	Rajshahye ... Rural ...	150	111	261	1,320	985	2,305	5·73	4·47	5·10	·19	·23	·21	18·47	12·91	15·66
	Total ...	355	200	555	2,814	1,979	4,793	4·10	3·34	3·74	·19	·16	·18	20·54	16·51	18·62
(*d*)	Cooch Behar ... Urban ...	4	7	11	163	112	275	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·23	27·65	26·27
	Cooch Behar ... Rural ...	8	10	18	400	262	662	·03	·03	·03	...	...	...	12·27	8·68	10·54
	Total ...	12	17	29	563	374	937	·02	·03	·02	...	...	...	14·36	10·79	12·70
(*e*)	Dacca ... ... Urban ...	671	497	1,168	2,468	2,007	4,475	2·44	2·28	2·37	·27	·39	·33	13·78	16·48	14·96
	Dacca ... ... Rural ...	232	206	438	1,485	1,405	2,890	5·43	4·56	4·98	·08	·18	·13	20·61	18·69	19·63
	Total ...	903	703	1,606	3,953	3,412	7,365	3·44	3·21	3·33	·21	·31	·25	16·07	17·38	16·68
(*f*)	Chittagong ... Urban ...	144	126	270	746	679	1,425	2·82	3·95	3·29	·07	...	·04	17·29	23·00	19·65
	Chittagong ... Rural ...	84	77	161	735	621	1,356	1·13	1·20	1·16	·31	·14	·22	22·40	17·60	19·92
	Total ...	228	203	431	1,481	1,300	2,781	2·02	2·35	2·18	·18	·08	·13	19·72	19·88	19·79
(*g*)	Patna ... ... Urban ...	1,320	989	2,309	5,180	4,384	9,564	1·40	1·00	1·20	1·07	·95	1·01	12·10	11·39	11·75
	Patna ... ... Rural ...	422	303	725	3,106	2,393	5,499	·57	·50	·54	1·39	1·21	1·30	8·24	6·22	7·23
	Total ...	1,742	1,292	3,034	8,286	6,777	15,063	·96	·74	·85	1·24	1·09	1·17	10·05	8·63	9·34
(*h*)	Bhagulpore ... Urban ...	410	348	758	1,435	1,132	2,567	1·07	·87	·97	2·15	2·13	2·14	14·12	11·17	12·68
	Bhagulpore ... Rural ...	75	63	138	917	817	1.734	4·15	5·20	4·66	·26	·45	·36	17·14	14·81	16·01
	Total ...	485	411	896	2,352	1,949	4,301	2·88	2·69	2·53	1·35	1·42	1·38	15·40	12·71	14·09
(*i*)	Orissa ... ... Urban ...	670	569	1,239	1,725	1,429	3,154	2·28	1·50	1·89	·52	·50	·51	6·97	6·65	6·81
	Orissa ... ... Rural ...	232	223	455	512	462	974	1·71	1·02	1·36	1·65	1·02	1·34	7·63	7·95	7·79
	Total ...	902	792	1,694	2,237	1,891	4,128	2·14	1·38	1·76	·79	·63	·71	7·13	6 97	7·05
(*j*)	Chota-Nagpore... Urban ...	127	106	233	776	580	1,356	1·56	1·59	1·57	·69	·71	·70	20·15	17·47	18·92
	Chota-Nagpore... Rural ...	195	179	374	1,057	961	2,018	1·18	·82	1·00	·01	·05	·03	13·20	12·70	12·95
	Total ...	322	285	607	1,833	1,541	3,374	1·30	1·04	1·17	·22	·24	·23	15·32	14·02	14·69

and the BIRTH STATISTICS *in relation to Mortality, in* SELECTED AREAS, URBAN *and* RURAL, 1874.—(Continued.)

21			22			23			24			25		26					
TO DISEASE.—(*Continued.*) PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.												MORTALITY ACCORDING TO SEX.		MORTALITY ACCORDING TO CLASS. Population.					
From bowel complaints.			From injuries.			From all other causes.			From all causes.			Ratio of males living to every 100 females living.	Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Budhists.	All other classes.	NUMBERS.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.								
4·03	3·28	3·68	·56	·46	·52	6·54	5·62	6·10	30·15	26·44	28·59	117	128	11,907	886,513	367,276	4,072	9,724	
1·37	1·14	1·26	·55	·56	·56	3·07	2·63	2·85	22·97	19·44	21·20	100	118	727	1,001,116	332,765	314	72,014	
2·67	2·14	2·41	·56	·52	·54	4·77	4·02	4·40	26·66	22·68	24·72	105	123	12,634	1,887,629	700,041	4,386	81,738	
4·60	3·93	4·28	·47	·42	·45	4·21	3·91	4·06	39·28	30·50	35·08	109	140	3,133	221,635	462,63	...	805	} (*a*)
1·88	1·69	1·78	·71	·74	·73	3·47	2·95	3·21	30·15	25·57	27·83	97	115	47	321,705	53,038	...	24,903	
3·02	2·57	2·79	·61	·62	·61	3·78	3·33	3·56	33·96	27·50	30·77	102	126	3,180	543,340	99,301	...	25,708	
3·76	2·80	3·29	·56	·23	·40	7·78	5·84	6·83	30·44	25·50	28·03	105	125	785	46,701	14,597	...	82	} (*b*)
1·90	1·49	1·70	·82	·52	.67	3·16	3·35	3·25	26·29	24·39	25·36	103	111	3	22,787	27,549	...	14	
2·94	2·21	2·58	·67	·36	·52	5·72	4·72	5·23	28·59	25·04	26·84	104	119	788	69,488	42,146	...	96	
2·29	·89	1·66	·83	·59	·73	4·52	2·41	3·57	32·96	26·96	30·27	122	150	240	41,024	40,719	7	197	} (*c*)
·43	·36	·39	·49	·81	·65	3·24	2·38	2·81	28·59	21·20	24·88	99	134	...	24,139	68,076	...	408	
1·35	·60	·99	·66	·72	·69	3·88	2·40	3·17	30·75	23·75	27·41	109	142	240	65,163	108,795	7	605	
1·51	2·00	1·69	...	...	...	·67	2·00	1·16	27·41	32·06	29·13	170	146	212	5,353	3,238	367	268	} (*d*)
...	...	...	·38	·10	·25	·25	·35	·30	12·95	9·17	11·13	108	153	28	34,749	22,949	...	1,716	
·24	·21	·23	·32	·09	·21	·32	·53	·42	15·29	11·66	13·60	115	151	240	40,102	26,187	367	1,984	
2·83	2·08	2·51	·35	·18	·27	7·35	7·05	7·22	27·05	28·50	27·68	129	123	728	76,873	83,850	4	194	} (*e*)
·95	·95	·95	·23	·45	·35	5·06	4·27	4·65	32·39	29·12	30·71	95	106	18	46,460	47,294	...	308	
2·21	1·62	1·93	·31	·29	·30	6·58	5·92	6·28	28·83	28·75	28·80	116	116	746	123,333	131,144	4	502	
·63	·45	·55	·45	·25	·37	5·09	6·30	5·59	26·38	33·95	29·52	142	110	894	13,151	30,664	3,559	3	} (*f*)
1·25	·65	·94	·39	·18	·28	3·29	2·80	3·03	28·79	22·59	25·58	93	118	...	25,125	27,580	305	...	
·92	·56	·76	·42	·21	·32	4·23	4·27	4·25	27·52	27·37	27·45	113	114	894	38,276	58,244	3,864	3	
4·48	3·68	4·08	·49	·53	·51	6·69	5·12	5·91	26·26	22·70	24·50	102	118	1,977	287,367	100,776	135	41	} (*g*)
1·21	·92	1·06	·53	·55	·54	1·89	1·34	1·62	13·83	10·79	12·32	101	130	7	386,453	59,560	9	108	
2·74	2·20	2·47	·51	·54	·53	4·13	3·11	3·62	19·65	16·33	18·00	102	122	1,984	673,820	160,336	144	149	
1·91	1·38	1·65	1·15	·88	1·02	8·16	7·29	7·74	28·58	23·73	26·21	105	127	533	67,403	25,511	...	4,459	} (*h*)
·53	·68	·61	·62	·40	·51	2·02	1·80	1·92	24·75	23·36	24·08	106	112	73	44,331	19,182	...	8,418	
1·32	1·08	1·21	·92	·67	·80	5·55	4·97	5·27	26·95	23·57	25·31	105	121	606	111,734	44,693	...	12,877	
7·82	6·24	7·04	·78	·48	·63	11·67	10·17	10·98	30·06	25·56	27·84	102	121	2,434	97,886	12,040	...	911	} (*i*)
4·31	2·59	3·44	·16	·32	·24	12·83	12·07	12·44	28·31	25·01	26·64	97	111	17	33,406	2,499	...	631	
6·98	5·33	6·16	·63	·44	·54	11·95	10·64	11·30	29·64	25·42	27·55	102	118	2,451	131,292	14,539	...	1,542	
5·25	4·06	4·70	·52	·51	·51	5·51	5·44	5·48	33·71	29·81	31·92	118	134	971	29,120	9,618	...	2,764	} (*j*)
1·47	1·42	1·44	·59	·41	·50	3·72	3·53	3·62	20·19	18·95	19·58	103	110	534	61,961	5,038	...	35,508	
2·62	2·15	2·39	·57	·44	·50	4·27	4·06	4·17	24·32	21.96	23·18	107	119	1,505	91,081	14,656	...	38,272	

Statement showing the registered Mortality according to DISEASE, CLASS, SEX, *and* SEASON; *during the year*

	27		28					29					30		
			MORTALITY ACCORDING TO CLASS.—(*Continued.*)												
			DEATHS AMONG—					RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.					DEATHS		
	AREAS.												Infants.		
NUMBERS.			Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Budhists.	All other classes.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Budhists.	All other classes.	Males.	Females.	Total.
	SUMMARY.														
	Urban		261	25,201	10,598	139	386	21·91	23·42	28·85	34·15	39·69	2,910	2,310	5,220
	Rural		23	20,346	7,658	28	1,786	31·63	20·32	23·01	89·17	24·80	2,237	1,869	4,106
	Entire Area ...		284	45,547	18,256	167	2,172	22·47	24·12	26·77	38·07	26·57	5,147	4,179	9,326
	Divisional Abstracts.														
(*a*)	Burdwan ...	Urban ...	30	7,845	1,606	...	57	9·57	33·39	34·71	...	70·30	308	219	527
		Rural ...	...	8,751	1,488	...	887	......	27·20	28·05	...	35·61	584	518	1,102
		Total ...	30	16,596	3,094	...	944	9·48	30·54	31·15	...	36·72	892	737	1,629
(*b*)	Presidency ...	Urban ...	18	1,408	308	...	9	22·92	30·14	21·16	...	109·75	156	111	267
		Rural ...	4	523	750	...	...	13,33·33	22·95	27·23	...	......	118	115	233
		Total ...	22	1,931	1,058	...	9	27·91	27·78	25·16	...	93·75	274	226	490
(*c*)	Rajshahye ...	Urban ...	7	1,085	1,376	1	19	29·16	26·44	33·79	142·85	96·44	148	117	265
		Rural ...	...	615	1,690	...	...	......	25·48	24·82	...	......	124	80	204
		Total ...	7	1,700	3,066	1	19	29·16	26·08	28·18	142·85	31·40	272	197	469
(*d*)	Cooch Behar ...	Urban ...	6	134	102	22	11	26·71	25·03	31·50	59·94	41·04	23	8	31
		Rural ...	...	422	234	...	6	......	12·14	10·19	...	3·49	43	22	65
		Total ...	6	556	336	22	17	25·	13·83	12·88	59·94	8·56	66	30	96
(*e*)	Dacca ...	Urban ...	21	2,008	2,418	...	28	8·284	26·12	28·88	...	144·32	380	309	689
		Rural ...	...	1,457	1,420	...	13	......	31·36	30·02	...	42·20	233	199	432
		Total ...	21	3,465	3,838	...	41	28·01	28·09	29·26	...	81·67	613	508	1,121
(*f*)	Chittagong ...	Urban ...	32	287	991	115	...	35·79	21·32	32·81	32·81	......	114	100	214
		Rural ...	...	618	710	28	...	......	24·59	25·74	91·30	......	120	99	219
		Total ...	32	905	1,701	143	......	35·79	23·64	29·29	37·00	......	234	199	433
(*g*)	Patna ...	Urban ...	56	6,980	2,500	1	27	25·32	24·28	24·37	7·40	668·58	964	812	1,776
		Rural ...	...	4,626	867	...	6	......	11·97	14·5	...	55·55	532	410	942
		Total ...	56	11,606	3,367	1	33	25·22	17·22	20·99	6·94	221·47	1,496	1,222	2,718
(*h*)	Bhagulpore ...	Urban ...	11	1,704	705	...	147	20·63	25·28	27·63	...	32·96	176	118	294
		Rural ...	...	1,219	371	...	144	......	27·49	19·34	...	17·10	138	108	246
		Total ...	11	2,923	1,076	...	291	18·15	26·24	24·07	...	22·59	314	226	540
(*i*)	Orissa ...	Urban ...	54	2,783	313	...	4	22·18	28·43	25·90	...	4·39	483	377	860
		Rural ...	1	946	27	...	...	57·05	28·31	10·80	...	......	176	157	333
		Total ...	55	3,729	340	...	4	22·43	28·40	23·58	...	2·59	659	534	1,193
(*j*)	Chota-Nagpore ...	Urban ...	26	967	279	...	84	32·86	33·20	29·60	...	30·39	158	139	297
		Rural ...	18	1,169	161	...	730	35·70	18·86	20·04	...	20·59	169	161	330
		Total ...	44	2,136	380	...	814	29·23	23·45	25·92	...	21·26	327	300	627

and the Birth Statistics *in relation to Mortality, in* Selected Areas, URBAN *and* RURAL, 1874.—(Continued.)

31	32	33			34			35			36	37	38			39			
MORTALITY ACCORDING TO AGE.																			
Among—								Ratio of Deaths to Total Mortality.											
		Adults.			Old people.			Infants.					Adults.			Old people.			
Boys.	Girls.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Numbers.
4,472	3,631	9,688	6,533	16,221	3,459	3,582	7,041	14·17	14·38	14·26	21·78	22·61	47·19	40·68	44·33	16·84	22·30	19·24	
4,146	3,397	6,868	5,588	12,456	2,907	2,829	5,736	13·84	13·65	13·74	25·65	24·83	42·50	40·83	41·62	17·99	20·66	19·27	
8,618	7,028	16,556	12,121	28,677	6,366	6,411	12,777	14·02	14·05	14·03	23·49	23·63	45·12	40·75	43·17	17·35	21·55	19·23	
1,192	845	3,200	2,033	5,233	872	869	1,741	5·52	5·52	5·52	21·39	21·30	57·43	51·26	54·86	15·64	21·91	18·25	(a)
1,539	1,202	2,777	2,394	5,171	1,053	1,059	2,112	9·81	10·01	9·90	25·85	23·23	46·64	46·27	46·47	17·66	20·47	18·98	
2,731	2,047	5,977	4,427	10,404	1,925	1,928	3,853	7·73	8·06	7·88	23·69	22·39	51·86	48·44	50·34	16·70	21·09	18·64	
195	196	478	311	789	141	155	296	16·08	14·35	15·31	20·10	25·35	49·27	40·23	45·26	14·53	20·05	16·98	(b)
174	156	261	229	490	120	104	224	17·53	19·03	18·24	25·85	25·82	38·78	37·91	38·37	17·63	17·21	17·38	
369	352	739	540	1,279	261	259	520	16·67	16·41	16·22	22·45	25·56	44·97	39·21	42·35	15·88	18·80	17·21	
279	190	828	471	1,299	239	216	455	9·90	11·77	10·65	18·67	19·11	55·42	47·38	52·21	15·99	21·73	18·20	(c)
308	224	698	503	1,201	190	178	368	9·39	8·12	8·85	23·33	22·74	52·87	51·06	52·10	14·39	18·07	15·96	
587	414	1,526	974	2,500	429	394	823	9·66	9·95	9·78	20·85	20·91	54·22	49·21	52·15	15·24	19·90	17·17	
23	18	87	51	138	30	35	65	14·11	7·14	11·27	14·11	16·07	58·37	45·53	50·18	18·40	31·25	23·63	(d)
58	29	169	118	287	130	93	223	10·74	8·39	9·81	14·5	11·06	42·25	45·03	43·35	32·5	35·49	33·63	
81	47	256	169	425	160	128	288	11·72	8·02	10·24	14·38	12·56	45·47	45·18	45·35	28·41	34·22	30·73	
473	438	1,140	774	1,914	475	486	961	15·39	15·39	15·39	19·16	21·82	46·19	38·56	42·77	19·24	24·21	21·47	(e)
398	366	503	497	1,000	351	343	694	15·69	14·16	14·94	26·80	26·04	33·87	35·37	34·66	23·63	24·41	24·01	
871	804	1,643	1,271	2,914	826	829	1,655	15·50	14·88	15·23	22·08	23·56	41·56	37·25	39·56	20·89	24·33	22·47	
167	155	344	303	647	121	121	242	15·28	14·72	15·01	22·38	22·82	46·11	44·63	45·40	16·21	17·81	16·98	(f)
180	163	328	250	578	107	109	216	16·32	15·94	16·15	24·48	26·24	44·62	40·25	42·62	14·55	17·55	15·92	
347	318	672	553	1,225	228	230	458	15·80	15·30	15·56	23·48	24·45	45·37	42·53	44·05	15·39	17·69	16·46	
1,335	1,102	2,018	1,500	3,518	863	970	1,833	18·61	18·52	17·52	25·77	25·13	38·95	34·21	36·78	16·66	22·12	19·16	(g)
861	646	1,216	864	2,080	497	473	970	17·12	17·13	17·13	27·72	26·39	39·15	36·10	37·82	16·00	19·76	17·63	
2,196	1,748	3,234	2,364	5,598	1,360	1,443	2,803	18·05	18·03	18·04	26·50	25·79	39·02	34·88	37·15	16·40	21·29	18·68	
385	321	630	447	1,077	244	246	490	12·26	10·42	11·45	26·32	28·35	46·90	39·48	41·95	17·00	21·73	19·08	(h)
253	248	363	276	639	163	185	348	15·04	13·21	14·18	27·58	30·35	39·58	33·78	36·85	17·77	22·64	20·06	
638	569	993	723	1,716	407	431	838	13·35	11·59	12·55	27·12	29·19	42·21	37·09	39·69	17·30	22·11	19·46	
242	220	658	466	1,124	342	366	708	28·	26·38	27·26	14·02	15·39	38·14	32·61	35·63	19·82	25·61	22·44	(i)
97	90	148	129	277	91	89	177	34·37	33·98	34·18	18·94	19·48	28·90	27·92	28·43	17·77	18·61	18·17	
339	310	806	595	1,401	433	455	885	29·45	28·22	28·90	15·15	16·39	36·05	31·46	33·96	19·35	23·90	21·43	
181	146	305	177	482	182	118	250	20·36	23·96	21·90	23·32	25·17	39·30	30·51	35·54	17·01	20·24	18·42	(j)
278	273	405	328	733	205	199	404	15·98	16·75	16·35	26·30	28·40	38·31	34·13	36·32	19·39	20·70	20·01	
459	419	710	505	1,215	387	317	654	17·83	19·46	18·58	25·04	27·19	38·73	32·77	36·01	18·38	20·57	19·37	

Statement showing the registered Mortality according to DISEASE, CLASS, SEX, *and* SEASON; *during the year*

	40	41			42			43			44					
		MORTALITY														
		DEATHS														
		January.			February.			March.			April.			May.		
NUMBERS.	AREAS.	From cholera.	From all other diseases.	Total.	From cholera.	From all other diseases.	Total.	From cholera.	From all other diseases.	Total.	From cholera.	From all other diseases.	Total.	From cholera.	From all other diseases.	Total.
	SUMMARY.															
	Urban	171	2,739	2,910	280	1,941	2,221	315	2,351	2,666	345	2,430	2,775	531	2,361	2,892
	Rural	100	2,293	2,393	61	1,942	2,003	205	2,129	2,334	452	2,038	2,490	522	1,824	2,346
	Entire Area ...	271	5,032	5,303	341	3,883	4,224	520	4,480	5,000	797	4,468	5,265	1,053	4,185	5,238
	Divisional Abstracts.															
(a)	Burdwan ... Urban ...	91	803	894	200	532	732	240	609	849	217	558	775	291	464	755
	Rural ...	10	825	835	27	634	661	127	767	894	237	661	898	176	574	750
	Total ...	101	1,628	1,729	227	1,166	1,393	367	1,376	1,743	454	1,219	1,673	467	1,038	1,505
(b)	Presidency ... Urban ...	25	187	212	43	111	154	28	104	132	49	93	142	61	98	159
	Rural ...	17	137	154	5	75	80	38	78	116	54	97	151	26	79	105
	Total ...	42	324	366	48	186	234	66	182	248	103	190	293	87	177	264
(c)	Rajshahye ... Urban ...	7	220	227	1	165	166	11	188	199	26	192	218	18	193	211
	Rural ...	4	192	196	1	161	162	8	144	152	107	154	261	190	112	302
	Total ...	11	412	423	2	326	328	19	332	351	133	346	479	208	305	513
(d)	Cooch Behar ... Urban ...	...	27	27	...	8	8	...	18	18	...	21	21	...	18	18
	Rural ...	1	66	67	...	70	70	1	57	58	...	52	52	...	53	53
	Total ...	1	93	94	...	78	78	1	75	76	...	73	73	...	71	71
(e)	Dacca ... Urban ...	22	378	400	2	258	260	18	295	313	37	282	319	26	255	281
	Rural ...	64	293	357	16	163	179	20	187	207	43	202	245	23	163	186
	Total ...	86	671	757	18	421	439	38	482	520	80	484	564	49	418	467
(f)	Chittagong ... Urban ...	22	126	148	26	82	108	13	93	106	6	89	95	52	110	162
	Rural ...	3	120	123	...	107	107	7	110	117	11	95	106	19	110	129
	Total ...	25	246	271	26	189	215	20	203	223	17	184	201	71	220	291
(g)	Patna ... Urban ...	3	490	493	3	404	407	1	535	536	7	679	686	49	654	703
	Rural ...	...	358	358	11	461	472	...	429	429	...	458	458	7	398	405
	Total ...	3	848	851	14	865	879	1	964	965	7	1,137	1,144	56	1,052	1,108
(h)	Bhagulpore ... Urban ...	1	180	181	...	118	118	3	214	217	1	225	226	6	249	255
	Rural ...	1	99	100	...	91	91	...	98	98	...	102	102	74	118	192
	Total ...	2	279	281	...	209	209	3	312	315	1	327	328	80	367	447
(i)	Orissa ... Urban ...	...	248	248	5	200	205	1	227	228	1	192	193	7	185	192
	Rural ...	...	90	90	1	75	76	2	95	97	...	81	81	1	65	66
	Total ...	...	338	338	6	275	281	3	322	325	1	273	274	8	250	258
(j)	Chota-Nagpore ... Urban ...	...	80	80	...	63	63	...	68	68	1	99	100	21	135	156
	Rural ...	...	118	118	...	105	105	2	164	166	...	136	136	6	152	158
	Total ...	...	198	198	...	168	168	2	232	234	1	235	236	27	287	314

***and the* Birth Statistics *in relation to Mortality, in* Selected Areas, URBAN *and* RURAL, 1874.—(Continued.)**

45

ACCORDING TO SEASON.

DURING—

June.			July.			August.			September.			October.			November.			December.			
From cholera.	From all other diseases.	Total.	From cholera.	From all other diseases.	Total.	From cholera.	From all other diseases.	Total.	From cholera.	From all other diseases.	Total.	From cholera.	From all other diseases.	Total.	From cholera.	From all other diseases.	Total.	From cholera.	From all other diseases.	Total.	Numbers.
442	2,247	2,689	285	2,804	3,089	255	3,214	3,469	126	2,983	3,109	226	3,274	3,500	300	3,406	3,706	142	3,417	3,559	
387	1,619	1,986	263	1,864	2,127	337	2,170	2,507	142	2,310	2,452	105	2,499	2,604	201	3,169	3,370	172	3,057	3,229	
809	3,866	4,675	548	4,668	5,216	592	5,384	5,976	268	5,293	5,561	331	5,773	6,104	501	6,575	7,076	314	6,474	6,788	
225	444	669	72	589	661	37	692	729	39	678	717	51	867	918	70	827	897	56	886	942	(a)
214	539	753	73	572	645	83	676	759	27	871	898	9	1,121	1,130	23	1,575	1,598	16	1,289	1,305	
439	983	1,422	145	1,161	1,306	120	1,368	1,488	66	1,549	1,615	60	1,988	2,048	93	2,402	2,495	72	2,175	2,247	
15	96	111	2	122	124	2	119	121	4	103	107	1	118	119	15	167	182	10	170	180	(b)
14	59	73	4	79	83	...	86	86	...	100	100	...	87	87	5	124	129	4	109	113	
29	155	184	6	201	207	2	205	207	4	203	207	1	205	206	20	291	311	14	279	293	
3	146	149	2	156	158	8	190	198	...	198	198	70	201	271	31	223	254	5	234	239	(c)
25	120	145	6	94	100	3	145	148	37	139	176	70	157	227	15	218	233	7	196	203	
28	266	294	8	250	258	11	335	346	37	337	374	140	358	498	46	441	487	12	430	442	
...	26	26	...	33	33	...	23	23	...	20	20	...	19	19	...	32	32	...	30	30	(d)
...	44	44	...	38	38	...	43	43	...	86	86	...	45	45	...	39	39	...	67	67	
...	70	70	...	71	71	...	66	66	...	106	106	...	64	64	...	71	71	...	97	97	
10	264	274	15	250	265	4	296	300	1	345	346	50	466	516	162	511	673	37	491	528	(e)
1	120	121	...	127	127	1	127	128	15	177	192	13	220	233	151	327	478	122	315	437	
11	384	395	15	377	392	5	423	428	16	522	538	63	686	749	313	838	1,151	159	806	965	
8	100	108	2	98	100	2	89	91	...	108	108	...	113	113	1	96	97	27	162	189	(f)
12	106	118	1	121	122	...	88	88	...	104	104	...	99	99	2	108	110	7	126	133	
20	206	226	3	219	222	2	177	179	...	212	212	...	212	212	3	204	207	34	288	322	
115	682	797	58	1,000	1,058	124	1,149	1,273	51	962	1,013	37	937	974	18	865	883	6	735	741	(g)
3	322	325	51	504	555	117	552	669	39	477	516	8	419	427	5	374	379	1	505	506	
118	1,004	1,122	109	1,504	1,613	241	1,701	1,942	90	1,439	1,529	45	1,356	1,401	23	1,239	1,262	7	1,240	1,247	
26	202	228	13	195	208	24	250	274	11	190	201	8	219	227	1	253	254	1	177	178	(h)
49	80	129	62	106	168	112	126	238	20	115	135	4	130	134	...	170	170	14	163	177	
75	282	357	75	301	376	136	376	512	31	305	336	12	349	361	1	423	424	15	340	355	
18	177	195	117	218	335	52	290	342	11	236	247	1	238	239	2	327	329	...	401	401	(i)
22	64	86	17	72	89	5	74	79	1	58	59	...	78	78	...	68	68	1	104	105	
40	241	281	134	290	424	57	364	421	12	294	306	1	316	317	2	395	397	1	505	506	
22	110	132	4	143	147	2	116	118	9	143	152	8	96	104	...	105	105	...	131	131	(j)
27	165	192	49	151	200	16	253	269	3	183	186	1	143	144	...	166	166	...	183	183	
49	275	324	53	294	347	18	369	387	12	326	338	9	239	248	...	271	271	...	314	314	

***Statement showing the registered Mortality according to* DISEASE, CLASS, SEX, *and* SEASON ;**
during the year

46		47			48			49			50			51		
		MORTALITY ACCORDING														
		RATIO OF DEATHS														
		January.			February.			March.			April.			May.		
NUMBERS.	AREAS.	From cholera.	From all other diseases.	Total.	From cholera.	From all other diseases.	Total.	From cholera.	From all other diseases.	Total.	From cholera.	From all other diseases.	Total.	From cholera.	From all other diseases.	Total.
	SUMMARY.															
	Urban	·13	2·14	2·27	·21	1·52	1·73	·24	1·84	2·08	·26	1·90	2·16	·41	1·85	2·26
	Rural	·07	1·63	1·70	·04	1·38	1·42	·14	1·51	1·65	·32	1·44	1·76	·37	1·29	1·66
	Entire Area ...	·10	1·87	1·97	·12	1·45	1·57	·19	1·67	1·86	·29	1·66	1·95	·39	1·55	1·94
	Divisional Abstracts.															
(a)	Burdwan ... Urban ...	·33	2·95	3·28	·73	1·96	2·69	·88	2·24	3·12	·79	2·06	2·85	1·07	1·70	2·77
	Burdwan ... Rural ...	·02	2·06	2·08	·06	1·59	1·65	·31	1·92	2·23	·59	1·65	2·24	·44	1·43	1·87
	Total ...	·15	2·42	2·57	·33	1·74	2·07	·54	2·05	2·59	·67	1·82	2·49	·69	1·55	2·24
(b)	Presidency ... Urban ...	·40	3·01	3·41	·69	1·78	2·47	·45	1·67	2·12	·75	1·53	2·28	·98	1·57	2·55
	Presidency ... Rural ...	·33	2·72	3·05	·09	1·49	1·58	·75	1·58	2·33	1·07	1·92	2·99	·51	1·57	2·08
	Total ...	·37	2·87	3·24	·42	1·65	2·07	·58	1·62	2·20	·91	1·69	2·60	·77	1·57	2·34
(c)	Rajshahye ... Urban ...	·08	2·68	2·76	·01	2·00	2·01	·13	2·29	2·42	·31	2·34	2·65	·21	2·35	2·56
	Rajshahye ... Rural ...	·04	2·07	2·11	·01	1·73	1·74	·08	1·56	1·64	1·15	1·66	2·81	2·05	1·21	3·26
	Total ...	·06	2·35	2·41	·01	1·86	1·87	·10	1·90	2·00	·76	1·98	2·74	1·18	1·77	2·95
(d)	Cooch Behar ... Urban ...	...	2·86	2·86	...	·84	·84	...	1·90	1·90	...	2·22	2·22	...	1·90	1·90
	Cooch Behar ... Rural ...	·01	1·11	1·12	...	1·17	1·17	·01	·96	·97	...	·87	·87	...	·89	·89
	Total ...	·01	1·35	1·36	...	1·13	1·13	·01	1·09	1·10	...	1·05	1·05	...	1·03	1·03
(e)	Dacca ... ... Urban ...	·13	2·34	2·47	·01	1·59	1·60	·11	1·82	1·93	·22	1·75	1·97	·16	1·57	1·73
	Dacca ... ... Rural ...	·68	3·11	3·79	·17	1·73	1·90	·21	1·99	2·20	·45	2·15	2·60	·24	1·73	1·97
	Total ...	·33	2·63	2·96	·07	1·64	1·71	·14	1·89	2·03	·31	1·89	2·20	·19	1·63	1·82
(f)	Chittagong ... Urban ...	·45	2·61	3·06	·53	1·70	2·23	·26	1·93	2·19	·12	1·84	1·96	1·07	2·28	3·35
	Chittagong ... Rural ...	·05	2·27	2·32	...	2·01	2·01	·13	2·07	2·20	·20	1·79	1·90	·35	2·08	2·43
	Total ...	·24	2·43	2·67	·25	1·87	2·12	·19	2·01	2·20	·16	1·82	1·98	·70	2·17	2·87
(g)	Patna ... ... Urban ...	·007	1·25	1·26	·007	1·06	1·04	·002	1·37	1·37	·01	1·74	1·75	·12	1·68	1·80
	Patna ... ... Rural ...	...	·80	·80	·02	1·03	1·05	...	·96	·96	...	1·02	1·02	·01	·89	·90
	Total ...	·003	1·01	1·01	·01	1·04	1·06	·001	1·15	1·15	·008	1·35	1·36	·06	1·26	1·32
(h)	Bhagulpore ... Urban ...	·01	1·83	1·84	...	1·20	1·20	·03	2·18	2·21	·01	2·29	2·30	·06	2·54	2·60
	Bhagulpore ... Rural ...	·01	1·38	1·38	...	1·26	1·26	...	1·36	1·36	...	1·41	1·41	1·02	1·64	2·66
	Total ...	·01	1·64	1·65	...	1·23	1·23	·01	1·84	1·85	·005	1·92	1·93	·47	2·16	2·63
(i)	Orissa ... ... Urban ...	...	2·19	2·19	·04	1·76	1·80	·008	2·00	2·01	·008	1·69	1·70	·06	1·63	1·69
	Orissa ... ... Rural ...	...	2·46	2·46	·02	2·05	2·07	·05	2·60	2·65	...	2·21	2·21	·02	1·78	1·80
	Total ...	...	2·25	2·25	·04	1·83	1·87	·02	2·14	2·16	·006	1·81	1·82	·05	1·67	1·72
(j)	Chota-Nagpore Urban ...	...	1·88	1·88	...	1·48	1·48	...	1·60	1·60	·02	2·33	2·35	·49	3·18	3·67
	Chota-Nagpore Rural ...	...	1·09	1·09	...	1·01	1·01	·01	1·60	1·61	...	1·31	1·31	·05	1·48	1·53
	Total ...	...	1·32	1·32	...	1·15	1·15	·01	1·52	1·53	·006	1·61	1·62	·18	1·97	2·15

and the BIRTH STATISTICS *in relation to Mortality, in* SELECTED, AREAS, URBAN *and* RURAL, 1874.—(Continued.)

TO SEASON.—(*Continued.*)

PER 1,000 OF POPULATION IN—

52			53			54			55			56			57			58			
June.			July.			August.			September			October.			November.			December.			
From cholera.	From all other diseases.	Total.	From cholera.	From all other diseases.	Total.	From cholera.	From all other diseases.	Total.	From cholera.	From all other diseases.	Total.	From cholera.	From all other diseases.	Total.	From cholera.	From all other diseases.	Total.	From cholera.	From all other diseases.	Total.	NUMBERS.
·34	1·76	2·10	·22	2·19	2·41	·19	2·52	2·71	·09	2·33	2·42	·17	2·56	2·78	·23	2·66	2·89	·11	2·67	2·78	
·26	1·15	1·41	·18	1·33	1·51	·23	1·55	1·78	·10	1·64	1·74	·06	1·79	1·85	·14	2·25	2·39	·12	2·17	2·29	
·30	1·44	1·74	·20	1·74	1·94	·22	2·00	2·22	·09	1·97	2·06	·12	2·15	2·27	·18	2·45	2·63	·11	2·41	2·52	
·32	1·64	2·46	·26	2·17	2·43	·13	2·55	2·68	·14	2·49	2·63	·18	3·19	3·37	·25	3·04	3·29	·20	3·26	3·46	(a)
·53	1·35	1·88	·18	1·43	1·61	·20	1·69	1·89	·06	2·18	2·24	·02	2·80	2·82	·05	3·94	3·99	·04	3·22	3·26	
·65	1·46	2·11	·21	1·73	1·94	·17	2·04	2·21	·09	2·31	2·40	·08	2·96	3·04	·13	3·58	3·71	·10	3·24	3·34	
·24	1·54	1·78	·03	1·96	1·99	·03	1·91	1·94	·06	1·66	1·72	·01	1·90	1·91	·24	2·68	2·92	·16	2·73	2·89	(b)
·27	1·17	1·44	·07	1·57	1·64	...	1·70	1·70	...	1·98	1·98	...	1·72	1·72	·09	2·47	2·56	·07	2·18	2·25	
·25	1·38	1·63	·05	1·78	1·83	·01	1·82	1·83	·03	1·80	1·83	·008	1·82	1·83	·17	2·59	2·76	·12	2·48	2·60	
·03	1·78	1·81	·02	1·9	1·92	·09	2·31	2·40	...	2·40	2·40	·85	2·44	3·29	·37	2·72	3·09	·06	2·84	2·90	(c)
·26	1·30	1·56	·06	1·01	1·07	·03	1·56	1·59	·39	1·51	1·90	·75	1·70	2·45	·16	2·35	2·51	·07	2·12	2·19	
·16	1·52	1·68	·04	1·43	1·47	·06	1·91	1·97	·21	1·92	2·13	·80	2·04	2·84	·26	2·52	2·78	·06	2·46	2·52	
...	2·75	2·75	...	3·49	3·49	...	2·43	2·43	...	2·11	2·11	...	2·01	2·01	...	3·39	3·39	...	3·18	3·18	(d)
...	·74	·74	...	·63	·63	...	·75	·75	...	1·44	1·44	...	·75	·75	...	·65	·65	...	1·12	1·12	
...	1·01	1·01	...	1·03	1·03	...	·95	·95	...	1·53	1·53	...	·92	·92	...	1·03	1·03	...	1·40	1·40	
·06	1·63	1·69	·09	1·54	1·63	·02	1·83	1·85	·006	2·13	2·14	·30	2·89	3·19	1·00	3·16	4·16	·22	3·04	3·26	(e)
·01	1·27	1·28	...	1·34	1·34	·01	1·35	1·36	·15	1·89	2·04	·13	2·34	2·47	1·60	3·48	5·08	1·29	3·35	4·64	
·04	1·50	1·54	·05	1·48	1·53	·01	1.66	1·67	·06	2·04	2·10	·24	2·68	2·92	1·22	3·28	4·50	·62	3·15	3·77	
·16	2·07	2·23	·04	2·03	2·07	·04	1·84	1·88	...	2·23	2·23	...	2·34	2·34	·02	1·98	2·00	·55	3·36	3·91	(f)
·22	2·00	2·22	·01	2·29	2·30	...	1·66	1·66	...	1·96	1·96	...	1·86	1·86	·03	2·04	2·07	·13	2·37	2·50	
·19	2·04	2·23	·02	2·17	2·19	·01	1·75	1·76	...	2·09	2·09	...	2·09	2·09	·02	2·02	2·04	·33	2·84	3·17	
·29	1·75	2·04	·14	2·57	2·71	·31	2·95	3·26	·13	2·46	2·59	·09	2·40	2·49	·04	2·22	2·26	·01	1·88	1·89	(g)
·006	·71	·72	·11	1·13	1·24	·26	1·23	1·49	·08	1·07	1·15	·01	·94	·95	·01	·83	·84	·002	1·13	1·13	
·14	1·20	1·34	·13	1·79	1·92	·28	2·04	2·32	·10	1·72	1·82	·05	1·62	1·67	·02	1·48	1·50	·008	1·48	1·49	
·26	2·06	2·32	·13	1·99	2·12	·24	2·55	2·79	·11	1·94	2·05	·08	2·23	2·31	·01	2·58	2·59	·01	1·80	1·81	(h)
·68	1·11	1·79	·87	1·46	2·33	1·55	1·75	3·30	·27	1·60	1·87	·55	1·31	1·86	...	2·36	2·36	·19	2·26	2·45	
·44	1·66	2·10	·44	1·77	2·21	·80	2·21	3·01	.18	1·79	1·97	·07	2·05	2·12	·005	2·48	2·49	·08	2·01	2·09	
·15	1·57	1·72	1·03	1·92	2·95	·45	2·56	3·01	·09	2·09	2·18	·008	2·09	2·10	·01	2·89	2·90	...	3·54	3·54	(i)
·60	1·75	2·35	·46	1·97	2·43	·13	2·03	2·16	·02	1·59	1·61	...	2·13	2·13	...	1·86	1·86	·02	2·85	2·87	
·26	1·61	1·87	·89	1·93	2·82	·38	2·51	2·89	·08	1·96	2·04	·006	2·10	2·11	·01	2·63	2·64	·006	3·36	3·37	
·51	2·59	3·10	·09	3·37	3·46	·04	2·73	2·77	·21	3·36	3·57	·18	2·26	2·44	...	2·47	2·47	...	3·08	3·08	(j)
·26	1·60	1·86	·47	1·47	1·94	·15	2·46	2·61	·02	1·78	1·80	·009	1·32	1·39	...	1·61	1·61	...	1·77	1·77	
·33	1·89	2·22	·36	2·02	2·38	·12	2·53	2·65	·08	2·24	2·32	·08	1·62	1·70	...	1·86	1·86	...	2·15	2·15	

***Statement showing the registered Mortality according to* DISEASE, CLASS, SEX, *and* SEASON ;**
during the year

	59	60																	
		BIRTH STATISTICS IN																	
		NUMBER OF BIRTHS AMONG—																	
	AREAS.	Christians.			Hindus.			Mahomedans.			Budhists.			All other classes.			Total.		
NUMBERS.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
	SUMMARY.																		
	Urban	150	121	271	10,168	8,509	18,677	4,649	3,904	8,553	91	70	161	290	252	542	15,348	12,856	28,204
	Rural	25	18	43	8,676	7,673	16,349	3,798	3,152	6,950	8	3	11	1,415	1,329	2,744	13,922	12,175	26,097
	Entire Area ...	175	139	314	18,844	16,182	35,026	8,447	7,056	15,503	99	73	172	1,705	1,581	3,286	29,270	25,031	54,301
	Divisional Abstracts.																		
(a)	Burdwan ... Urban ...	17	10	27	2,275	1,897	4,172	588	507	1,095	...	...	...	66	55	121	2,946	2,469	5,415
	Rural ...	...	...	...	2,477	2,160	4,637	315	247	562	...	...	...	602	561	1,163	3,394	2,968	6,362
	Total ...	17	10	27	4,752	4,057	8,809	903	754	1,657	...	...	...	668	616	1,284	6,340	5,437	11,777
(b)	Presidency ... Urban ...	18	11	29	706	710	1,416	259	242	501	...	...	...	3	7	10	986	970	1,956
	Rural ...	...	...	...	360	319	679	531	488	1,019	...	...	...	...	...	......	891	807	1,698
	Total ...	18	11	29	1,066	1,029	2,095	790	730	1,520	...	...	...	3	7	10	1,877	1,777	3,654
(c)	Rajshahye ... Urban ...	6	6	12	439	353	792	522	443	965	...	...	...	3	7	10	970	809	1,779
	Rural ...	...	...	...	214	193	407	711	638	1,349	...	...	...	1	...	1	926	831	1,757
	Total ...	6	6	12	653	546	1,199	1,233	1,081	2,314	...	...	...	4	7	11	1,896	1,640	3,536
(d)	Cooch Behar ... Urban ...	2	3	5	54	53	107	47	22	69	19	9	28	...	...	......	122	87	209
	Rural ...	1	1	2	173	165	338	124	98	222	...	...	...	...	...	......	298	264	562
	Total ...	3	4	7	227	218	445	171	120	291	19	9	28	...	...	......	420	351	771
(e)	Dacca ... ... Urban ...	13	11	24	778	668	1,446	1,289	1,059	2,348	...	...	...	27	12	39	2,107	1,750	3,857
	Rural ...	1	...	1	612	557	1,169	812	656	1,468	...	...	...	3	4	7	1,428	1,217	2,645
	Total ...	14	11	25	1,390	1,225	2,615	2,101	1,715	3,816	...	...	...	30	16	46	3,535	2,967	6,502
(f)	Chittagong ... Urban ...	4	7	11	85	70	155	432	365	797	71	60	131	...	...	......	592	502	1,094
	Rural ...	...	...	...	324	285	609	473	386	859	8	3	11	...	...	......	805	674	1,479
	Total ...	4	7	11	409	355	764	905	751	1,656	79	63	142	...	...	......	1,397	1,176	2,573
(g)	Patna ... ... Urban ...	21	13	34	2,627	1,998	4,625	860	699	1,559	1	1	2	5	9	14	3,514	2,720	6,234
	Rural ...	...	...	...	2,369	1,943	4,312	514	368	882	...	...	...	2	2	4	2,885	2,313	5,198
	Total ...	21	13	34	4,996	3,941	8,937	1,374	1,067	2,441	1	1	2	7	11	18	6,399	5,033	11,432
(h)	Bhagulpore ... Urban ...	3	...	3	632	525	1,157	173	141	314	...	...	...	149	133	282	957	799	1,756
	Rural ...	...	...	...	322	278	600	205	143	348	...	...	...	102	67	169	629	488	1,117
	Total ...	3	...	3	954	803	1,757	378	284	662	...	...	...	251	200	451	1,586	1,287	2,873
(i)	Orissa ... ... Urban ...	42	37	79	2,055	1,763	3,818	292	264	556	...	...	...	8	4	12	2,397	2,068	4,465
	Rural ...	...	...	...	846	787	1,633	23	32	55	...	...	...	3	7	10	872	826	1,698
	Total ...	42	37	79	2,901	2,550	5,451	315	296	611	...	...	...	11	11	22	3,269	2,894	6,163
(j)	Chota-Nagpore Urban ...	24	23	47	517	472	989	187	162	349	...	...	...	29	25	54	757	682	1,439
	Rural ...	23	17	40	979	986	1,965	90	96	186	...	...	...	702	688	1,390	1,794	1,787	3,581
	Total ...	47	40	87	1,496	1,458	2,954	277	258	535	...	...	...	731	713	1,444	2,551	2,469	5,020

and the BIRTH STATISTICS *in relation to Mortality, in* SELECTED AREAS, URBAN *and* RURAL, 1874.—(Concluded.)

61

RELATION TO MORTALITY.

Ratio of Births per 1,000 of Population.						Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.						Excess per 1,000 of Births over Deaths.						Excess per 1,000 of Deaths over Births.						
Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Budhists.	All other classes.	Total.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Budhists.	All other classes.	Total.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Budhists.	All other classes.	Total.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Budhists.	All other classes.	Total.	NUMBERS.
23.20	22.50	25.28	39.60	56.63	23.63	21.83	28.77	28.64	33.94	38.97	28.77	1.37	...	...	5.66	17.66	...	...	6.27	3.36	...	...	5.14	
59.63	17.94	22.28	35.03	38.31	20.14	31.90	18.59	22.15	89.17	24.27	19.78	27.73	...	.13	...	14.04	.36	...	.65	...	54.14	...	...	
25.32	20.11	23.84	39.25	40.47	21.81	22.41	23.44	25.52	37.90	26.01	24.09	2.91	...	...	1.35	14.46	...	...	3.33	1.68	...	...	2.28	
8.61	20.71	23.98	...	151.06	21.57	9.57	36.92	34.87	...	71.16	36.31	...	...	...	...	79.90	...	.96	16.21	10.89	...	...	14.74	(a)
...	17.78	12.70	...	47.39	19.30	...	23.59	25.15	...	34.23	34.59	...	...	...	...	13.16	...	...	5.81	12.45	...	...	15.29	
8.50	19.06	18.43	...	50.67	20.28	9.45	29.40	30.09	...	35.40	29.66	...	...	...	...	15.27	...	.95	10.34	11.66	...	...	9.38	
36.94	36.20	34.32	...	121.95	31.46	22.93	30.14	21.10	...	109.75	28.03	14.02	.06	13.22	...	12.20	3.43	...	...	...	...	...	...	(b)
...	29.79	36.98	...	...	33.72	1333.33	22.95	27.22	...	...	25.36	...	6.84	9.76	...	...	8.36	133.33	...	...	...	...	...	
36.80	30.14	36.06	...	104.16	32.46	27.91	27.78	25.10	...	93.75	26.84	8.89	2.36	10.96	...	10.41	5.62	...	...	...	...	...	...	
134.83	27.77	37.63	...	185.18	51.86	44.94	26.86	31.15	...	129.62	29.02	89.90	.91	6.48	...	55.56	22.84	...	...	...	...	...	...	(c)
...	23.35	23.68	...	2.59	24.50	...	21.24	23.56	...	...	22.98	...	7.11	.12	...	2.59	1.52	...	...	...	...	...	...	
134.83	27.96	28.01	...	25.05	28.06	44.94	24.98	25.91	...	15.94	25.57	89.89	2.98	2.10	...	9.11	2.49	...	...	...	...	...	...	
23.58	19.98	21.30	76.29	...	22.14	28.71	25.03	31.50	59.94	41.04	29.13	...	...	...	16.35	...	...	5.13	5.05	10.20	...	41.04	6.99	(d)
71.42	9.72	9.67	...	...	9.45	...	12.14	10.19	...	3.49	11.13	71.42	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.42	.52	...	3.49	1.68	
29.16	11.09	11.11	76.29	...	11.19	25.	13.83	12.83	59.94	8.56	13.60	4.16	...	...	16.35	...	...	...	2.74	1.72	...	8.56	2.41	
33.75	20.17	30.04	...	201.08	25.60	29.53	26.81	29.81	...	144.32	28.53	4.22	...	.23	...	56.71	...	...	6.64	...	...	...	2.93	(e)
55.55	25.16	31.03	...	22.72	28.11	...	31.36	30.02	...	42.20	30.71	55.55	...	1.01	...	...	...	...	6.20	...	...	19.48	2.60	
34.29	23.13	30.41	...	91.63	26.55	28.80	28.60	29.89	...	81.67	29.37	5.49	...	.52	...	9.96	...	...	6.47	...	...	...	2.82	
12.30	11.78	25.99	36.80	...	22.66	35.79	21.82	32.31	32.31	...	29.52	...	...	...	4.49	...	...	23.49	10.04	6.32	...	...	6.86	(f)
...	24.23	31.14	36.06	...	27.90	...	24.59	25.74	91.80	...	25.58	...	...	5.40	...	...	2.32	...	.36	...	55.74	...	...	
12.29	19.96	28.43	36.75	...	25.40	35.79	23.64	29.20	37.00	...	27.45	...	...	...	...	...	...	23.50	3.68	.77	.25	...	2.05	
17.19	16.09	15.46	14.81	341.46	15.97	28.32	24.28	24.87	7.40	658.53	24.50	...	...	...	7.41	...	...	11.13	8.19	9.41	...	317.07	8.53	(g)
...	11.15	14.82	...	37.03	11.65	...	11.97	14.5	...	55.55	12.32	...	...	.32	...	...	...	...	.82	...	...	18.52	.67	
17.13	13.26	15.22	13.88	120.80	13.66	28.22	17.22	20.99	6.94	221.47	18.00	...	...	...	6.94	...	...	11.09	3.96	5.77	...	100.67	4.34	
6.34	23.69	17.55	...	63.34	24.51	16.91	24.63	26.50	...	32.79	25.56	...	...	...	...	30.55	...	10.57	.94	8.95	...	...	1.05	(h)
...	24.47	19.15	...	20.07	21.65	...	28.85	18.98	...	17.10	23.42	...	...	.17	...	2.97	...	...	4.38	...	...	...	1.77	
5.49	23.82	18.36	...	35.04	23.31	14.65	26.06	22.71	...	22.53	24.66	...	...	...	...	12.51	...	9.16	2.24	4.35	...	...	1.35	
32.45	39.00	46.17	...	13.17	39.41	28.18	28.43	25.99	...	4.39	27.84	4.27	10.57	20.18	...	8.78	11.57	...	...	...	...	...	...	(i)
...	46.88	22.00	...	15.84	46.45	57.05	28.31	10.80	...	...	26.64	...	20.57	11.20	...	15.84	19.81	57.05	...	...	...	...	...	
32.23	41.51	42.02	...	14.26	41.13	22.43	28.40	23.38	...	2.59	27.55	9.80	13.11	18.64	...	11.67	13.58	...	...	...	...	...	...	
46.40	33.96	36.28	...	19.53	33.88	32.86	33.20	29.00	...	30.39	31.92	15.54	.76	7.28	...	...	1.96	...	...	...	...	10.86	...	(j)
74.90	31.71	36.91	...	39.14	34.75	33.70	18.86	20.04	...	20.55	19.58	41.20	12.85	16.87	...	18.59	15.17	...	...	...	...	...	...	
57.80	32.43	36.50	...	37.72	34.49	29.23	23.45	25.92	...	21.26	23.18	28.57	8.98	10.58	...	16.46	11.31	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Statement showing the registered Mortality according to DISEASE, CLASS, SEX, *and* SEASON; *during the*

1	2	3		4			5	6	7			8		
									MORTALITY					
									DEATHS					
				POPULATION.					Cholera.			Small-pox.		
DIVISIONS.	NUMBERS.	AREAS.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Area in square miles.	Population per square mile.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
BURDWAN DIVISION.	1	Burdwan ...	Urban ...	16,290	16,031	32,321	6	5,386	23	30	53	...	1	1
			Rural ...	51,646	50,359	102,005	194	525	62	47	109	...	...	...
			Total ...	67,936	66,390	134,326	200	671	85	77	162	...	1	1
	2	Bankura ...	Urban ...	18,918	18,731	37,649	33	1,141	25	26	51	121	108	229
			Rural ...	7,640	7,692	15,332	28	547	8	7	15	...	...	...
			Total ...	26,558	26,423	52,981	61	869	33	33	66	121	108	229
	3	Birbhum ...	Urban ...	4,617	4,384	9,001	5	1,800	47	66	113	...	...	...
			Rural ...	33,669	36,499	70,168	235	293	240	258	498	39	38	77
			Total ...	38,286	40,883	79,169	240	329	287	324	611	39	38	77
	4	Midnapore ...	Urban ...	16,110	15,381	31,491	6·2	5,079	171	203	374	3	1	4
			Rural ...	72,199	73,065	145,264	437·	332	99	81	180	5	3	8
			Total ...	88,309	88,446	176,755	443·2	398	270	284	554	8	4	12
	5	Hooghly and Serampore ...	Urban ...	31,791	31,799	63,590	11·	6,359	141	98	239	3	2	5
			Rural ...	19,742	21,567	41,309	47·	860	72	74	146	2	...	2
			Total ...	51,533	53,366	104,899	58·	1,808	213	172	385	5	2	7
	6	Howrah ...	Urban ...	54,098	43,686	97,784	12·	8,148	492	267	759	10	8	18
			Rural ...	12,544	13,071	25,615	4·	6,403	38	36	74	...	...	...
			Total ...	66,642	56,757	123,399	16·	7,712	530	303	833	10	8	18
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	7	24-Pergunnahs	Urban ...	14,348	12,915	27,263	7·09	3,845	101	67	168	8	4	12
			Rural ...	9,336	8,766	18,102	17·9	1,011	15	7	22	...	...	...
			Total ...	23,684	21,681	45,365	24·99	1,815	116	74	190	8	4	12
	8	Nuddea ...	Urban ...	12,871	13,879	26,750	7·	3,821	49	37	86	1	...	1
			Rural ...	10,484	10,190	20,674	33·	626	70	59	129	1	...	1
			Total ...	23,355	24,069	47,424	40·	1,185	119	96	215	2	...	2
	9	Jessore ...	Urban ...	4,639	3,513	8,152	4·78	1,705	1	...	1	1	1	2
			Rural ...	5,771	5,806	11,577	6·	1,929	8	8	16	4	5	9
			Total ...	10,410	9,319	19,729	10·78	1,830	9	8	17	5	6	11
RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.	10	Murshidabad	Urban ...	2,600	2,303	4,903	·88	5,544	15	10	25	2	...	2
			Rural ...	2,212	2,439	4,651	4·13	1,134	28	18	46	6	7	13
			Total ...	4,812	4,742	9,554	5·01	1,906	43	28	71	8	7	15
	11	Dinagepore ...	Urban ...	7,700	5,342	13,042	4·15	3,142	8	2	10	...	...	...
			Rural ...	7,064	5,579	12,643	13·16	961	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	14,764	10,921	25,685	17·31	1,484	8	2	10	...	...	...
	12	Maldah ...	Urban ...	9,000	9,121	18,121	3·91	4,634	7	4	11	...	...	...
			Rural ...	5,726	6,832	12,558	6·75	1,860	...	2	2	2	...	2
			Total ...	14,726	15,953	30,679	10·66	2,878	7	6	13	2	...	2
	13	Rajshahye ...	Urban ...	4,939	4,735	9,674	3·	3,224	14	12	26	5	1	6
			Rural ...	10,980	11,100	22,080	35·82	616	196	160	356	1	1	2
			Total ...	15,919	15,835	31,754	38·82	817	210	172	382	6	2	8
	14	Rungpore ...	Urban ...	9,885	4,960	14,845	5·13	2,893	9	1	10	...	1	1
			Rural ...	4,325	3,954	8,279	19·19	431	31	18	49	...	...	...
			Total ...	14,210	8,914	23,124	24·32	950	40	19	59	...	1	1

and the BIRTH STATISTICS *in relation to Mortality, in* SELECTED AREAS, URBAN *and* RURAL, *year* 1874.

9			10			11			12			13			14			15			
ACCORDING TO DISEASE.																					
FROM—																					
Fevers.			Bowel complaints.			Injuries, viz.—															NUMBERS.
						Suicide.			Wounds.			Accident.			Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts.			Total.			
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total	
465	373	838	10	12	22	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	3	1	4	1
461	269	730	31	23	54	1	2	3	9	4	13	4	2	6	5	7	12	19	15	34	
926	642	1,568	41	35	76	2	2	4	9	4	13	4	2	6	7	8	15	22	16	38	
222	175	397	65	26	91	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	2	2	3	5	3	5	8	2
60	73	133	15	16	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	2	
282	248	530	80	42	122	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	3	3	3	6	4	6	10	
58	68	126	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
1,089	975	2,064	...	3	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	6	3	9	2	3	5	9	6	15	
1,147	1,043	2,190	...	3	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	6	3	9	2	3	5	9	6	15	
281	190	471	106	64	170	...	...	...	8	2	10	1	2	3	1	3	4	10	7	17	4
1,831	1,630	3,461	246	230	476	2	3	5	4	1	5	82	109	191	18	11	29	106	124	230	
2,112	1,820	3,932	352	294	646	2	3	5	12	3	15	83	111	194	19	14	33	116	131	247	
519	428	947	104	114	218	1	4	5	1	...	1	6	3	9	8	3	11	16	10	26	5
496	462	958	65	48	113	1	...	1	1	1	2	1	...	1	2	2	4	5	3	8	
1,015	890	1,905	169	162	331	2	4	6	2	1	3	7	3	10	10	5	15	21	13	34	
1,672	846	2,518	368	296	664	2	9	11	10	4	14	16	5	21	8	14	22	36	32	68	6
251	128	379	15	22	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	1	3	4	
1,923	974	2,897	383	318	701	2	9	11	10	4	14	16	5	21	9	17	26	37	35	72	
253	232	485	105	82	187	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	4	1	5	5	3	8	7
122	132	254	33	32	65	2	3	5	...	...	...	4	...	4	1	...	1	7	3	10	
375	364	739	138	114	252	2	4	6	...	1	1	5	...	5	5	1	6	12	6	18	
98	89	187	11	3	14	...	1	1	1	...	1	9	2	11	1	...	1	11	3	14	8
162	128	290	11	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	11	7	18	13	8	21	
260	217	477	22	4	26	...	1	1	1	...	1	11	3	14	12	7	19	24	11	35	
72	74	146	4	...	4	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	3	9
140	132	272	5	4	9	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	3	
212	206	418	9	4	13	...	3	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	3	3	6	
41	55	96	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	1	...	1	5	...	5	10
42	37	79	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	4	4	
83	92	175	3	1	4	...	2	2	...	...	...	4	...	4	1	2	3	5	4	9	
219	113	332	30	10	40	...	...	...	3	2	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	2	6	11
120	71	191	5	6	11	...	...	...	...	1	1	7	1	8	3	6	9	10	8	18	
339	184	523	35	16	51	...	...	...	3	3	6	7	1	8	4	6	10	14	10	24	
185	96	281	21	4	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	4	2	6	5	4	9	12
71	56	127	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	2	5	7	5	5	10	
256	152	408	23	4	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	6	6	7	13	10	9	19	
115	108	223	13	8	21	2	1	3	...	1	1	2	1	3	6	3	9	10	6	16	13
187	102	289	4	...	4	...	3	3	1	1	2	...	1	1	2	2	4	3	7	10	
302	210	512	17	8	25	2	4	6	1	2	3	2	2	4	8	5	13	13	13	26	
197	142	339	31	4	35	3	...	3	1	1	2	3	1	4	...	1	1	7	3	10	14
130	77	207	9	8	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	2	
327	219	546	40	12	52	3	...	3	1	1	2	3	1	4	1	2	3	8	4	12	

Statement showing the registered Mortality according to DISEASE, CLASS, SEX, SEASON : *during the year*

16	17	18		19			20			21			22			23		
				MORTALITY ACCORDING														
				DEATHS FROM—(*Continued.*)						RATIO OF DEATHS								
Divisions.	Numbers.	Areas.		All other causes.			Total from all causes.			From cholera.			From small-pox.			From fevers.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Burdwan Division.	1	Burdwan ...	Urban ...	30	28	58	531	445	976	1·41	1·87	1·63	...	·06	·03	28·54	23·26	25.92
			Rural ...	11	9	20	584	363	947	1·20	·93	1·06	...	...	...	8·92	5·34	7·15
			Total ...	41	37	78	1,115	808	1,923	1·25	1·15	1·20	...	·01	·007	13·63	9·67	11·67
	2	Bankura ...	Urban ...	75	60	135	511	400	911	1·32	1·38	1·35	6·39	5·76	6·08	11·73	9·34	10·54
			Rural ...	40	36	76	124	133	257	1·04	·91	·97	...	...	...	7·85	9·49	8·67
			Total ...	115	96	211	635	533	1,168	1·24	1·24	1·24	4·55	4·08	4·32	10·61	9·38	10·00
	3	Birbhum ...	Urban ...	51	49	100	156	183	339	10·17	15·05	12·55	...	...	...	12·56	15·51	13·99
			Rural ...	171	194	365	1,548	1,474	3,022	7·12	7·06	7·09	1·15	1·04	1·09	32·34	26·71	29·41
			Total ...	222	243	465	1,704	1,657	3,361	7·49	7·92	7·71	1·01	·92	·97	29·95	25·51	27·66
	4	Midnapore ...	Urban ...	106	133	239	677	598	1,275	10·61	13·19	11·87	·18	·06	·12	17·44	12·35	14·95
			Rural ...	354	310	664	2,641	2,378	5,019	1·37	1·10	1·23	·06	·04	·05	25·36	22·30	23·82
			Total ...	460	443	903	3,318	2,976	6,294	3·05	3·21	3·13	·09	0·4	0·6	23·91	20·57	22·24
	5	Hooghly and Serampore ...	Urban ...	82	98	180	865	750	1,615	4·43	3·08	3·75	·09	·06	·07	16·32	13·45	14·88
			Rural ...	96	46	142	736	633	1,369	3·64	3·43	3·53	·10	...	·04	25·12	21·42	23·19
			Total ...	178	144	322	1,601	1,383	2,984	4·13	3·22	3·67	·09	·03	·06	19·69	16·67	18·16
	6	Howrah ...	Urban ...	254	141	395	2,832	1,590	4,422	9·09	6·11	7·75	·18	·18	·18	30·90	19·36	25·75
			Rural ...	15	3	18	320	192	512	3·02	2·75	2·88	...	...	...	20·00	9·79	14·79
			Total ...	269	144	413	3,152	1,782	4,934	7·95	5·33	6·75	·15	·14	·14	28·85	17·16	23·47
Presidency Division.	7	24-Pergunnahs	Urban ...	125	87	212	597	475	1,072	7·03	5·18	6·16	·55	·30	·44	17·63	17·96	17·78
			Rural ...	50	43	93	227	217	444	1·60	·79	1·21	...	...	...	13·06	15·05	14·03
			Total ...	175	130	305	824	692	1,516	4·89	3·41	4·18	·33	·18	·26	15·83	16·78	16·29
	8	Nuddea ...	Urban ...	118	85	203	288	217	505	3·80	2·66	3·21	·07	...	·03	7·61	6·41	6·99
			Rural ...	22	23	45	279	219	498	6·67	5·78	6·23	·09	...	·04	15·45	12·56	14·02
			Total ...	140	108	248	567	436	1,003	5·09	3·98	4·53	·08	...	·04	11·13	9·01	10·05
	9	Jessore ...	Urban ...	5	5	10	85	81	166	·21	...	·12	·21	·28	·24	15·52	21·06	17·90
			Rural ...	9	17	26	167	168	335	1·38	1·37	1·38	·69	·86	·77	24·25	22·73	23·49
			Total ...	14	22	36	252	249	501	·86	·85	·86	·48	·64	·55	20·36	22·10	21·18
Rajshahye Division.	10	Murshidabad	Urban ...	4	1	5	70	67	137	5·76	4·34	5·09	·76	...	·40	15·76	23·88	19·57
			Rural ...	3	1	4	79	67	146	12·65	7·38	9·89	2·71	2·87	2·79	18·98	15·17	16·98
			Total ...	7	2	9	149	134	283	8·93	5·90	7·48	1·66	1·47	1·57	17·24	19·40	18·31
	11	Dinagepore ...	Urban ...	15	4	19	276	131	407	1·03	·37	·76	...	...	...	28·44	21·15	25·45
			Rural ...	39	42	81	174	127	301	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·98	12·72	15·10
			Total ...	54	46	100	450	258	708	·54	·18	·38	...	...	...	22·96	16·84	20·36
	12	Maldah ...	Urban ...	25	10	35	243	118	361	·77	·48	·60	...	...	...	20·5	10·52	15·50
			Rural ...	10	2	12	90	65	155	...	·29	·15	·34	...	·15	12·39	8·19	10·11
			Total ...	35	12	47	333	183	516	·47	·37	·42	·13	...	·06	17·38	9·52	13·29
	13	Rajshahye ...	Urban ...	24	9	33	181	144	325	2·83	2·53	2·68	1·01	·21	·62	23·28	22·80	23·05
			Rural ...	22	14	36	413	284	697	17·85	14·41	16·12	·09	·09	·09	17·03	9·18	13·08
			Total ...	46	23	69	594	428	1,022	13·19	10·86	12·02	·37	·12	·25	18·95	13·26	16·12
	14	Rungpore ...	Urban ...	84	26	110	328	177	505	·91	·20	·67	...	·20	·06	19·92	28·62	22·83
			Rural ...	50	32	82	221	136	357	7·16	4·55	5·91	...	...	...	30·05	19·47	25·0
			Total ...	134	58	192	549	313	862	2·81	2·13	2·55	...	·11	·04	23·01	24·56	23·61

and the Birth Statistics *in relation to Mortality, in* Selected Areas, URBAN *and* RURAL, 1874.—(Continued.)

24			25			26			27			28		29					
TO DISEASE.—(*Continued.*) PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.												MORTALITY ACCORDING TO SEX.		MORTALITY ACCORDING TO CLASS. POPULATION.					
From bowel complaints.			From injuries.			From all other causes.			From all causes.			Ratio of males living to every 100 females living.	Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Budhists.	All other classes.	Numbers.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.								
·61	·74	·68	·18	·06	·12	1·84	1·74	1·79	32·59	27·75	30·19	102	120	223	22,018	9,927	...	158	1
·60	·45	·52	·36	·29	·33	·21	·17	·19	11·30	7·20	9·28	102	161	...	79,485	22,122	...	398	
·60	·52	·56	·32	·24	·28	·60	·55	·58	16·41	12·17	14·31	102	138	223	101,498	32,049	...	556	
3·43	1·38	2·41	·15	·26	·21	3·96	3·20	3·58	27·01	21·35	24·19	101	128	66	36,214	1,327	...	42	2
1·96	2·08	2·02	·13	·13	·13	5·23	4·68	4·95	16·23	17·29	16·76	99	93	...	13,168	482	...	1,682	
3·01	1·58	2·30	·15	·22	·18	4·33	3·63	3·98	23·90	20·17	22·04	100	119	66	49,382	1,809	...	1,724	
...	...	...	...	...	...	11·04	11·17	11·10	33·78	41·74	37·66	106	85	187	6,746	2,056	...	12	3
...	·08	·04	·26	·16	·21	5·07	5·04	5·20	45·97	40·38	43·06	92	105	6	60,998	8,797	...	367	
...	·07	·08	·23	·14	·18	5·79	5·94	5·87	44·50	40·53	42·45	98	103	193	67,744	10,853	...	379	
6·57	4·16	5·39	·62	·45	·53	6·57	8·64	7·58	42·02	38·87	40·48	105	113	273	23,831	7,232	...	155	4
3·40	3·14	3·27	1·46	1·69	1·58	4·90	4·24	4·57	36·57	32·54	34·55	99	111	15	111,864	10,935	...	22,450	
3·98	3·32	3·65	1·31	·148	1·39	5·20	5·00	5·10	37·57	33·64	35·60	100	111	288	135,695	18,167	...	22,605	
3·27	3·58	3·42	·50	·31	·40	2·57	3·08	2·83	27·20	23·58	25·39	100	115	900	53,496	9,110	...	84	5
3·29	2·22	2·73	·25	·18	·19	4·86	2·13	3·43	37·28	29·35	33·14	92	116	26	32,448	8,829	...	6	
3·27	3·03	3·15	·40	·24	·32	3·45	2·69	3·07	31·06	25·91	28·44	97	116	926	85,944	17,939	...	90	
6·80	6·77	6·79	·66	·73	·69	4·69	3·24	4·03	53·34	36·39	45·22	124	178	1,484	79,335	16,611	...	354	6
1·19	1·68	1·44	·07	·22	·15	1·19	·22	·70	25·51	14·68	19·98	96	167	...	23,742	1,873	...	...	
5·74	5·60	5·68	·55	·61	·58	4·03	2·53	3·34	47·27	31·39	39·98	118	177	1,484	103,077	18,484	...	354	
7·31	6·34	6·85	·34	·23	·29	8·71	6·73	7·77	41·60	36·78	39·32	111	126	46	24,215	2,976	...	26	7
3·53	3·65	3·59	·74	·34	·55	5·35	4·90	5·13	24·31	24·75	24·52	107	105	1	10,728	7,359	...	14	
5·82	5·25	5·55	·50	·27	·39	7·38	5·99	6·72	34·79	31·91	33·41	109	119	47	34,943	10,335	...	40	
·85	·21	·52	·85	·21	·52	9·16	6·12	7·58	22·37	15·63	18·87	98	133	560	18,114	8,076	...	...	8
1·04	·09	·58	1·23	·78	1·01	2·09	2·25	2·17	26·61	21·50	24·08	103	127	2	6,801	13,871	...	...	
·94	·16	·54	1·02	·45	·73	5·99	4·48	5·22	24·27	18·11	21·14	97	130	562	24,915	21,947	...	...	
·86	...	·49	·43	·28	·36	1·07	1·43	1·22	18·32	23·05	20·36	132	105	179	4,372	3,545	...	56	9
·86	·68	·77	·17	·34	·25	1·55	2·92	2·24	28·93	28·93	28·93	99	99	...	5,258	6,319	...	...	
·86	·42	·65	·28	·32	·30	1·34	2·36	1·82	24·20	26·71	25·39	112	101	179	9,630	9,864	...	56	
1·15	·43	·81	1·92	...	1·01	1·53	·43	1·01	26·92	29·09	27·94	113	104	18	3,451	1,434	...	...	10
...	...	...	...	1·64	·86	1·33	·41	·86	35·71	27·47	31·39	91	118	...	2,138	2,513	...	...	
·63	·21	·41	1·03	·84	·94	1·45	·42	·94	30·96	28·25	29·62	101	111	18	5,589	3,947	...	...	
3·89	1·87	3·06	·51	·37	·46	1·94	·74	1·46	35·84	24·52	31·20	144	211	99	5,847	7,016	...	80	11
·70	1·07	·87	1·41	1·43	1·42	5·52	7·52	6·40	24·63	22·76	23·80	127	137	...	6,186	6,434	...	23	
2·37	1·46	1·98	·94	·91	·98	3·65	4·21	3·89	30·47	23·62	27·56	135	174	99	12,033	13,450	...	103	
2·3	·43	1·40	·55	·43	·49	2·7	1·09	1·93	27·	12·93	19·92	99	206	10	11,161	6,896	...	54	12
·34	...	·15	·87	·73	·79	1·74	·29	·95	15·71	9·51	12·34	84	138	...	4,048	8,447	...	63	
1·56	·25	·88	·67	·56	·61	2·37	·75	1·53	22·61	11·47	16·81	92	182	10	15,209	15,343	...	117	
2·63	1·68	2·17	2·02	1·26	1·65	4·85	1·90	3·41	36·64	30·41	33·59	104	126	...	3,805	5,869	...	...	13
·36	...	·18	·27	·63	·45	2·00	1·26	1·63	37·61	25·58	31·56	99	145	...	1,275	20,483	...	322	
1·96	·50	·78	·81	·82	·81	2·88	1·45	2·17	37·31	27·02	32·18	101	139	...	5,080	26,352	...	322	
3·13	·80	2·35	·70	·60	·67	8·40	5·24	7·40	33·18	35·68	34·01	199	185	52	6,663	8,060	7	63	14
2·07	2·02	2·05	·23	·25	·24	11·56	8·09	9·00	51·09	34·39	43·12	109	163	...	3,597	4,682	...	...	
2·81	1·34	2·24	·56	·44	·51	9·43	6·50	8·30	33·63	35·11	37·27	159	176	52	10,260	12,742	7	63	

Statement showing the registered Mortality according to Disease, Class, Sex, *and* Season *during the year*

30	31	32		33					34					35			36	37
				MORTALITY ACCORDING TO CLASS.—(*Continued.*)														
				Deaths among—					Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.					Deaths				
														Infants.				
Divisions.	Numbers.	Areas.		Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Budhists.	All other classes.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Budhists.	All other classes.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.
Burdwan Division.	1	Burdwan ...	Urban ...	1	693	280	...	2	4·03	31·48	28·20	...	12·65	24	21	45	125	90
			Rural ...	...	756	188	...	3	...	9·00	8·49	...	7·53	11	6	17	103	57
			Total ...	1	1,449	468	...	5	4·03	14·27	14·60	...	8·98	35	27	62	228	147
	2	Bankura ...	Urban ...	...	881	28	...	2	...	24·32	21·10	...	47·61	37	56	93	125	121
			Rural ...	...	230	14	...	13	...	17·46	30·04	...	7·72	13	20	33	34	44
			Total ...	...	1,111	42	...	15	...	22·49	23·21	...	8·70	50	76	126	159	165
	3	Birbhum ...	Urban ...	1	237	89	...	12	5·84	35·13	48·28	...	1,000·	18	13	31	36	49
			Rural ...	...	2,600	375	...	47	...	42·62	42·62	...	128·06	115	144	259	406	340
			Total ...	1	2,837	464	...	59	5·18	41·87	42·75	...	155·67	133	157	290	442	389
	4	Midnapore ...	Urban ...	1	1,040	223	...	11	3·66	46·64	30·83	...	70·96	54	33	87	121	107
			Rural ...	...	3,701	494	...	824	...	33·08	45·17	...	36·70	300	282	582	785	585
			Total ...	1	4,741	717	...	835	3·47	34·93	39·46	...	36·93	354	315	669	906	692
	5	Hooghly and Serampore ...	Urban ...	12	1,351	246	...	6	13·33	25·25	27·00	...	71·42	73	61	134	211	170
			Rural ...	...	987	382	...	...	...	30·41	43·26	...	...	123	61	184	131	118
			Total ...	12	2,338	628	...	6	12·95	27·20	35·00	...	66·66	196	122	318	342	288
	6	Howrah ...	Urban ...	15	3,643	740	...	24	10·10	45·91	44·54	...	68·36	102	35	137	574	308
			Rural ...	...	477	35	...	...	...	20·09	18·68	...	...	22	5	27	80	58
			Total ...	15	4,120	775	...	24	10·10	39·97	41·92	...	67·79	124	40	164	654	366
Presidency Division.	7	24-Pergunnahs	Urban ...	1	1,002	68	...	1	21·73	41·37	22·84	...	38·46	82	62	144	141	137
			Rural ...	4	232	208	...	...	4000·	21·62	28·26	...	...	33	32	65	60	46
			Total ...	5	1,234	276	...	1	106·38	35·31	26·70	...	25·	115	94	209	201	183
	8	Nuddea ...	Urban ...	13	336	156	...	...	23·21	18·54	19·31	...	...	70	42	112	46	45
			Rural ...	...	150	348	...	...	...	22·05	25·08	...	...	65	46	111	82	78
			Total ...	13	486	504	...	...	23·13	19·50	22·96	...	...	135	88	223	128	123
	9	Jessore ...	Urban ...	4	70	84	...	8	22·34	16·01	23·69	...	142·85	4	7	11	8	14
			Rural ...	...	141	194	...	...	...	26·81	30·70	...	...	20	37	57	32	32
			Total ...	4	211	278	...	8	22·34	21·91	28·18	...	142·85	24	44	68	40	46
Rajshahye Division.	10	Murshidabad	Urban ...	2	105	30	...	...	111·11	30·42	20·92	...	...	8	5	13	15	16
			Rural ...	...	64	82	...	...	...	20·93	32·63	...	...	16	9	25	26	20
			Total ...	2	169	112	...	...	111·11	30·23	28·37	...	...	24	14	38	41	36
	11	Dinagepore ...	Urban ...	2	155	249	...	1	20·20	26·50	35·49	...	12·5	8	5	13	49	26
			Rural ...	...	174	127	...	...	...	28·12	19·73	...	...	29	17	46	38	24
			Total ...	2	329	376	...	1	20·20	27·34	27·95	...	9·70	37	22	59	87	50
	12	Maldah ...	Urban ...	1	214	140	...	6	100·00	19·01	23·30	...	111·1	40	7	47	27	13
			Rural ...	...	55	100	...	...	...	13·58	11·83	...	...	10	3	13	29	11
			Total ...	1	269	240	...	6	100·00	17·68	15·64	...	51·28	50	10	60	56	24
	13	Rajshahye ...	Urban ...	...	107	217	...	1	...	23·38	36·97	...	...	28	24	52	44	32
			Rural ...	...	49	648	...	...	...	38·48	31·63	...	...	15	11	26	97	81
			Total ...	...	156	865	...	1	...	30·70	32·82	...	3·10	43	35	78	141	113
	14	Rungpore ...	Urban ...	1	164	328	1	11	19·23	24·61	40·69	142·85	174·60	6	2	8	33	33
			Rural ...	...	136	221	...	...	...	37·80	47·20	...	...	15	10	25	40	23
			Total ...	1	300	549	1	11	19·23	29·23	43·08	142·85	174·60	21	12	33	73	56

and the BIRTH STATISTICS *in relation to Mortality, in* SELECTED AREAS, URBAN *and* RURAL, 1874.—(Continued.)

38			39			40			41	42	43			
MORTALITY ACCORDING TO AGE.														
AMONG—						RATIO OF DEATHS TO TOTAL MORTALITY.								
Adults.			Old people.			Infants.					Adults.			
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Males.	Females.	Total.	NUMBERS.
317 381	268 223	585 604	65 89	66 77	131 166	4·51 1·88	4·71 1·65	4·61 1·78	23·54 17·63	20·22 15·70	59·69 65·23	60·22 61·43	59·93 61·64	1
698	491	1,189	154	143	297	3·13	3·34	3·22	20·44	18·19	62·60	60·76	61·83	
265 46	144 37	409 83	84 31	79 32	163 63	7·24 10·48	14·0 15·03	10·20 12·84	24·46 27·41	30·25 33·08	51·85 37·09	38·0 27·81	44·89 32·29	2
311	181	492	115	111	226	7·87	14·25	10·78	25·03	30·95	48·97	33·95	42·12	
75 718	71 646	146 1,364	27 309	50 344	77 653	11·53 7·42	7·10 9·76	9·11 8·57	23·07 26·22	26·77 23·01	48·07 46·38	38·79 43·82	43·06 45·18	3
793	717	1,510	336	394	730	7·80	9·47	8·62	25·93	23·47	46·53	43·27	44·92	
363 1,120	301 1,076	664 2,196	139 436	157 435	296 871	7·97 11·35	5·51 11·85	6·82 11·59	17·87 29·72	17·89 24·60	53·61 42·40	50·33 45·24	52·07 43·75	4
1,483	1,377	2,860	575	592	1,167	10·66	10·58	10·62	27·30	23·25	44·69	46·27	45·44	
427 345	341 317	768 662	154 137	178 137	332 274	8·43 16·71	8·13 9·63	8·29 13·44	24·39 17·79	22·66 18·64	49·36 46·87	45·46 50·07	47·55 48·35	5
772	658	1,430	291	315	606	12·24	8·82	10·65	21·36	20·82	48·21	47·57	47·92	
1,753 167	908 95	2,661 262	403 51	339 34	742 85	3·60 6·87	2·20 2·60	3·09 5·27	20·26 25·	19·37 30·20	61·89 52·18	57·10 49·47	60·17 51·17	6
1,920	1,003	2,923	454	373	827	3·98	2·24	3·39	20·74	20·53	60·91	56·28	59·24	
294 89	181 96	475 185	80 45	95 43	175 88	13·73 14·53	13·05 14·74	13·49 14·63	23·61 26·43	28·84 21·19	49·24 39·20	38·10 44·24	44·30 41·66	7
383	277	660	125	138	263	13·95	13·58	13·81	24·39	26·44	46·48	40·02	43·53	
120 81	85 59	205 140	52 51	45 36	97 87	24·30 23·29	19·35 21·00	22·17 22·28	15·97 29·39	20·73 35·61	41·66 29·03	39·17 26·94	40·59 28·11	8
201	144	345	103	81	184	23·80	20·18	22·23	22·57	28·21	36·44	33·02	34·39	
64 91	45 74	109 165	9 24	15 25	24 49	4·70 11·97	8·64 22·02	6·62 17·01	9·41 19·16	17·28 19·04	75·29 54·49	55·55 44·04	65·66 49·25	9
155	119	274	33	40	73	9·52	17·67	13·57	15·87	18·47	61·50	47·79	54·69	
36 23	33 22	69 45	11 14	13 16	24 30	11·42 20·25	7·46 13·48	9·46 17·12	21·42 33·91	23·88 29·85	51·42 29·11	49·25 32·83	50·36 30·82	10
59	55	114	25	29	54	16·10	10·44	13·49	27·51	26·86	38·59	41·04	40·28	
178 71	74 52	252 123	41 36	26 34	67 70	2·89 16·66	3·81 13·38	3·19 15·28	17·75 21·83	19·84 18·89	64·49 40·80	56·48 40·94	61·91 40·86	11
249	126	375	77	60	137	8·22	8·52	8·38	19·33	19·37	55·33	48·83	52·96	
128 38	45 37	173 75	48 13	53 14	101 27	16·46 11·11	5·93 4·61	13·01 8·38	11·11 32·22	11·01 16·92	52·67 42·22	38·13 56·92	47·92 48·38	12
166	82	248	61	67	128	15·01	5·46	11·62	16·81	13·11	49·84	44·80	48·06	
88 274	70 174	158 448	21 27	18 18	39 45	15·46 3·63	16·6 3·87	16·00 3·73	24·30 23·48	22·2 28·52	48·61 66·34	48·61 61·26	48·61 64·28	13
362	244	606	48	36	84	7·23	8·17	7·63	23·73	26·40	60·94	57·00	59·29	
232 117	107 68	339 185	57 49	35 35	92 84	1·82 6·78	1·12 7·35	1·58 7·00	10·06 18·55	18·64 16·90	70·23 52·94	60·45 50·00	67·12 51·82	14
349	175	524	106	70	176	3·83	3·83	3·82	13·29	17·89	63·57	55·91	66·58	

Statement showing the registered Mortality according to Disease, Class, Sex, *and* Season; *during the year*

44	45	46		47			48			49			50			51		
				MORTALITY ACCORDING TO AGE.—(*Continued.*)			MORTALITY											
				Ratio of Deaths to total Mortality.—(*Contd.*)			Deaths											
				Old people.			January.			February.			March.			April.		
Divisions.	Numbers.	Areas.		Males.	Females.	Total.	From cholera.	From all other diseases.	Total.	From cholera.	From all other diseases.	Total.	From cholera.	From all other diseases.	Total.	From cholera.	From all other diseases.	Total.
Burdwan Division.	1	Burdwan ...	Urban ...	12·24	14·83	13·42	...	117	117	...	87	87	9	118	127	...	74	74
			Rural ...	15·23	21·21	17·52	3	91	94	9	85	94	4	121	125	26	74	100
			Total ...	13·81	17·69	15·44	3	208	211	9	172	181	13	239	252	26	148	174
	2	Bankura ...	Urban ...	16·48	19·75	17·89	1	130	131	1	86	87	3	81	84	7	88	95
			Rural ...	25·0	24·06	24·51	...	16	16	...	17	17	...	15	15	...	14	14
			Total ...	18·11	20·82	19·34	1	146	147	1	103	104	3	96	99	7	102	109
	3	Birbhum ...	Urban ...	17·30	27·32	22·71	...	7	7	...	7	7	27	20	47	35	16	51
			Rural ...	19·46	23·33	21·60	...	160	160	4	117	121	59	155	214	145	151	296
			Total ...	19·71	23·71	21·71	...	167	167	4	124	128	86	175	261	180	167	347
	4	Midnapore ...	Urban ...	20·53	26·25	23·21	...	32	32	7	26	33	77	33	110	58	38	96
			Rural ...	16·50	18·29	17·35	6	401	407	8	270	278	21	316	337	26	314	340
			Total ...	17·32	18·89	18·54	6	433	439	15	296	311	98	349	447	84	352	436
	5	Hooghly and Serampore ...	Urban ...	17·30	23·73	20·55	14	153	167	52	111	163	52	107	159	42	127	169
			Rural ...	18·61	21·64	20·01	1	138	139	6	124	130	32	141	173	38	87	125
			Total ...	18·17	23·77	20·30	15	291	306	58	235	293	84	248	332	80	214	294
	6	Howrah ...	Urban ...	14·23	21·32	16·77	76	364	440	140	215	355	72	250	322	75	215	290
			Rural ...	15·93	17·70	16·60	...	19	19	...	21	21	11	19	30	2	21	23
			Total ...	14·40	20·93	16·76	76	383	459	140	236	376	83	269	352	77	236	313
Presidency Division.	7	24-Pergunnahs	Urban ...	13·40	20·0	16·32	24	118	142	43	63	106	28	55	83	18	55	73
			Rural ...	19·81	19·81	19·81	...	53	53	1	22	23	...	29	29	...	44	44
			Total ...	15·16	19·94	17·34	24	171	195	44	85	129	28	84	112	18	99	117
	8	Nuddea ...	Urban ...	18·05	20·73	19·20	1	50	51	...	39	39	...	37	37	30	31	61
			Rural ...	18·27	16·43	17·46	17	49	66	4	29	33	38	23	61	52	26	78
			Total ...	18·16	18·57	18·34	18	99	117	4	68	72	38	60	98	82	57	139
	9	Jessore ...	Urban ...	10·58	18·51	14·45	...	19	19	...	9	9	...	12	12	1	7	8
			Rural ...	14·37	14·88	14·62	...	35	35	...	24	24	...	26	26	2	27	29
			Total ...	13·09	16·06	14·57	...	54	54	...	33	33	...	38	38	3	34	37
Rajshahye Division.	10	Murshidabad	Urban ...	15·71	19·40	17·51	...	5	5	...	8	8	...	6	6	19	4	23
			Rural ...	17·72	23·88	20·54	...	6	6	...	4	4	6	5	11	20	21	41
			Total ...	16·77	21·64	19·08	...	11	11	...	12	12	6	11	17	39	25	64
	11	Dinagepore ...	Urban ...	14·85	19·84	16·46	...	26	26	...	36	36	4	37	41	2	40	42
			Rural ...	20·68	26·77	23·25	...	22	22	...	33	33	...	21	21	...	22	22
			Total ...	17·11	23·25	19·35	...	48	48	...	69	69	4	58	62	2	62	64
	12	Maldah ...	Urban ...	19·75	44·91	27·97	2	27	29	...	23	23	3	26	29	2	17	19
			Rural ...	14·44	21·53	17·41	...	18	18	...	19	19	1	21	22	...	18	18
			Total ...	18·31	36·61	24·80	2	45	47	...	42	42	4	47	51	2	35	37
	13	Rajshahye ...	Urban ...	11·60	12·5	12·0	...	26	26	...	19	19	...	22	22	1	29	30
			Rural ...	6·53	6·33	6·45	...	34	34	...	29	29	...	40	40	86	27	113
			Total ...	8·08	8·41	8·21	...	60	60	...	48	48	...	62	62	87	56	143
	14	Rungpore ...	Urban ...	17·37	19·77	18·21	...	72	72	...	35	35	1	56	57	1	49	50
			Rural ...	22·17	25·73	23·52	...	16	16	...	10	10	...	11	11	...	6	6
			Total ...	19·30	22·36	20·41	...	88	88	...	45	45	1	67	68	1	55	56

and the Birth Statistics *in relation to Mortality, in* Selected Areas, URBAN *and* RURAL, 1874.—(Continued.)

52

ACCORDING TO SEASON.

DURING—

May.			June.			July.			August.			September.			October.			November.			
From cholera.	From all other diseases.	Total.	From cholera.	From all other diseases.	Total.	From cholera.	From all other diseases.	Total.	From cholera.	From all other diseases.	Total.	From cholera.	From all other diseases.	Total.	From cholera.	From all other diseases.	Total.	From cholera.	From all other diseases.	Total.	Numbers.
6	61	67	20	53	73	16	75	91	2	71	73	...	63	63	...	65	65	...	49	49	1
3	44	47	...	69	69	11	57	68	30	47	77	...	78	78	...	67	67	15	36	51	
9	105	114	20	122	142	27	132	159	32	118	150	...	141	141	...	132	132	15	85	100	
15	58	73	14	60	74	5	40	45	2	42	44	3	54	57	...	69	69	...	68	68	2
11	17	28	1	18	19	2	17	19	...	21	21	1	19	20	...	30	30	...	30	30	
26	75	101	15	78	93	7	57	64	2	63	65	4	73	77	...	99	99	...	98	98	
39	19	58	12	7	19	...	14	14	...	15	15	...	15	15	...	32	32	...	50	50	3
130	145	275	136	116	252	16	116	132	1	176	177	2	243	245	1	374	375	4	511	515	
160	164	333	148	123	271	16	130	146	1	191	192	2	258	260	1	406	407	4	561	565	
99	30	129	114	21	135	9	96	105	5	109	114	1	75	76	...	204	204	1	129	130	4
9	256	265	44	227	271	23	268	291	24	310	334	13	395	408	5	527	532	1	817	818	
108	286	394	158	248	406	32	364	396	29	419	448	14	470	484	5	731	736	2	946	948	
45	78	123	5	99	104	1	117	118	1	85	86	17	107	124	5	128	133	2	110	112	5
21	84	105	31	89	120	13	71	84	1	80	81	...	92	92	1	88	89	1	112	113	
66	162	228	36	188	224	14	188	202	2	165	167	17	199	216	6	216	222	3	222	225	
87	218	305	60	204	264	41	247	288	27	370	397	18	364	382	46	369	415	67	421	488	6
2	28	30	2	20	22	8	43	51	27	42	69	11	44	55	2	35	37	2	69	71	
89	246	335	62	224	286	49	290	339	54	412	466	29	408	437	48	404	452	69	490	559	
20	55	75	14	48	62	2	79	81	2	76	78	4	57	61	...	78	78	6	109	115	7
6	27	33	6	22	28	3	31	34	...	34	34	...	29	29	...	30	30	4	50	54	
26	82	108	20	70	90	5	110	115	2	110	112	4	86	90	...	108	108	10	159	169	
41	28	69	1	34	35	...	25	25	...	31	31	...	34	34	1	31	32	9	39	48	8
11	20	31	3	11	14	1	26	27	...	37	37	...	41	41	...	36	36	1	42	43	
52	48	100	4	45	49	1	51	52	...	68	68	...	75	75	1	67	68	10	81	91	
...	15	15	...	14	14	...	18	18	...	12	12	...	12	12	...	9	9	...	19	19	9
9	32	41	5	26	31	...	22	22	...	15	15	...	30	30	...	21	21	...	32	32	
9	47	56	5	40	45	...	40	40	...	27	27	...	42	42	...	30	30	...	51	51	
...	5	5	...	8	8	2	11	13	...	8	8	...	10	10	...	17	17	3	16	19	10
18	12	30	1	5	6	...	10	10	...	10	10	...	4	4	...	8	8	1	6	7	
18	17	35	1	13	14	2	21	23	...	18	18	...	14	14	...	25	25	4	22	26	
3	36	39	...	37	37	...	37	37	1	31	32	...	29	29	...	28	28	...	32	32	11
...	23	23	...	18	18	...	15	15	...	28	28	...	19	19	...	29	29	...	27	27	
3	59	62	...	55	55	...	52	52	1	59	60	...	48	48	...	57	57	...	59	59	
...	28	28	2	20	22	...	19	19	...	28	28	...	43	43	1	44	45	...	44	44	12
1	13	14	...	5	5	...	7	7	...	7	7	...	14	14	...	11	11	...	13	13	
1	41	42	2	25	27	...	26	26	...	35	35	...	57	57	1	55	56	...	57	57	
10	24	34	1	23	24	...	23	23	2	31	33	...	26	26	...	28	28	10	17	27	13
171	19	190	24	25	49	...	17	17	...	24	24	...	24	24	67	34	101	8	31	39	
181	43	224	25	48	73	...	40	40	2	55	57	...	50	50	67	62	129	18	48	66	
1	32	33	...	34	34	...	29	29	5	34	39	...	43	43	2	21	23	...	37	37	14
...	25	25	...	23	23	6	14	20	3	42	45	37	49	86	3	31	34	...	42	42	
1	57	58	...	57	57	6	43	49	8	76	84	37	92	129	5	52	57	...	79	79	

6

Statement showing the registered Mortality according to DISEASE, CLASS, SEX, *and* SEASON; *during the year*

53	54	55	56			57			58			59			60			61		
			MORTALITY ACCORDING																	
			DEATHS DURING— (*Continued.*)			RATIO OF														
			December.			January.			February.			March.			April.			May.		
Divisions.	Numbers.	Areas.	From cholera.	From all other diseases.	Total.	From cholera.	From all other diseases.	Total.	From cholera.	From all other diseases.	Total.	From cholera.	From all other diseases.	Total.	From cholera.	From all other diseases.	Total.	From cholera.	From all other diseases.	Total.
Burdwan Division.	1	Burdwan ... Urban ...	...	90	90	...	3·61	3·61	...	2·69	2·69	·27	3·65	3·92	...	2·28	2·28	·18	1·89	2·07
		Rural ...	8	69	77	·02	·89	·92	·06	·83	·92	·03	1·18	1·22	·25	·73	·98	·02	·44	·46
		Total ...	8	159	167	·02	1·54	1·57	·06	1·28	1·34	·09	1·78	1·87	·19	1·10	1·29	·06	·78	·84
	2	Bankura ... Urban ...	...	84	84	·02	3·45	3·47	·02	2·28	2·31	·07	2·15	2·23	·18	2·34	2·52	·39	1·54	1·93
		Rural ...	...	28	28	...	1·04	1·04	...	1·10	1·10	...	·97	·97	...	·91	·91	·71	1·11	1·82
		Total ...	...	112	112	·01	2·75	2·77	·01	1·94	1·96	·05	1·81	1·86	·13	1·92	2·05	·49	1·41	1·90
	3	Birbhum ... Urban ...	...	24	24	...	·77	·77	...	·77	·77	2·99	2·22	5·22	3·88	1·78	5·66	4·33	2·11	6·44
		Rural ...	...	260	260	...	2·28	2·28	·05	1·66	1·72	·84	2·20	3·04	2·06	2·15	4·21	1·85	2·06	3·91
		Total ...	...	284	284	...	2·10	2·10	·05	1·56	1·61	1·08	2·21	3·29	2·27	2·11	4·38	2·13	2·07	4·20
	4	Midnapore ... Urban ...	3	108	111	...	1·01	1·01	·22	·82	1·04	2·44	1·04	3·49	1·84	1·20	3·04	3·13	·96	4·09
		Rural ...	...	738	738	·04	2·76	2·80	·05	1·85	1·91	·14	2·17	2·31	·17	2·17	2·34	·06	1·76	1·82
		Total ...	3	846	849	·03	2·44	2·48	·08	1·67	1·75	·55	1·97	2·52	·47	1·99	2·46	·61	1·61	2·22
	5	Hooghly and Serampore ... Urban ...	3	154	157	·22	2·40	2·62	·81	1·74	2·56	·81	1·68	2·50	·66	1·99	2·65	·70	1·23	1·93
		Rural ...	1	117	118	·02	3·34	3·36	·14	3·00	3·14	·77	3·41	4·18	·91	2·11	3·02	·50	2·04	2·54
		Total ...	4	271	275	·14	2·77	2·91	·55	2·24	2·39	·80	2·36	3·16	·76	2·04	2·80	·62	1·55	2·17
	6	Howrah ... Urban ...	50	426	476	·77	3·72	4·49	1·43	2·19	3·63	·73	2·55	3·29	·76	2·20	2·96	·88	2·23	3·11
		Rural ...	7	77	84	...	·74	·74	...	·81	·81	·43	·74	1·17	07	·82	·89	·07	1·10	1·17
		Total ...	57	503	560	·61	3·10	3·71	1·13	1·91	3·64	·67	2·17	2·85	·62	1·91	2·53	·72	1·99	2·71
Presidency Division.	7	24-Pergunnahs Urban ...	7	111	118	·88	4·32	5·20	1·57	2·31	3·88	1·02	2·01	3·04	·66	2·01	2·67	·73	2·01	2·74
		Rural ...	2	51	53	...	2·92	2·92	·05	1·21	1·27	...	1·60	1·60	...	2·43	2·43	·33	1·49	1·82
		Total ...	9	162	171	·52	3·76	4·29	·96	1·87	2·84	·61	1·85	2·46	·39	2·18	2·57	·57	1·81	2·38
	8	Nuddea ... Urban ...	3	40	43	·03	1·86	1·90	...	1·45	1·45	...	1·38	1·38	1·12	1·16	2·28	1·53	1·04	2·57
		Rural ...	2	29	31	·82	2·37	3·19	·19	1·40	1·59	1·83	1·11	2·95	2·51	1·26	3·77	·53	·96	1·49
		Total...	5	69	74	·36	2·08	2·46	·08	1·43	1·51	·80	1·26	2·06	1·72	1·21	2·93	1·09	1·01	2·10
	9	Jessore ... Urban ...	...	19	19	...	2·33	2·33	...	1·10	1·10	...	1·47	1·47	·12	·86	·98	...	1·83	1·83
		Rural ...	...	29	29	...	3·02	3·02	...	2·07	2·07	...	2·24	2·24	·17	2·33	2·50	·77	2·77	3·54
		Total ...	...	48	48	...	2·73	2·73	...	1·67	1·67	...	1·92	1·92	·15	1·72	1·87	·45	2·38	2·83
Rajshahye Division.	10	Murshidabad Urban ...	1	14	15	...	1·01	1·01	...	1·63	1·63	...	1·22	1·22	3·87	·82	4·69	...	1·01	1·01
		Rural ...	...	9	9	...	1·29	1·29	...	·86	·86	1·29	1·07	2·36	4·30	4·51	8·81	3·87	2·58	6·45
		Total ...	1	23	24	...	1·15	1·15	...	1·25	1·25	·62	1·15	1·77	4·08	2·61	6·69	1·88	1·78	3·66
	11	Dinagepore ... Urban ...	...	28	28	...	1·99	1·99	...	2·76	2·76	·23	2·91	3·14	·15	3·07	3·22	·23	2·76	2·99
		Rural ...	...	44	44	...	2·19	2·19	...	3·28	3·28	...	2·09	2·09	...	2·19	2·19	...	2·29	2·29
		Total ...	...	72	72	...	2·08	2·08	...	2·98	2·98	·12	2·55	2·68	·08	2·69	2·77	·12	2·56	2·68
	12	Maldah ... Urban ...	1	31	32	·11	1·48	1·60	...	1·26	1·26	·16	1·43	1·60	·11	·93	1·04	...	1·54	1·54
		Rural ...	...	7	7	...	1·51	1·51	...	1·59	1·59	·08	1·76	1·84	...	1·43	1·43	·07	1·04	1·11
		Total ...	1	38	39	·06	1·49	1·56	...	1·39	1·39	·13	1·56	1·69	·06	1·14	1·20	·03	1·33	1·36
	13	Rajshahye ... Urban ...	2	31	33	...	2·68	2·68	...	1·96	1·96	...	2·27	2·27	·10	3·00	3·10	1·03	2·48	3·51
		Rural ...	...	37	37	...	1·53	1·53	...	1·32	1·32	...	1·81	1·81	3·89	1·22	5·11	7·74	·86	8·60
		Total ...	2	68	70	...	1·88	1·88	...	1·51	1·51	...	1·95	1·95	2·73	1·77	4·50	5·69	1·36	7·05
	14	Rungpore ... Urban ...	...	53	53	...	4·91	4·91	...	2·35	2·35	·06	3·77	3·83	·06	3·30	3·36	·06	2·16	2·22
		Rural ...	...	39	39	...	1·93	1·93	...	1·20	1·20	...	1·32	1·32	...	·72	·72	...	3·01	3·01
		Total ...	...	92	92	...	3·80	3·80	...	1·94	1·94	·04	2·89	2·94	·04	2·38	2·42	·04	2·46	2·50

and the BIRTH STATISTICS *in relation to Mortality, in* SELECTED AREAS, URBAN *and* RURAL, 1874.—(Continued.)

TO SEASON.—(*Continued.*)

DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION IN—

NUMBERS.	62			63			64			65			66			67			68		
	June.			July.			August.			September.			October.			November.			December.		
	From cholera.	From all other diseases.	Total.	From cholera.	From all other diseases.	Total.	From cholera.	From all other diseases.	Total.	From cholera.	From all other diseases.	Total.	From cholera.	From all other diseases.	Total.	From cholera.	From all other diseases.	Total.	From cholera.	From all other diseases.	Total.
1	·61	1·64	2·25	·49	2·32	2·81	·06	2·19	2·25	...	1·94	1·94	...	2·01	2·01	...	1·51	1·51	......	2·78	2·78
	...	·67	·67	·10	·56	·66	·29	·46	·75	...	·76	·76	...	·65	·65	·14	·35	·49	·07	·68	·75
	·14	·91	1·05	·20	·98	1·18	·23	·88	1·11	...	1·04	1·04	...	·97	·97	·11	·63	·74	·05	1·19	1·24
2	·37	1·59	1·96	·13	1·06	1·19	·05	1·09	1·16	·07	1·44	1·51	...	1·82	1·82	...	1·80	1·80	......	2·23	2·23
	·06	1·17	1·23	·13	1·10	1·23	...	1·36	1·36	·06	1·26	1·30	...	1·95	1·95	...	1·85	1·85	......	1·82	1·82
	·28	1·47	1·75	·13	1·07	1·20	·03	1·94	1·97	·07	1·38	1·45	...	1·85	1·85	...	1·84	1·84	......	2·11	2·11
3	1·33	·78	2·11	...	1·55	1·55	...	1·66	1·66	...	1·66	1·66	...	3·55	3·55	...	5·55	5·55	......	2·66	2·66
	1·93	1·66	3·59	·22	1·66	1·88	·01	2·51	2·52	0·2	3·47	3·49	·01	5·33	5·34	·05	7·28	7·33	......	3·70	3·70
	1·86	1·56	3·42	·20	1·64	1·84	·01	2·41	2·42	·02	3·26	3·28	·01	5·13	5·14	·05	7·08	7·13	......	3·58	3·58
4	3·62	·66	4·28	·28	3·05	3·33	·15	3·47	3·62	·03	2·38	2·41	...	6·47	6·47	·03	4·09	4·12	·09	3·43	3·52
	·30	1·56	1·86	·15	1·85	2·00	·16	3·13	3·29	·08	2·72	2·80	·03	3·63	3·66	·006	5·61	5·62	......	5·08	5·08
	·89	1·40	2·29	·18	2·06	2·24	·16	2·37	2·53	·07	2·66	2·73	·02	4·14	4·16	·01	5·35	5·36	·01	4·79	4·80
5	·07	1·56	1·63	·01	1·84	1·85	·01	1·34	1·35	·26	1·68	1·94	·07	2·02	2·09	·03	1·73	1·76	·04	2·42	2·46
	·75	2·15	2·90	·31	1·72	2·03	·02	1·94	1·96	...	2·22	2·22	·02	2·13	2·15	·02	2·71	2·73	·02	2·83	2·85
	·34	1·79	2·13	·13	1·79	1·92	·01	1·58	1·59	·16	1·89	2·05	·05	2·06	2·11	·02	2·12	2·14	·03	2·59	2·62
6	·61	2·08	2·69	·41	2·43	2·84	·27	3·78	4·05	·18	3·72	3·90	·47	3·77	4·24	·68	4·31	4·99	·51	4·35	4·86
	·07	·78	·85	·31	1·68	1·99	1·05	1·64	2·69	·42	1·72	2·14	·07	1·37	1·44	·07	2·70	2·77	·27	3·00	3·27
	·50	1·81	2·31	·39	2·35	2·74	·43	3·34	3·77	·23	3·31	3·54	·38	3·28	3·66	·55	3·98	4·53	·46	4·07	4·53
7	·51	1·76	2·27	·07	2·90	2·97	·07	2·79	2·86	·14	2·09	2·23	...	2·86	2·86	·22	3·99	4·21	·25	4·07	4·32
	·33	1·21	1·54	·16	1·71	1·87	...	1·87	1·87	...	1·60	1·60	...	1·65	1·65	·22	...	2·92	·11	2·81	2·92
	·44	1·54	1·98	·11	2·42	2·53	·04	2·42	2·46	·08	1·90	1·98	...	2·38	2·38	·22	...	3·72	·19	3·57	3·76
8	·03	1·27	1·30	...	·98	·98	...	1·15	1·15	...	1·27	1·27	·03	1·16	1·19	·33	1·46	1·79	·11	1·49	1·60
	·14	·53	·67	·04	1·26	1·30	...	1·78	1·78	...	1·98	1·98	...	1·74	1·74	·04	2·03	2·07	·09	1·40	1·49
	·08	·95	1·03	·02	1·07	1·09	...	1·43	1·43	...	1·58	1.58	·02	1·41	1·43	·21	1·70	1·91	·10	·146	1·56
9	...	1·71	1·71	...	2·20	2·20	...	1·47	1·47	...	1·47	1·47	...	1·10	1·10	...	2·33	2·33	......	2·33	2·33
	·43	2·24	2·67	...	1·90	1·90	...	1·29	1·29	...	2·59	2·59	...	1·81	1·81	...	2·76	2·76	......	2·50	2·50
	·25	2·03	2·28	...	2·02	2·02	...	1·36	1·36	...	2·12	2·12	...	1·52	1·52	...	2·58	2·58	......	2·43	2·43
10	...	1·63	1·63	·40	2·25	2·65	...	1·63	1·63	...	2·08	2·08	...	3·46	3·46	·61	3·26	3·87	·20	2·85	3·05
	·21	1·08	1·29	...	2·15	2·15	...	2·15	2·15	...	·86	·86	...	1·72	1·72	·21	1·29	1·50	......	1·93	1·93
	·10	1·36	1·46	·20	2·20	2·40	...	1·88	1·88	...	1·46	1·46	...	2·61	2·61	·41	2·31	2·72	·10	2·41	2·51
11	...	2·83	2·83	...	2·83	2·83	·07	2·38	2·45	...	2·22	2·22	...	2·14	2·14	...	2·45	2·45	......	2·14	2·14
	...	1·79	1·79	...	1·18	1·18	...	2·21	2·21	...	1·50	1·50	...	2·29	2·29	...	2·13	2·13	......	3·48	3·48
	...	2·38	2·38	...	2·02	2·02	·03	2·30	2·33	...	1·86	1·86	...	2·21	2·21	...	2·29	2·29	......	2·80	2·80
12	·11	1·10	1·21	...	1·04	1·04	...	1·54	1·54	...	2·37	2·37	·05	2·43	2·48	...	2·42	2·42	·05	1·71	1·76
	...	·39	·39	...	·55	·55	...	·55	·55	...	1·11	1·11	...	·87	·87	...	1·03	1·03	......	·55	·55
	·06	·82	·88	...	·84	·84	...	1·14	1·14	...	1·85	1·85	·03	1·79	1·82	...	1·85	1·85	·03	1·24	1·27
13	·10	2·38	2·48	...	2·37	2·37	·20	3·21	3·41	...	2·68	2·68	...	2·89	2·89	1·03	1·76	2·79	·20	3·21	3·41
	1·08	1·15	2·23	...	·76	·76	...	1·08	1·08	...	1·08	1·08	3·03	1·54	4·57	·36	1·40	1·76	......	1·67	1·67
	·78	1·51	2·29	...	1·25	1·25	·06	1·73	1·79	...	1·57	1·57	2·10	1·96	4·06	·56	1·51	2·07	·06	2·14	2·20
14	...	2·29	2·29	...	1·95	1·95	·33	2·29	2·62	...	2·89	2·89	·13	1·41	1·54	...	2·40	2·40	......	3·57	3·57
	...	2·77	2·77	·72	1·69	2·41	·36	5·07	5·43	4·46	5·92	10·38	·36	3·74	4·10	...	5·07	5·07	......	4·71	4·71
	...	2·46	2·46	·25	1·86	2·11	·34	3·29	3·63	1·60	3·97	5·57	·21	2·25	2·46	...	3·41	3·41	......	3·97	3·97

Statement showing the registered Mortality according to DISEASE, CLASS, SEX, *and* SEASON; *during the year*

69	70	71		72																	
				BIRTH STATISTICS IN																	
				NUMBER OF BIRTHS AMONG—																	
				Christians.			Hindus.			Mahomedans.			Budhists.			All other classes.			Total.		
DIVISIONS.	NUMBERS.	AREAS.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
BURDWAN DIVISION.	1	Burdwan ...	Urban ...	1	...	1	86	80	166	51	42	93	...	...	...	6	2	8	144	124	268
			Rural ...	...	...	...	248	184	432	52	34	86	...	...	...	...	...	......	300	218	518
			Total ...	1	...	1	334	264	598	103	76	179	...	...	...	6	2	8	444	342	786
	2	Bankura ...	Urban ...	...	1	1	126	150	276	6	5	11	...	...	...	...	...	......	132	156	288
			Rural ...	...	...	...	143	124	267	11	5	16	...	...	...	6	6	12	160	135	295
			Total ...	...	1	1	269	274	543	17	10	27	...	...	...	6	6	12	292	291	583
	3	Birbhum ...	Urban ...	...	...	...	89	61	150	27	28	55	...	...	...	3	1	4	119	90	209
			Rural ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	......	...	...	......
			Total ...	...	...	...	89	61	150	27	28	55	...	...	...	3	1	4	119	90	209
	4	Midnapore ...	Urban ...	1	1	2	424	374	798	106	110	216	...	...	...	54	52	106	585	537	1,122
			Rural ...	...	...	...	1,562	1,445	3,007	127	124	251	...	...	...	596	555	1,151	2,285	2,124	4,409
			Total ...	1	1	2	1,986	1,819	3,805	233	234	467	...	...	...	650	607	1,257	2,870	2,661	5,531
	5	Hooghly and Serampore ...	Urban ...	5	4	9	692	650	1,342	124	140	264	...	...	...	2	...	2	823	794	1,617
			Rural ...	...	...	...	289	246	535	111	78	189	...	...	...	...	...	......	400	324	724
			Total ...	5	4	9	981	896	1,877	235	218	453	...	...	...	2	...	2	1,223	1,118	2,341
	6	Howrah ...	Urban ...	10	4	14	858	582	1,440	274	182	456	...	...	...	1	...	1	1,143	768	1,911
			Rural ...	...	...	...	235	161	396	14	6	20	...	...	...	...	...	......	249	167	416
			Total ...	10	4	14	1,093	743	1,836	288	188	476	...	...	...	1	...	1	1,392	935	2,327
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	7	24-Pergunnahs	Urban ...	1	...	1	429	440	869	61	68	129	...	...	...	...	...	......	491	508	999
			Rural ...	...	...	...	134	110	244	92	72	164	...	...	...	...	...	......	226	182	408
			Total ...	1	...	1	563	550	1,113	153	140	293	...	...	...	...	...	......	717	690	1,407
	8	Nuddea ...	Urban ...	13	10	23	248	241	489	135	126	261	...	...	...	...	...	......	396	377	773
			Rural ...	...	...	...	114	124	238	303	269	572	...	...	...	...	...	......	417	393	810
			Total ...	13	10	23	362	365	727	438	395	833	...	...	...	...	...	......	813	770	1,583
	9	Jessore ...	Urban ...	4	1	5	29	29	58	63	48	111	...	...	...	3	7	10	99	85	184
			Rural ...	...	...	...	112	85	197	136	147	283	...	...	...	...	...	......	248	232	480
			Total ...	4	1	5	141	114	255	199	195	394	...	...	...	3	7	10	347	317	664
RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.	10	Murshidabad	Urban ...	6	5	11	31	25	56	10	14	24	...	...	...	...	...	......	47	44	91
			Rural ...	...	...	...	32	23	55	34	28	62	...	...	...	...	...	......	66	51	117
			Total ...	6	5	11	63	48	111	44	42	86	...	...	...	...	...	......	113	95	208
	11	Dinagepore ...	Urban ... / Rural ...	Registration not in operation.																	
	12	Maldah ...	Urban ...	...	...	...	185	175	360	134	135	269	...	...	...	2	6	8	321	316	637
			Rural ...	...	...	...	81	75	156	127	108	235	...	...	...	1	...	1	209	183	392
			Total ...	...	...	...	266	250	516	261	243	504	...	...	...	3	6	9	530	499	1,029
	13	Rajshahye ...	Urban ...	...	...	...	105	57	162	209	155	364	...	...	...	1	1	2	315	213	528
			Rural ...	...	...	...	34	34	68	263	216	479	...	...	...	...	...	...	297	250	547
			Total ...	...	...	...	139	91	230	472	371	843	...	...	...	1	1	2	612	463	1,075
	14	Rungpore ...	Urban ... / Rural ...	Registration not in operation.																	

and the BIRTH STATISTICS *in relation to Mortality*, *in* SELECTED AREAS, URBAN *and* RURAL, 1874.—(Continued.)

73

RELATION TO MORTALITY.

Ratio of Births per 1,000 of Population. Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Budhists.	All other classes.	Total.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population. Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Budhists.	All other classes.	Total.	Excess per 1,000 of Births over Deaths. Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Budhists.	All other classes.	Total.	Excess per 1,000 of Deaths over Births. Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Budhists.	All other classes.	Total.	Numbers.
4·48	7·34	9·36	...	50·63	8·29	4·03	31·48	28·20	...	12·65	30·19	·45	...	...	...	37·98	...	...	23·94	18·24	...	...	21·90	1
...	5·43	3·88	...	...	5·07	...	9·00	8·40	...	7·53	9·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·57	4·61	...	7·53	4·21	
4·48	5·39	5·58	...	14·38	5·85	4·03	14·27	14·60	...	8·98	14·31	·45	...	...	...	5·40	...	...	8·38	9·02	...	...	8·46	
15·15	17·27	15·47	...	...	17·14	...	29·53	19·69	...	52·63	29·05	15·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·26	4·22	...	52·63	11·91	2
...	20·37	33·19	...	7·13	19·24	...	17·46	29·04	...	7·72	16·76	...	2·81	4·15	...	...	2·48	...	...	...	...	·59	...	
15·15	18·62	22·63	...	6·97	18·14	...	24·08	23·47	...	8·72	23·18	15·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·46	·84	...	1·75	5·04	
...	22·23	26·75	...	333·33	23·21	5·34	35·13	43·28	...	1,000·	37·66	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·34	12·90	16·53	...	666·67	14·45	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	22·23	26·75	...	333·33	23·21	5·34	35·13	43·28	...	1,000·	37·66	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·34	12·90	16·53	...	666·67	14·45	
7·32	33·48	29·86	...	683·87	35·63	3·66	43·64	30·83	...	70·96	40·48	3·66	...	...	...	612·91	...	...	10·16	·97	...	...	4·86	4
...	26·88	22·95	...	51·26	30·35	...	33·06	45·17	...	36·70	34·55	...	...	...	...	14·56	...	...	6·20	22·22	...	...	4·20	
6·94	28·04	25·70	...	55·60	31·29	3·47	34·93	39·46	...	36·93	35·60	3·47	...	...	...	18·67	...	...	6·89	13·76	...	...	4·31	
10·0	25·08	28·97	...	23·80	25·42	13·33	25·25	27·00	...	71·42	25·39	...	...	1·97	...	...	·03	3·33	·17	...	...	47·62	...	5
...	16·48	21·40	...	...	17·52	...	30·41	43·26	...	...	33·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·98	21·86	...	...	15·62	
9·71	21·33	25·25	...	22·22	22·31	12·95	27·20	35·00	...	66·66	28·44	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·24	5·37	9·75	...	44·44	6·13	
9·48	18·15	27·45	...	2·82	19·54	10·10	45·91	44·54	...	68·36	45·22	...	...	...	...	...	...	·67	27·76	17·09	...	65·54	25·68	6
...	16·67	10·67	...	...	16·24	...	20·09	18·68	...	...	19·98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·42	8·01	...	...	3·74	
9·48	17·81	25·75	...	2·82	18·85	10·10	39·97	41·92	...	67·79	39·98	...	...	...	...	...	...	·67	22·16	16·17	...	64·97	21·13	
21·73	35·88	48·34	...	...	36·64	21·73	41·37	22·84	...	38·46	39·22	...	...	20·50	...	...	...	...	5·49	...	...	38·46	2·58	7
...	22·74	22·28	...	...	22·53	4,000·	21·62	28·26	...	...	24·52	...	1·12	...	...	...	...	4000·	...	5·98	...	...	1·99	
21·29	31·85	28·34	...	...	31·23	106·38	35·31	26·70	...	25·0	33·41	...	...	1·64	...	...	...	85·09	3·46	...	...	25·0	2·18	
41·07	26·99	33·21	...	...	28·89	23·21	18·54	19·31	...	...	18·87	17·86	8·45	13·90	...	...	10·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
...	34·99	41·23	...	...	39·17	...	22·05	25·08	...	...	24·08	...	12·94	16·15	...	...	15·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	
40·92	29·17	37·95	...	...	33·37	23·13	19·50	22·96	...	...	21·14	17·79	9·67	14·99	...	...	12·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	
27·93	13·26	31·31	...	178·57	22·57	22·34	16·01	23·69	...	142·85	20·36	5·59	...	7·62	...	35·72	2·21	...	2·75	...	...	...	...	9
...	37·46	44·78	...	...	41·46	...	26·81	30·70	...	...	28·93	...	10·65	14·08	...	...	12·53	...	...	...	...	...	...	
27·93	26·58	39·94	...	178·57	33·65	22·34	21·91	28·18	...	142·85	25·39	5·59	4·67	11·76	...	35·72	8·26	...	...	...	...	...	...	
611·11	16·22	16·73	...	...	18·56	111·11	30·42	20·92	...	...	27·94	500·	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·20	4·19	...	...	9·38	10
...	25·72	24·67	...	...	25·15	...	29·93	32·63	...	...	31·39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·21	7·96	...	...	6·24	
722·22	19·86	21·78	...	...	21·77	111·11	30·23	28·37	...	...	29·62	611·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	10·37	6·59	...	...	7·85	
																								11
—	33·26	39·00	...	146·14	35·15	100·0	19·01	23·30	..	111·1	19·92	...	13·24	15·75	...	37·0	15·23	100·	...	...	...	...	...	12
—	38·53	27·82	...	15·87	31·21	...	13·58	11·88	...	...	12·34	...	24·95	15·99	...	15·87	18·87	...	...	...	...	...	...	
—	[illegible]	33·84	...	76·92	33·54	100·0	17·68	15·64	...	51·28	16·81	...	16·24	17·20	...	25·64	16·73	100·	...	...	...	...	...	
...	43·10	63·02	...	...	54·58	...	28·38	36·97	...	...	33·59	...	14·72	25·05	...	...	20·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
...	53·3	23·38	...	...	24·77	...	38·43	31·63	...	...	31·56	...	14·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·25	...	...	6·79	
—	45·27	31·98	...	6·21	33·85	...	30·70	32·82	...	3·10	32·18	...	14·57	...	...	3·11	1·67	...	...	·84	...	...	...	
																								14

Statement showing the registered Mortality according to Disease, Class, Sex, *and* Season; *during the year*

1	2	3		4			5	6	7			8		
									MORTALITY					
									DEATHS					
Divisions.	Numbers.	Areas.		Population.			Area in square miles.	Population per square mile.	Cholera.			Small-pox.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Rajshahye Divn.—(Continued.)	15	Bogra	Urban ...	3,343	2,529	5,872	1·33	4,415	4	2	6	...	...	......
			Rural ...	6,472	6,664	13,136	26·50	495	...	...	......	...	...	......
			Total ...	9,815	9,193	19,008	27·83	683	4	2	6	...	...	......
	16	Pubna ...	Urban ...	7,851	7,879	15,730	2	7,865	54	40	94	2	1	3
			Rural ...	9,390	9,886	19,276	10	1,927	10	10	20	...	3	3
			Total ...	17,241	17,765	35,006	12	2,917	64	50	114	2	4	6
Cooch Behar Division.	17	Darjeeling ...	Urban ...	2,108	1,049	3,157	1·97	1,602	...	...	......	...	...	......
			Rural ...	6,403	4,854	11,257	62·71	179	1	1	2	...	...	......
			Total ...	8,511	5,903	14,414	64·68	222	1	1	2	...	...	......
	18	Julpiguri ...	Urban ...	3,837	2,444	6,281	6	1,046	...	...	......	...	...	......
			Rural ...	24,468	23,717	48,185	164	293	...	...	......	...	...	......
			Total ...	28,305	26,161	54,466	170	320	...	...	......	...	...	......
Dacca Division.	19	Dacca	Urban ...	50,246	41,419	91,665	18·09	5,067	93	62	155	11	17	28
			Rural ...	19,563	21,753	41,316	20·42	2,023	127	110	237	1	4	5
			Total ...	69,809	63,172	132,981	38·51	3,453	220	172	392	12	21	33
	20	Furreedpore ...	Urban ...	6,808	4,735	11,543	6·73	1,715	36	27	63	2	...	2
			Rural ...	5,907	6,664	12,571	7·45	1,687	50	49	99	3	3	6
			Total ...	12,715	11,399	24,114	14·18	1,701	86	76	162	5	3	8
	21	Backergunge...	Urban ...	10,117	4,107	14,224	10·48	1,355	33	18	51	...	...	......
			Rural ...	7,004	6,648	13,652	22·68	601	19	21	40	...	2	2
			Total ...	17,121	10,755	27,876	33·16	840	52	39	91	...	2	2
	22	Mymensing ...	Urban ...	24,062	20,155	44,217	16·72	2,643	61	54	115	12	11	23
			Rural ...	13,365	13,176	26,541	26·2	1,013	53	40	93	...	...	......
			Total ...	37,427	33,331	70,758	42·92	1,649	114	94	208	12	11	23
Chittagong Division.	23	Chittagong ...	Urban ...	14,499	10,761	25,260	9·75	2,590	67	64	131	1	...	1
			Rural ...	13,707	16,411	30,118	62	485	14	13	27	...	...	......
			Total ...	28,206	27,172	55,378	71·75	771	81	77	158	1	...	1
	24	Noakholly ...	Urban ...	5,777	4,286	10,063	3	3,354	10	13	23	...	...	......
			Rural ...	5,490	5,038	10,528	24	438	3	2	5	1	...	1
			Total ...	11,267	9,324	20,591	27	762	13	15	28	1	...	1
	25	Tipperah ...	Urban ...	7,999	4,949	12,948	4·63	2,796	3	2	5	1	...	1
			Rural ...	6,328	6,036	12,364	not known	......	12	18	30	7	4	11
			Total ...	14,327	10,985	25,312	4·63	......	15	20	35	8	4	12
Patna Division.	26	Patna	Urban ...	44,218	47,081	91,299	3·609	25,361	38	45	83	41	32	73
			Rural ...	15,593	16,825	32,418	26·757	1,212	17	7	24	3	8	11
			Total ...	59,811	63,906	123,717	30·366	4,075	55	52	107	44	40	84
	27	Gya	Urban ...	39,206	40,253	79,459	13·29	5,978	19	15	34	88	90	178
			Rural ...	152,252	153,327	305,579	536·14	596	67	58	125	76	76	152
			Total ...	191,458	193,580	385,038	549·43	701	86	73	159	164	166	330
	28	Shahabad ...	Urban ...	6,706	6,842	13,548	8	1,694	7	2	9	3	2	5
			Rural ...	9,514	5,033	14,547	25·75	564	...	...	......	36	30	66
			Total ...	16,220	11,875	28,095	33·75	832	7	2	9	39	32	71
	29	Tirhoot ...	Urban ...	62,671	57,959	120,630	14	8,616	60	34	94	24	16	40
			Rural ...	25,249	23,749	48,998	12·30	3,983	43	43	86	33	27	60
			Total ...	87,920	81,708	169,628	26·30	6,449	103	77	180	57	43	100

***and the* Birth Statistics *in relation to Mortality, in* Selected Areas, URBAN *and* RURAL, 1874.—(Continued)**

9			10			11			12			13			14			15			
ACCORDING TO DISEASE. FROM—																					
Fevers.			Bowel complaints.			Injuries, viz.:— Suicide.			Wounds.			Accident.			Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts.			Total.			
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Numbers.
76	63	139	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	15
112	126	238	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	9	1	2	3	2	10	12	
188	189	377	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	8	9	1	2	3	2	11	13	
194	199	393	6	6	12	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	6	5	11	7	6	13	16
191	131	322	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	1	...	1	2	3	5	
385	330	715	6	9	15	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	3	4	7	5	12	9	9	18	
29	15	44	9	7	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
106	76	182	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	9	8	2	10	
135	91	226	9	7	16	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	9	8	2	10	
121	83	204	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
273	172	445	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5	4	1	5	
394	255	649	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5	4	1	5	
553	515	1,068	157	105	262	1	1	2	1	...	1	8	6	14	4	4	8	14	11	25	19
257	262	519	21	19	40	1	2	3	...	...	...	3	10	13	1	...	1	5	12	17	
810	777	1,587	178	124	302	2	3	5	1	...	1	11	16	27	5	4	9	19	23	42	
192	188	380	20	16	36	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	3	20
245	271	516	13	19	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	2	
437	459	896	33	35	68	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	2	...	1	1	2	3	5	
89	66	155	33	5	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	2	...	2	6	...	6	21
96	85	181	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	2	
185	151	336	34	6	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	3	...	3	8	...	8	
424	392	816	49	21	70	1	...	1	4	...	4	1	...	1	5	...	5	11	...	11	22
347	284	631	9	7	16	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	5	8	3	9	12	
771	676	1,447	58	28	86	1	2	3	4	...	4	1	2	3	8	5	13	14	9	23	
266	268	534	6	5	11	2	...	2	2	1	3	2	1	3	3	...	3	9	2	11	23
358	287	645	26	16	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	10	...	1	1	7	4	11	
624	555	1,179	32	21	53	2	...	2	2	1	3	9	4	13	3	1	4	16	6	22	
126	120	246	7	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	1	1	2	2	4	24
130	117	247	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	3	
256	237	493	7	2	9	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	2	4	...	1	1	4	3	7	
97	72	169	5	2	7	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	3	25
84	80	164	6	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	
181	152	333	11	4	15	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	1	1	3	1	4	
560	636	1,196	332	320	652	1	3	4	21	23	44	28	16	44	2	4	6	52	46	98	26
352	315	667	42	45	87	1	2	3	5	4	9	6	7	13	4	3	7	16	16	32	
912	951	1,863	374	365	739	2	5	7	26	27	53	34	23	57	6	7	13	68	62	130	
926	863	1,789	347	251	598	1	5	6	...	...	...	2	2	4	2	5	7	5	12	17	27
890	551	1,441	31	18	49	5	15	20	1	...	1	33	27	60	18	21	39	57	63	120	
1,816	1,414	3,230	378	269	647	6	20	26	1	...	1	35	29	64	20	26	46	62	75	137	
92	77	169	12	9	21	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	28
136	116	252	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	1	3	4	
228	193	421	12	9	21	1	...	1	1	1	2	...	3	3	...	...	...	2	4	6	
535	413	948	65	49	114	4	6	10	3	1	4	13	6	19	8	18	26	28	31	59	29
256	199	455	124	84	208	1	2	3	9	10	19	17	1	18	3	18	21	30	31	61	
791	612	1,403	189	133	322	5	8	13	12	11	23	30	7	37	11	36	47	58	62	120	

Statement showing the registered Mortality according to Disease, Class, Sex, *and* Season; *during the year*

16	17	18		19			20			21			22			23		
Divisions.	Numbers.	Areas.		Mortality according														
				Deaths from.—(*Continued.*)						Ratio of Deaths								
				All other causes.			Total from all causes.			From cholera.			From small-pox.			From fevers.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Rajshahye Divn.—(*Continued.*)	15	Bogra ...	Urban ...	9	9	18	89	75	164	1·19	·79	1·02	...	...	...	23·73	24·01	23·67
			Rural ...	13	18	31	127	154	281	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·30	18·90	18·11
			Total ...	22	27	49	216	229	445	·40	·21	·31	...	...	...	19·15	20·55	19·83
	16	Pubna ...	Urban ...	44	30	74	307	282	589	6·87	5·07	5·97	·25	·18	·19	24·71	25·25	24·98
			Rural ...	13	2	15	216	152	368	1·06	1·01	1·03	...	·30	·15	20·34	13·25	16·70
			Total ...	57	32	89	523	434	957	3·71	2·81	3·25	·11	·22	·17	22·33	18·57	20·42
Cooch Behar Division.	17	Darjeeling ...	Urban ...	2	2	4	40	24	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·75	14·29	13·93
			Rural ...	3	1	4	118	80	198	·15	·20	·17	...	...	...	16·55	15·66	16·16
			Total ...	5	3	8	158	104	262	·11	·16	·13	...	...	...	15·86	15·41	15·67
	18	Julpiguri ...	Urban ...	2	5	7	123	88	211	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·53	33·96	32·47
			Rural ...	5	9	14	282	182	464	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·15	7·25	9·23
			Total ...	7	14	21	405	270	675	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·91	9·74	11·91
Dacca Division.	19	Dacca ...	Urban ...	445	327	772	1,273	1,037	2,310	1·85	1·49	1·69	·21	·41	·30	11·00	12·43	11·65
			Rural ...	147	119	266	558	526	1,084	6·49	5·05	5·73	·05	·18	·12	13·13	12·04	12·56
			Total ...	592	446	1,038	1,831	1,563	3,394	3·15	2·72	2·94	·17	·33	·24	11·60	12·29	11·93
	20	Furreedpore ...	Urban ...	38	27	65	289	260	549	5·28	5·70	5·45	·29	...	·17	28·20	39·70	32·92
			Rural ...	40	28	68	352	371	723	8·46	7·35	7·87	·50	·45	·47	41·47	40·66	41·05
			Total ...	78	55	133	641	631	1,272	6·76	6·66	6·71	·39	·26	·33	34·36	40·26	37·15
	21	Backergunge ...	Urban ...	21	8	29	182	97	279	3·26	4·38	3·58	...	...	...	8·79	16·07	10·89
			Rural ...	2	9	11	120	118	238	2·71	3·15	2·92	...	·30	·14	13·70	12·78	13·27
			Total ...	23	17	40	302	215	517	3·03	3·62	3·26	...	·18	·08	10·80	14·08	12·05
	22	Mymensing ...	Urban ...	167	135	302	724	613	1,337	2·53	2·67	2·60	·49	·54	·52	17·62	19·44	18·45
			Rural ...	43	50	93	455	390	845	3·96	3·08	3·50	...	...	...	25·96	21·55	23·77
			Total ...	210	185	395	1,179	1,003	2,182	3·04	2·82	2·93	·32	·33	·32	20·60	20·23	20·44
Chittagong Division.	23	Chittagong ...	Urban ...	79	60	139	428	399	827	4·62	5·94	5·18	·06	...	·03	18·34	24·90	21·14
			Rural ...	21	20	41	426	340	766	1·02	·79	·89	...	...	...	26·11	17·48	21·41
			Total ...	100	80	180	854	739	1,593	2·87	2·83	2·85	·03	...	·01	22·12	20·42	21·29
	24	Noakholly ...	Urban ...	21	17	38	166	154	320	1·73	3·03	2·28	...	...	...	21·81	27·99	24·44
			Rural ...	3	12	15	139	132	271	·54	·39	·47	·18	...	·09	23·66	23·24	23·46
			Total ...	24	29	53	305	286	591	1·15	1·60	1·36	·08	...	·04	22·72	25·41	23·94
	25	Tipperah ...	Urban ...	44	49	93	152	126	278	·37	·40	·38	·12	...	·07	12·12	14·54	13·05
			Rural ...	60	45	105	170	149	319	1·89	2·98	2·42	1·10	·66	·88	13·27	13·25	13·26
			Total ...	104	94	198	322	275	597	1·04	1·82	1·38	·55	·36	·47	12·63	13·83	13·15
Patna Division.	26	Patna ...	Urban ...	487	385	872	1,510	1,464	2,974	·85	·95	·90	·92	·67	·79	12·66	13·50	13·09
			Rural ...	83	65	148	513	456	969	1·09	·41	·74	·19	·47	·33	22·57	18·72	20·57
			Total ...	570	450	1,020	2,023	1,920	3,943	·91	·81	·86	·73	·62	·67	15·23	14·88	15·05
	27	Gya ...	Urban ...	279	245	524	1,664	1,476	3,140	·48	·37	·42	2·24	2·23	2·24	23·61	21·43	22·51
			Rural ...	69	60	129	1,190	826	2,016	·44	·37	·40	·49	·49	·49	5·84	3·59	4·71
			Total ...	348	305	653	2,854	2,302	5,156	·44	·37	·41	·85	·85	·85	9·48	7·30	8·38
	28	Shahabad ...	Urban ...	25	24	49	140	115	255	1·04	·29	·66	·44	·29	·36	13·71	11·25	12·47
			Rural ...	4	4	8	177	153	330	...	...	...	3·78	5·96	4·53	14·29	23·04	17·32
			Total ...	29	28	57	317	268	585	·43	·16	·32	2·40	2·69	2·52	14·05	16·25	14·98
	29	Tirhoot ...	Urban ...	286	159	445	998	702	1,700	·95	·58	·77	·38	·27	·33	8·53	7·12	7·85
			Rural ...	163	105	268	649	489	1,138	1·70	1·81	1·75	1·30	1·13	1·22	10·13	8·37	9·28
			Total ...	449	264	713	1,647	1,191	2,838	1·17	·94	1·06	·64	·52	·58	8·99	7·49	8·27

and the BIRTH STATISTICS *in relation to Mortality, in* SELECTED AREAS, URBAN *and* RURAL, 1874.—(Continued.)

24 From bowel complaints. Males.	24 Females.	24 Total.	25 From Injuries. Males.	25 Females.	25 Total.	26 From all other causes. Males.	26 Females.	26 Total.	27 From all causes. Males.	27 Females.	27 Total.	28 Mortality according to sex. Ratio of males living to every 100 females living.	28 Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths.	29 Mortality according to class. Population. Christians.	29 Hindus.	29 Mahomedans.	29 Budhists.	29 All other classes.	NUMBERS.
...	...	...	...	·39	·17	2·69	3·55	3·06	26·62	29·65	27·92	132	119	22	2,550	3,300	...	...	15
...	...	...	·30	1·50	·91	2·00	2·70	2·35	19·62	23·10	21·39	97	83	...	1,907	11,229	...	...	
...	...	...	·20	1·19	·68	2·24	2·93	2·57	22·00	24·91	23·41	107	94	22	4,457	14,529	...	...	
·76	·76	.76	·39	·76	·82	5·60	3·80	4·70	39·10	35·79	37·44	99	109	39	7,547	8,144	...	...	16
...	·30	·15	·21	·30	·25	1·38	·20	·77	23·00	15·37	19·09	96	143	...	4,988	14,288	...	...	
·34	·50	·42	·52	·50	·51	3·30	1·80	2·54	30·33	24·43	27·33	97	121	39	12,535	22,432	...	...	
4·26	6·67	5·06	...	...	...	·94	1·90	1·26	18·97	22·87	20·27	201	167	208	2,137	453	359	...	17
...	...	...	1·24	·41	·88	·46	·20	·85	18·42	16·48	17·58	132	148	...	8,576	966	...	1,715	
1·05	1·18	1·11	·93	·34	·69	·58	·50	·55	18·56	17·61	18·18	144	152	208	10,713	1,419	359	1,715	
...	...	...	...	...	...	·52	2·04	1·11	32·05	36·00	33·59	157	140	4	3,216	2,785	8	268	18
...	...	...	·16	·04	·10	·20	·37	·29	11·52	7·67	9·62	103	155	28	26,173	21,983	...	1	
...	...	...	·14	·03	·09	·24	·53	·38	14·30	10·32	12·39	108	150	32	29,389	24,768	8	269	
3·12	2·53	2·85	·27	·26	·27	8·85	7·89	8·42	25·33	25·08	25·20	121	123	496	46,014	45,128	4	23	19
1·07	·87	·96	·25	·55	·41	7·51	5·47	6·43	28·52	24·17	26·23	90	106	13	22,200	19,103	...	...	
2·54	1·96	2·27	·27	·36	·31	8·48	7·06	7·80	26·22	24·74	25·52	110	111	509	68,214	64,231	4	23	
2·93	3·37	3·11	·14	·42	·25	5·58	5·70	5·63	42·45	54·91	47·56	144	111	54	5,912	5,566	...	11	20
2·20	2·85	2·54	·16	·15	·15	6·77	4·20	5·40	59·59	55·67	57·51	88	95	...	5,895	6,508	...	168	
2·59	3·07	2·81	·15	·26	·20	6·18	4·82	5·51	50·41	55·35	52·74	111	102	54	11,807	12,074	...	179	
3·26	1·21	2·67	·59	...	·42	2·07	1·94	2·03	17·98	23·61	19·61	246	188	161	6,522	7,510	...	31	21
·14	·15	·14	·28	...	·14	·28	1·35	·80	17·13	17·76	17·43	105	102	4	5,116	8,532	...	...	
1·98	·55	1·43	·46	...	·28	1·34	1·58	1·43	17·63	19·99	18·54	159	140	165	11,638	16,042	...	31	
2·03	1·04	1·58	·45	...	·24	6·94	5·69	6·82	30·08	30·41	30·23	119	118	17	18,425	25,646	...	129	22
·67	·53	·60	·22	·67	·45	3·21	3·79	3·50	34·04	29·59	31·83	101	117	1	13,249	13,151	...	140	
1·54	·83	1·21	·37	·27	·32	5·61	5·55	5·58	31·50	30·09	30·83	112	118	18	31,674	38,797	...	269	
·41	·46	·43	·62	·18	·43	5·44	5·57	5·50	29·51	37·07	32·71	185	107	745	4,930	16,026	3,559	...	23
1·89	·97	1·39	·51	·24	·36	1·53	1·21	1·36	31·07	20·71	25·43	83	125	...	13,545	16,268	305	...	
1·13	·77	·95	·56	·22	·39	3·54	2·94	3·25	30·27	27·19	28·76	104	116	745	18,475	32,294	3,864	...	
1·21	·46	·89	·34	·46	·39	3·63	3·96	3·77	28·73	35·93	31·79	134	108	79	2,646	7,338	...	...	24
...	...	...	·36	·19	·28	·54	2·35	1·42	25·31	26·20	25·74	109	105	...	2,685	7,843	...	...	
·62	·21	·43	·35	·32	·33	2·13	3·11	2·57	27·07	30·67	28·70	121	107	79	5,331	15,181	...	...	
·62	·40	·54	·25	·20	·23	5·50	9·90	7·18	19·00	25·45	21·47	162	121	70	5,575	7,300	...	3	25
·94	·33	·64	·15	...	·08	9·48	7·45	8·49	26·86	24·68	25·80	105	114	...	8,895	3,469	...	...	
·76	·36	·58	·20	·09	·15	7·25	8·55	7·82	22·47	25·03	23·58	130	117	70	14,470	10,769	...	3	
7·50	6·79	7·14	1·17	·97	1·07	11·01	8·17	9·55	34·14	31·09	32·57	94	103	44	65,076	26,022	135	22	26
2·69	2·67	2·68	1·02	·95	·98	5·32	3·86	4·56	32·89	27·10	29·89	93	118	...	27,598	4,819	...	1	
6·25	5·71	5·97	1·13	·97	1·05	9·53	7·04	8·24	33·82	30·04	31·87	94	105	44	92,674	30,841	135	23	
8·85	6·23	7·52	·12	·29	·21	7·11	6·08	6·59	42·44	36·66	39·51	97	113	134	58,670	20,650	...	5	27
·20	·11	·16	·37	·41	·39	·45	·39	·42	7·81	5·38	6·59	99	144	...	272,954	32,625	...	...	
1·97	1·38	1·68	·32	·38	·35	1·81	1·57	1·69	14·90	11·89	13·39	99	124	134	331,624	53,275	...	5	
1·78	1·31	1·55	·14	·14	·14	3·72	3·50	3·61	20·87	16·80	18·82	98	122	194	9,934	3,420	...	...	28
...	...	...	·10	·59	·27	·42	·79	·54	18·60	30·39	22·68	189	116	...	12,460	2,078	9	...	
·73	·75	·74	·12	·33	·21	1·78	2·35	2·02	19·54	22·56	20·82	137	118	194	22,394	5,498	9	...	
1·03	·84	·94	·44	·53	·48	4·56	2·74	3·68	15·92	12·11	14·09	108	142	321	90,929	29,367	...	13	29
4·91	3·53	4·24	1·18	1·30	1·24	6·45	4·42	5·46	25 70	20·58	23·22	106	133	4	36,217	12,670	...	107	
2·14	1·62	1·89	·65	·75	·70	5·10	3·23	4·20	18·73	14·57	16·73	107	138	325	127,146	42,037	...	120	

Headings: TO DISEASE.—(*Continued.*) — PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.

Statement showing the registered Mortality according to* Disease, Class, Sex, *and* Season *;
during the year

30	31	32		33					34					35			36	37
				MORTALITY ACCORDING TO CLASS.—(*Continued.*)										MORTALITY				
				Deaths among—					Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.					Deaths				
														Infants.				
Divisions.	Numbers.	Areas.		Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Budhists.	All other classes.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Budhists.	All other classes.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.
Rajshahye Divn.—(*Continued.*)	15	Bogra	Urban ...	1	65	98	...	...	45·45	25·49	29·69	...	...	12	19	31	29	10
			Rural ...	...	40	241	...	...	...	20·97	21·46	...	...	13	17	30	20	21
			Total ...	1	105	339	...	...	45·45	23·55	23·33	...	...	25	36	·61	49	31
	16	Pubna	Urban ...	...	275	314	...	...	...	36·43	38·55	...	...	46	55	101	82	60
			Rural ...	...	97	271	...	...	...	19·44	18·96	...	...	26	13	39	58	44
			Total ...	...	372	585	...	...	...	29·67	26·07	...	...	72	68	140	140	104
Cooch Behar Division.	17	Darjeeling ...	Urban ...	6	32	4	22	...	28·84	14·97	8·83	61·28	...	4	2	6	12	6
			Rural ...	...	145	47	...	6	...	16·90	48·65	...	3·40	9	2	11	23	10
			Total ...	6	177	51	22	6	28·84	16·52	35·94	61·28	3·40	13	4	17	35	16
	18	Julpiguri ...	Urban ...	...	102	98	...	11	...	31·71	35·18	...	41·04	19	6	25	11	12
			Rural ...	...	277	187	...	...	...	10·58	8·50	...	...	34	20	54	35	10
			Total ...	...	379	285	...	11	...	12·89	11·50	...	40·89	53	26	79	46	31
Dacca Division.	19	Dacca	Urban ...	15	1,065	1,218	...	12	30·24	23·14	26·98	...	521·73	229	181	410	221	194
			Rural ...	...	613	471	...	...	...	27·61	24·65	...	...	121	97	218	146	120
			Total ...	15	1,678	1,689	...	12	29·46	24·59	26·29	...	521·73	350	278	628	367	314
	20	Furreedpore ...	Urban ...	...	272	277	...	...	...	46·00	49·76	...	...	50	42	92	86	82
			Rural ...	...	341	376	...	6	...	57·84	57·77	...	35·71	68	54	122	98	104
			Total ...	...	613	653	...	6	...	51·91	54·08	...	33·51	118	96	214	184	186
	21	Backergunge...	Urban ...	5	113	156	...	5	31·05	17·32	20·77	...	161·29	19	10	29	13	14
			Rural ...	...	90	148	...	...	...	17·59	17·34	...	...	7	15	22	30	28
			Total ...	5	203	304	...	5	30·30	17·44	18·95	...	161·29	26	25	51	40	42
	22	Mymensing ...	Urban ...	1	558	767	...	11	58·82	30·28	29·90	...	85·27	82	76	158	153	148
			Rural ...	...	413	425	...	7	...	31·17	32·31	...	50	37	33	70	124	114
			Total ...	1	971	1,192	...	18	55·55	30·65	30·72	...	66·91	119	109	228	277	262
Chittagong Division.	23	Chittagong ...	Urban ...	29	100	583	115	...	38·92	20·27	36·37	32·31	...	66	49	115	87	96
			Rural ...	...	327	411	28	...	...	24·14	25·26	91·80	...	58	43	101	94	79
			Total ...	29	427	994	143	...	38·92	23·11	30·77	37·00	...	124	92	216	181	175
	24	Noakholly ...	Urban ...	2	72	246	...	...	25·31	27·21	33·52	...	...	24	21	45	52	40
			Rural ...	...	66	205	...	...	...	24·58	26·13	...	...	18	18	36	35	36
			Total ...	2	138	451	...	...	25·31	25·88	29·70	...	...	42	39	81	87	76
	25	Tipperah ...	Urban ...	1	115	162	...	...	14·28	20·62	22·19	...	...	24	30	54	28	19
			Rural ...	...	225	94	...	...	...	25·29	27·09	...	...	44	38	82	51	48
			Total ...	1	340	256	...	...	14·28	23·49	23·77	...	...	68	68	136	79	67
Patna Division.	26	Patna ...	Urban ...	...	2,042	914	1	17	...	31·37	35·12	7·40	772·72	403	333	736	393	342
			Rural ...	...	804	165	...	...	...	29·13	34·23	...	...	106	97	203	161	155
			Total ...	...	2,846	1,079	1	17	...	30·70	34·98	7·40	739·13	509	430	939	554	497
	27	Gya ...	Urban ...	4	2,418	718	...	...	29·85	41·21	34·76	...	...	251	276	527	408	377
			Rural ...	...	1,772	244	...	...	...	6·49	7·47	...	...	112	93	205	251	173
			Total ...	4	4,190	962	...	...	29·85	12·63	18·05	...	...	363	369	732	659	550
	28	Shahabad ...	Urban ...	2	193	60	...	...	10·30	19·42	17·54	...	...	28	21	49	42	36
			Rural ...	...	285	45	...	...	...	22·87	21·65	...	...	17	22	39	73	36
			Total ...	2	478	105	...	...	10·30	21·34	19·09	...	...	45	43	88	115	72
	29	Tirhoot ...	Urban ...	11	1,217	462	...	10	34·26	13·88	15·73	...	769·23	147	92	239	251	182
			Rural ...	...	920	212	...	6	...	25·40	16·73	...	56·07	150	115	265	171	126
			Total ...	11	2,137	674	...	16	33·84	16·80	16·03	...	133·3	297	207	504	422	308

and the BIRTH STATISTICS *in relation to Mortality, in* SELECTED AREAS, URBAN *and* RURAL, 1874.—(Continued.)

38			39			40			41	42	43			
ACCORDING TO AGE.														
AMONG—						RATIO OF DEATHS TO TOTAL MORTALITY.								
Adults.			Old people.			Infants.					Adults.			
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Males.	Females.	Total.	NUMBERS.
33	34	67	15	12	27	13·48	25·33	18·90	32·58	13·33	37·07	45·33	40·85	15
75	84	159	19	32	51	10·23	11·08	10·67	15·74	13·63	59·05	54·54	56·58	
108	118	226	34	44	78	11·57	15·72	13·70	22·68	13·53	50·0	51·52	50·78	
133	108	241	46	59	105	14·98	19·50	17·14	26·71	21·27	43·32	38·29	40·91	16
100	66	166	32	29	61	12·03	8·55	10·59	26·85	28·94	46·29	43·42	45·10	
233	174	407	78	88	166	13·76	15·66	14·62	26·76	23·96	44·55	40·09	42·52	
22	12	34	2	4	6	10·00	8·33	9·37	30·00	25·00	55·00	50·00	53·12	17
68	46	114	18	22	40	7·62	2·5	5·55	19·49	12·5	57·62	57·5	57·55	
90	58	148	20	26	46	8·22	3·84	6·48	22·15	15·38	56·96	55·76	56·48	
65	39	104	28	31	59	15·44	6·81	11·84	8·94	13·63	52·84	44·31	49·23	18
101	72	173	112	71	183	12·05	10·98	11·63	12·41	10·43	35·81	39·56	37·28	
166	111	277	140	102	242	13·08	9·65	11·70	11·34	11·48	40·98	41·11	41·03	
568	383	951	255	279	534	17·98	17·45	17·74	17·36	18·70	44·61	36·93	41·16	19
164	187	351	127	122	249	21·68	18·44	20·11	26·16	22·81	29·39	35·55	32·38	
732	570	1,302	382	401	783	19·11	17·78	18·50	20·04	20·06	39·97	36·46	38·36	
107	88	195	46	48	94	17·30	16·15	16·75	29·75	31·53	37·02	33·84	35·31	20
125	125	250	61	88	149	19·31	14·55	16·87	27·84	28·03	35·51	33·69	34·57	
232	213	445	107	136	243	18·40	15·21	16·82	28·70	29·46	36·19	33·75	34·98	
97	48	145	53	25	78	10·43	10·30	10·39	7·14	14·43	53·29	49·48	51·97	21
55	56	111	28	19	47	5·83	12·71	9·24	25	23·72	45·83	47·45	46·63	
152	104	256	81	44	125	8·60	11·62	9·86	14·23	19·53	50·33	48·37	49·51	
368	255	623	121	134	255	11·32	12·39	11·81	21·13	24·14	50·82	41·59	46·59	22
159	129	288	135	114	249	8·13	8·46	8·28	27·25	29·23	34·94	33·07	34·08	
527	384	911	256	248	504	10·09	10·86	10·44	23·49	26·12	44·69	38·28	41·75	
209	190	399	66	64	130	15·42	12·28	13·90	20·32	24·06	48·83	47·61	46·24	23
208	145	353	66	73	139	13·61	12·64	13·18	22·06	23·23	48·82	42·64	46·08	
417	335	752	132	137	269	14·51	12·44	13·55	21·19	23·68	48·82	45·33	47·20	
70	67	137	20	26	46	14·45	13·63	14·06	31·32	25·97	42·16	43·50	42·81	24
69	63	132	17	15	32	12·94	13·63	13·28	25·17	27·27	49·04	47·72	48·70	
139	130	269	37	41	78	13·77	13·63	13·70	28·52	26·57	45·57	45·45	45·51	
65	46	111	35	31	66	15·78	23·80	19·42	18·42	15·07	42·76	36·50	39·92	25
51	42	93	24	21	45	25·88	25·50	25·70	30·0	32·21	30·0	28·18	29·15	
116	88	204	59	52	111	21·11	24·72	22·78	24·53	24·36	36·02	32·0	34·17	
433	413	846	281	376	657	26·68	22·74	24·74	26·02	23·36	28·67	28·21	28·44	26
175	130	305	71	74	145	20·66	21·27	20·95	31·38	33·99	34·11	28·50	31·48	
608	543	1,151	352	450	802	25·16	22·39	23·81	27·38	25·88	30·05	28·28	29·19	
720	477	1,197	285	346	631	15·08	18·76	16·78	24·51	25·54	43·87	31·84	37·89	27
596	378	974	231	182	413	9·41	11·27	10·16	21·09	20·94	50·08	45·76	48·31	
1,316	855	2,171	516	528	1,044	12·71	16·02	14·49	23·09	23·89	46·11	36·83	41·97	
47	35	82	23	23	46	20·00	18·26	19·21	30·00	31·30	33·57	30·43	32·15	28
57	51	108	30	44	74	9·60	14·37	11·80	41·24	23·52	32·22	33·33	32·72	
104	86	190	53	67	120	14·19	16·04	15·04	36·27	25·74	32·80	32·08	32·47	
430	301	731	170	127	297	14·72	13·10	14·05	25·15	25·92	43·08	42·87	43·00	29
227	167	394	101	81	182	23·11	23·51	23·28	26·34	25·76	34·97	34·15	34·62	
657	468	1,125	271	208	479	18·03	17·38	17·75	25·62	25·86	39·89	39·29	39·64	

Statement showing the registered Mortality according to Disease, Class, Sex, *and* Season; *during the year*

44	45	46		47			48			49			50			51		
				MORTALITY ACCORDING TO AGE.—(*Continued.*)			MORTALITY											
				RATIO OF DEATHS TO TOTAL MORTALITY.—(*Contd.*)			DEATHS											
				Old people.			January.			February.			March.			April.		
Divisions.	Numbers.	Areas.		Males.	Females.	Total.	From cholera.	From all other diseases.	Total.	From cholera.	From all other diseases.	Total.	From cholera.	From all other diseases.	Total.	From cholera.	From all other diseases.	Total.
Rajshahye Divn.—(*Continued.*)	15	Bogra ...	Urban ...	16·85	16·0	16·46	...	19	19	...	13	13	1	9	10	...	15	15
			Rural ...	14·96	20·77	18·14	...	42	42	...	35	35	...	23	23	...	29	29
			Total ...	15·74	19·21	17·53	...	61	61	...	48	48	1	32	33	...	44	44
	16	Pubna ...	Urban ...	14·98	20·92	17·82	5	45	50	1	31	32	2	32	34	1	38	39
			Rural ...	14·81	19·07	16·57	4	54	58	1	31	32	1	23	24	1	31	32
			Total ...	14·91	20·27	17·34	9	99	108	2	62	64	3	55	58	2	69	71
Cooch Behar Division.	17	Darjeeling ...	Urban ...	5·00	16·66	9·37	...	6	6	...	2	2	...	6	6	...	2	2
			Rural ...	15·25	27·5	20·20	1	24	25		25	25	1	15	16	...	13	13
			Total ...	12·65	25·0	17·55	1	30	31	...	27	27	1	21	22	...	15	15
	18	Julpiguri ...	Urban ...	22·76	35·22	27·96	...	21	21	...	6	6	...	12	12	...	19	19
			Rural ...	39·71	39·01	39·43	...	42	42	...	45	45	...	42	42	...	39	39
			Total ...	34·56	37·77	35·85	...	63	63	...	51	51	...	54	54	...	58	58
Dacca Division.	19	Dacca ...	Urban ...	20·03	26·90	23·11	7	218	225	...	123	123	7	161	168	10	149	159
			Rural ...	22·75	23·19	22·97	59	93	152	14	56	70	10	59	69	16	89	105
			Total ...	20·86	25·65	23·07	66	311	377	14	179	193	17	220	237	26	238	264
	20	Furreedpore ...	Urban ...	15·91	18·46	17·12	6	31	37	...	19	19	...	18	18	2	23	25
			Rural ...	17·32	23·71	20·60	1	33	34	...	16	16	1	37	38	10	31	41
			Total ...	16·69	21·55	19·10	7	64	71	...	35	35	1	55	56	12	54	66
	21	Backergunge	Urban ...	29·12	25·77	27·95	...	27	27	...	21	21	6	10	16	9	10	19
			Rural ...	23·33	16·09	19·74	4	29	33	2	12	14	9	17	26	13	11	24
			Total ...	26·82	20·46	24·17	4	56	60	2	33	35	15	27	42	22	21	43
	22	Mymensing ...	Urban ...	16·71	21·85	19·07	9	98	107	2	93	95	5	104	109	16	100	116
			Rural ...	29·67	29·23	29·46	...	138	138	...	79	79	...	74	74	4	71	75
			Total ...	21·71	24·72	23·09	9	236	245	2	172	174	5	178	183	20	171	191
Chittagong Division.	23	Chittagong ...	Urban ...	15·42	16·04	15·72	20	76	96	23	48	71	13	44	57	5	56	61
			Rural ...	15·49	21·47	18·14	...	73	73	...	60	60	7	71	78	1	55	56
			Total ...	15·45	18·53	16·88	20	149	169	23	108	131	20	115	135	6	111	117
	24	Noakholly ...	Urban ...	12·04	16·88	14·37	...	29	29	3	21	24	...	27	27	...	16	16
			Rural ...	12·23	11·36	11·80	...	24	24	...	29	29	...	20	20	...	13	13
			Total ...	12·13	14·34	13·19	...	53	53	3	50	53	...	47	47	...	29	29
	25	Tipperah ...	Urban ...	23·02	24·60	23·73	2	21	23	...	13	18	...	22	22	1	17	18
			Rural ...	14·11	14·09	14·10	3	23	26	...	18	18	...	19	19	10	27	37
			Total ...	18·32	18·90	18·59	5	44	49	...	31	31	...	41	41	11	44	55
Patna Division.	26	Patna	Urban ...	18·60	25·68	22·09	2	137	139	...	100	100	...	142	142	6	177	183
			Rural ...	13·84	16·22	14·96	...	43	43	...	46	46	...	63	63	...	41	41
			Total ...	17·39	23·43	20·33	2	180	182	...	146	146	...	205	205	6	218	224
	27	Gya	Urban ...	17·12	23·44	20·09	1	110	111	2	109	111	...	157	157	...	181	181
			Rural ...	19·41	23·24	20·48	...	138	138	...	120	120	...	133	133	...	150	150
			Total ...	18·07	22·93	20·24	1	248	249	2	229	231	...	290	290	...	331	331
	28	Shahabad ...	Urban ...	16·42	20·00	18·03	...	13	13	...	17	17	...	8	8	...	25	25
			Rural ...	16·94	28·76	22·42	...	23	23	...	32	32	...	35	35	...	32	32
			Total ...	16·71	25·00	20·51	...	36	36	...	49	49	...	43	43	...	57	57
	29	Tirhoot ...	Urban ...	17·34	18·09	17·47	...	108	108	...	103	103	1	128	129	1	185	186
			Rural ...	15·86	16·56	15·99	11	187	198	...	65	65	...	92	92	...	92	92
			Total ...	16·45	17·46	16·87	11	295	306	...	168	168	1	220	221	1	277	278

and the Birth Statistics *in relation to Mortality, in* Selected Areas, URBAN *and* RURAL, 1874.—(Continued.)

52																					
ACCORDING TO SEASON.																					
DURING—																					
May.			June.			July.			August.			September.			October.			November.			
From cholera.	From all other diseases.	Total.	From cholera.	From all other diseases.	Total.	From cholera.	From all other diseases.	Total.	From cholera.	From all other diseases.	Total.	From cholera.	From all other diseases.	Total.	From cholera.	From all other diseases.	Total.	From cholera.	From all other diseases.	Total.	Numbers.
...	9	9	...	1	1	...	12	12	...	15	15	...	11	11	...	12	12	4	18	22	15
...	12	12	...	16	16	...	20	20	...	18	18	...	13	13	...	28	28	...	27	27	
...	21	21	...	17	17	...	32	32	...	33	33	...	24	24	...	40	40	4	45	49	
4	59	63	...	23	23	...	25	25	...	43	43	...	36	36	67	51	118	14	59	73	16
...	8	8	...	28	28	...	11	11	...	16	16	...	16	16	...	16	16	6	72	78	
4	67	71	...	51	51	...	36	36	...	59	59	...	52	52	67	67	134	20	131	151	
...	5	5	...	11	11	...	15	15	...	4	4	...	6	6	...	2	2	...	2	2	17
...	32	32	...	14	14	...	20	20	...	3	3	...	21	21	...	3	3	...	1	1	
...	37	37	...	25	25	...	35	35	...	7	7	...	27	27	...	5	5	...	3	3	
...	13	13	...	15	15	...	18	18	...	19	19	...	14	14	...	17	17	...	30	30	18
...	21	21	...	30	30	...	18	18	...	40	40	...	65	65	...	42	42	...	38	38	
...	34	34	...	45	45	...	36	36	...	59	59	...	79	79	...	59	59	...	68	68	
10	146	156	...	124	124	1	139	140	...	145	145	1	182	183	43	254	297	58	240	298	19
3	79	82	...	61	61	...	52	52	...	46	46	1	50	51	2	59	61	43	107	150	
13	225	238	...	185	185	1	191	192	...	191	191	2	232	234	45	313	358	101	347	448	
...	20	20	...	18	18	...	13	13	...	31	31	...	32	32	...	83	83	49	121	170	20
18	24	42	...	17	17	...	27	27	...	36	36	...	54	54	...	92	92	52	131	183	
18	44	62	...	35	35	...	40	40	...	67	67	...	86	86	...	175	175	101	252	353	
3	7	10	1	22	23	11	11	22	3	26	29	...	25	25	5	23	28	8	17	25	21
2	15	17	1	5	6	...	12	12	...	15	15	...	14	14	...	14	14	6	22	28	
5	22	27	2	27	29	11	23	34	3	41	44	...	39	39	5	37	42	14	39	53	
13	82	95	9	100	109	3	87	90	1	94	95	...	106	106	2	106	108	47	133	180	22
...	45	45	...	37	37	...	36	36	1	30	31	14	59	73	11	55	66	50	67	117	
13	127	140	9	137	146	3	123	126	2	124	126	14	165	179	13	161	174	97	200	297	
51	55	106	8	62	70	2	56	58	2	54	56	...	58	58	...	53	53	...	50	50	23
7	53	60	12	56	68	...	74	74	...	51	51	...	67	67	...	60	60	...	54	54	
58	108	166	20	118	138	2	130	132	2	105	107	...	125	125	...	113	113	...	104	104	
...	33	33	...	23	23	...	19	19	...	17	17	...	32	32	...	30	30	...	16	16	24
...	21	21	...	30	30	1	26	27	...	11	11	...	13	13	...	19	19	...	27	27	
...	54	54	...	53	53	1	45	46	...	28	28	...	45	45	...	49	49	...	43	43	
1	22	23	...	15	15	...	23	23	...	18	18	...	18	18	...	30	30	1	30	31	25
12	36	48	...	20	20	...	21	21	...	26	26	...	24	24	...	20	20	2	27	29	
13	58	71	...	35	35	...	44	44	...	44	44	...	42	42	...	50	50	3	57	60	
7	190	197	20	184	204	12	290	302	...	375	375	8	359	367	14	337	351	9	308	317	26
7	50	57	1	34	35	1	69	70	2	137	139	6	131	137	1	86	87	5	61	66	
14	240	254	21	218	239	13	359	372	2	512	514	14	490	504	15	423	438	14	369	383	
...	205	205	2	250	252	10	425	435	5	473	478	5	362	367	2	338	340	7	310	317	27
...	113	113	2	117	119	44	237	281	49	209	258	24	140	164	6	184	190	...	168	168	
...	318	318	4	367	371	54	662	716	54	682	736	29	502	531	8	522	530	7	478	485	
...	19	19	...	14	14	...	18	18	...	35	35	...	27	27	7	15	22	2	33	35	28
...	20	20	...	29	29	...	22	22	...	31	31	...	32	32	...	29	29	...	25	25	
...	39	39	...	43	43	...	40	40	...	66	66	...	59	59	7	44	51	2	58	60	
31	121	152	54	141	195	5	170	175	1	132	133	1	126	127	...	127	127	...	116	116	29
...	103	103	...	34	34	1	83	84	66	83	148	8	92	100	...	80	80	...	77	77	
31	224	255	54	175	229	6	253	259	67	214	281	9	218	227	...	207	207	...	193	193	

Statement showing the registered Mortality according to DISEASE, CLASS, SEX, *and* SEASON; *during the year*

53	54	55		56			57			58			59			60			61		
							MORTALITY ACCORDING														
				DEATHS DURING— (*Continued.*)			RATIO OF														
				December.			January.			February.			March.			April.			May.		
DIVISIONS.	NUMBERS.	AREAS.		From cholera.	From all other diseases.	Total.	From cholera.	From all other diseases.	Total.	From cholera.	From all other diseases.	Total.	From cholera.	From all other diseases.	Total.	From cholera.	From all other diseases.	Total.	From cholera.	From all other diseases.	Total.
RAJSHAHYE DIVN.—(*Continued.*)	15	Bogra ...	Urban ...	1	24	25	...	3·23	3·23	...	2·21	2·21	·17	1·53	1·70	...	2·55	2·55	...	1·53	1·53
			Rural ...	...	18	18	...	3·19	3·19	...	2·66	2·66	...	1·75	1·75	...	2·20	2·20	...	·91	·91
			Total ...	1	42	43	...	3·20	3·20	...	2·52	2·52	·05	1·68	1·73	...	2·31	2·31	...	1·10	1·10
	16	Pubna ...	Urban ...	...	53	53	·31	2·86	3·17	·06	1·97	2·03	·12	2·03	2·16	·06	2·41	2·47	·25	3·75	4·00
			Rural ...	7	42	49	·20	2·80	3·00	·05	1·60	1·66	·05	1·19	1·24	·05	1·63	1·66	...	·41	·41
			Total ...	7	95	102	·25	2·82	3·08	·05	1·77	1·82	·08	1·57	1·65	·05	1·97	2·02	·11	1·91	2·02
COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.	17	Darjeeling ...	Urban ...	...	3	3	...	1·90	1·90	..	·63	·63	...	1·90	1·90	...	·63	·63	...	1·58	1·58
			Rural ...	...	25	25	·08	2·13	2·22	...	2·92	2·92	·08	1·33	1·42	...	1·15	1·15	...	2·84	2·84
			Total ...	...	28	28	·06	2·07	2·15	...	1·87	1·87	·06	1·47	1·52	...	1·04	1·04	...	2·56	2·56
	18	Julpiguri ...	Urban ...	...	27	27	...	3·34	3·34	...	·95	·95	...	1·91	1·91	...	3·02	3·02	...	2·06	2·06
			Rural ...	...	42	42	...	·87	·87	...	·93	·93	...	·87	·87	...	·80	·80	...	·43	·43
			Total ...	...	69	69	...	1·15	1·15	...	·93	·93	...	·99	·99	...	1·06	1·06	...	·62	·62
DACCA DIVISION.	19	Dacca ...	Urban ...	18	266	284	·07	2·38	2·45	...	1·34	1·34	·07	1·76	1·83	·10	1·63	1·73	·10	1·60	1·70
			Rural ...	89	96	185	1·42	2·25	3·67	·33	1·36	1·69	·24	1·43	1·67	·38	2·16	2·54	·07	1·91	1·98
			Total ...	107	362	469	·49	2·34	2·83	·10	1·35	1·45	·12	1·66	1·78	·19	1·79	1·98	·09	1·69	1·78
	20	Furreedpore ...	Urban ...	6	77	83	·51	2·69	3·20	...	1·64	1·64	...	1·55	1·55	·17	1·99	2·16	...	1·73	1·73
			Rural ...	17	126	143	·07	2·63	2·70	...	1·27	1·27	·07	2·94	3·02	·79	2·47	3·26	1·43	1·91	3·34
			Total ...	23	203	226	·29	2·65	2·94	...	1·45	1·45	·04	2·28	2·32	·49	2·24	2·73	·74	1·83	2·57
	21	Backergunge	Urban ...	5	29	34	...	2·09	2·09	...	1·62	1·62	·46	·77	1·23	·63	·70	1·33	·21	·49	·70
			Rural ...	3	32	35	·29	3·37	3·66	·14	1·41	1·55	·66	2·22	2·88	·95	·80	1·75	·14	1·10	1·24
			Total ...	8	61	69	·14	2·59	2·73	·07	1·52	1·59	·53	1·38	1·91	·78	·76	1·54	·17	·79	·96
	22	Mymensing ...	Urban ...	8	119	127	·19	2·12	2·32	·04	2·02	2·06	·10	2·25	2·36	·36	2·26	2·62	·29	1·85	2·14
			Rural ...	13	61	74	...	6·68	6·68	...	3·82	3·82	...	3·58	3·58	·15	2·67	2·82	...	1·69	1·69
			Total ...	21	180	201	·13	3·53	3·67	·02	2·57	2·60	·07	2·66	2·74	·28	2·41	2·69	·18	1·79	1·97
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.	23	Chittagong ...	Urban ...	7	84	91	·79	3·00	3·80	·91	1·90	2·81	·51	1·74	2·25	·19	2·22	2·41	2·01	2·18	4·19
			Rural ...	...	65	65	...	2·42	2·42	...	1·99	1·99	·23	2·35	2·58	·03	1·82	1·85	·23	1·76	1·99
			Total ...	7	149	156	·36	2·69	3·05	·41	1·95	2·36	·36	2·07	2·43	·10	2·01	2·11	1·04	1·95	2·99
	24	Noakholly ...	Urban ...	20	34	54	...	2·88	2·88	·29	2·08	2·38	...	2·68	2·68	...	1·59	1·59	...	3·27	3·27
			Rural ...	4	33	37	...	2·27	2·27	...	2·75	2·75	...	1·89	1·89	...	1·23	1·23	...	1·99	1·99
			Total ...	24	67	91	...	2·57	2·57	·14	2·42	2·57	...	2·28	2·28	...	1·40	1·40	...	2·62	2·62
	25	Tipperah ...	Urban ...	...	44	44	·15	1·62	1·77	...	1·00	1·00	...	1·69	1·69	·07	1·32	1·39	·07	1·70	1·77
			Rural ...	3	28	31	·24	1·86	2·10	...	1·45	1·45	...	1·53	1·53	·80	2·19	2·99	·97	2·91	3·88
			Total ...	3	72	75	·19	1·74	1·93	...	1·22	1·22	...	1·60	1·60	·43	1·74	2·17	·51	2·29	2·80
PATNA DIVISION.	26	Patna ...	Urban ...	5	292	297	·02	1·50	1·52	...	1·09	1·09	...	1·54	1·54	·06	1·94	2·00	·07	2·08	2·15
			Rural ...	1	184	185	...	1·33	1·32	...	1·42	1·42	...	1·94	1·94	...	1·26	1·26	·21	1·54	1·75
			Total ...	6	476	482	·01	1·45	1·47	...	1·18	1·18	...	1·66	1·66	·04	1·77	1·81	·11	1·94	2·05
	27	Gya ...	Urban ...	...	186	186	·01	1·38	1·39	·02	1·37	1·39	...	1·97	1·97	...	2·27	2·27	...	2·57	2·57
			Rural ...	...	182	182	...	·45	·45	...	·39	·39	...	·43	·43	...	·49	·49	...	·36	·36
			Total ...	...	368	368	·002	·64	·64	·005	·59	·59	...	·75	·75	...	·85	·85	...	·82	·82
	28	Shahabad ...	Urban ...	...	22	22	...	·95	·95	...	1·25	1·25	...	·59	·59	...	1·84	1·84	...	1·40	1·40
			Rural ...	...	20	20	...	1·58	1·58	...	2·19	2·19	...	2·40	2·40	...	2·19	2·19	...	1·37	1·37
			Total ...	...	42	42	...	1·28	1·28	...	1·75	1·75	...	1·53	1·53	...	2·02	2·02	...	1·38	1·38
	29	Tirhoot ...	Urban ...	...	149	149	...	·91	·91	...	·87	·87	·008	1·08	1·09	·008	1·57	1·58	·26	1·03	1·29
			Rural ...	...	65	65	·25	4·30	4·56	...	1·48	1·48	...	2·09	2·09	...	1·81	1·81	...	2·03	2·03
			Total ...	...	214	214	·06	1·82	1·89	...	1·04	1·04	·006	1·36	1·36	·005	1·64	1·65	·18	1·33	1·51

***and the* Birth Statistics *in relation to Mortality*, *in* Selected Areas, URBAN *and* RURAL, 1874.—(Continued.)**

TO SEASON.—(*Continued.*)

Deaths per 1,000 of population in—

62			63			64			65			66			67			68			
June.			July.			August.			September.			October.			November.			December.			
From cholera.	From all other diseases.	Total.	From cholera.	From all other diseases.	Total.	From cholera.	From all other diseases.	Total.	From cholera.	From all other diseases.	Total.	From cholera.	From all other diseases.	Total.	From cholera.	From all other diseases.	Total.	From cholera.	From all other diseases.	Total.	Numbers.
...	·17	·17	...	2·04	2·04	...	2·55	2·55	...	1·87	1·87	...	2·04	2·04	·68	3·06	3·74	·17	4·08	4·25	15
...	1·21	1·21	...	1·52	1·52	...	1·37	1·37	...	·98	·98	...	2·13	2·13	...	2·05	2·05	...	1·37	1·37	
...	·89	·89	...	1·68	1·68	...	1·73	1·73	...	1·26	1·26	...	2·10	2·10	·21	2·36	2·57	·05	2·21	2·26	
...	1·46	1·46	...	1·58	1·58	...	2·73	2·73	...	2·28	2·28	4·25	3·25	7·50	·89	3·75	4·64	...	3·36	3·36	16
...	1·45	1·45	...	·57	·57	...	·83	·83	...	·83	·83	...	·53	·83	·31	3·73	4·04	·36	2·18	2·54	
...	1·45	1·45	...	1·02	1·02	...	1·68	1·68	...	1·48	1·48	1·91	1·91	3·82	·57	3·74	4·31	·19	2·72	2·91	
...	3·48	3·48	...	4·75	4·75	...	1·26	1·26	...	1·90	1·90	...	·63	·63	...	·63	·63	...	·95	·95	17
...	1·24	1·24	...	1·76	1·76	...	·26	·26	...	1·86	1·86	...	·26	·26	...	·08	·08	...	2·22	2·22	
...	1·73	1·73	...	2·42	2·42	...	·48	·48	...	1·87	1·87	...	·34	·34	...	·20	·20	...	1·94	1·94	
...	2·38	2·38	...	2·86	2·86	...	3·02	3·02	...	2·22	2·22	...	2·70	2·70	...	4·77	4·77	...	4·29	4·29	18
...	·62	·62	...	·37	·37	...	·83	·83	...	1·34	1·34	...	·87	·87	...	·78	·78	...	·87	·87	
...	·82	·82	...	·66	·66	...	1·08	1·08	...	1·45	1·45	...	1·08	1·08	...	1·24	1·24	...	1·26	1·26	
...	1·35	1·35	·01	1·51	1·52	...	1·58	1·58	·01	1·98	1·99	·46	2·78	3·24	·63	2·62	3·25	·19	2·90	3·09	19
...	1·47	1·47	...	1·25	1·25	...	1·11	1·11	·02	1·21	1·23	·04	1·43	1·47	1·04	2·59	3·63	2·15	2·32	4·47	
...	1·39	1·39	·007	1·43	1·44	...	1·43	1·43	·01	1·74	1·75	·33	2·36	2·69	·76	2·60	3·36	·80	2·72	3·52	
...	1·55	1·55	...	1·12	1·12	...	2·68	2·68	...	2·77	2·77	...	7·19	7·19	4·24	10·48	14·72	·51	6·67	7·18	20
...	1·35	1·35	...	2·14	2·14	...	2·86	2·86	...	4·29	4·29	...	7·31	7·31	4·13	9·42	14·55	1·35	10·02	11·37	
...	1·45	1·45	...	1·65	1·65	...	2·77	2·77	...	3·56	3·56	...	7·25	7·25	4·18	10·45	14·63	·93	8·42	9·37	
·07	1·54	1·61	·77	·77	1·54	·21	1·82	2·03	...	1·75	1·75	·35	1·61	1·96	·56	1·19	1·75	·35	2·04	2·39	21
·07	·36	·43	...	·87	·87	...	1·09	1·09	...	1·02	1·02	...	1·02	1·02	·43	1·62	2·05	·21	2·35	2·56	
·07	·97	1·04	·39	·82	1·21	·10	1·47	1·57	...	1·39	1·39	·17	1·33	1·50	·50	1·40	1·90	·28	2·19	2·47	
·20	2·26	2·46	·06	1·97	2·03	·02	2·12	2·14	...	2·39	2·39	·04	2·40	2·44	1·06	3·01	4·07	·18	2·69	2·87	22
...	1·39	1·39	...	1·35	1·35	·03	1·13	1·16	·52	2·23	2·75	·41	2·07	2·48	1·88	2·60	4·48	·40	2·29	2·78	
·12	1·94	2·06	·04	1·74	1·78	·02	1·76	1·78	·19	2·33	2·52	·18	2·27	2·45	1·37	2·82	4·19	·29	2·55	2·84	
·31	2·46	2·77	·07	2·22	2·29	·07	2·14	2·21	...	2·29	2·29	...	2·09	2·09	...	1·97	1·97	·27	3·33	3·60	23
·39	1·86	2·25	...	2·45	2·45	...	1·69	1·69	...	2·22	2·22	...	1·99	1·99	...	1·79	1·79	...	2·15	2·15	
·36	2·13	2·49	·03	2·35	2·38	·03	1·90	1·93	...	2·25	2·25	...	2·04	2·04	...	1·87	1·87	·12	2·69	2·81	
...	2·28	2·28	...	1·88	1·88	...	1·68	1·68	...	3·17	3·17	...	2·98	2·98	...	1·58	1·58	1·98	3·38	5·36	24
...	2·84	2·84	·09	2·47	2·56	...	1·04	1·04	...	1·23	1·23	...	1·80	1·80	...	2·56	2·56	·37	3·14	3·51	
...	2·57	2·57	·04	2·19	2·23	...	1·35	1·35	...	2·18	2·18	...	2·37	2·37	...	2·09	2·09	1·16	3·25	4·41	
...	1·15	1·15	...	1·77	1·77	...	1·39	1·39	...	1·39	1·39	...	2·31	2·31	·07	2·32	2·39	...	2·39	2·39	25
...	1·61	1·61	...	1·69	1·69	...	2·10	2·10	...	1·94	1·94	...	1·61	1·61	·16	2·18	2·34	·25	2·25	2·50	
...	1·38	1·38	...	1·73	1·73	...	1·73	1·73	...	1·65	1·65	...	1·79	1·79	·11	2·26	2·37	·11	2·85	2·96	
·21	2·02	2·23	·13	3·17	3·30	...	4·10	4·10	·08	3·93	4·01	·15	3·69	3·84	·09	3·38	3·47	·05	3·20	3·25	26
·03	1·04	1·07	·03	2·12	2·15	·06	4·22	4·28	·18	4·04	4·22	·03	2·65	2·68	·15	1·88	2·03	·03	5·67	5·70	
·16	1·77	1·93	·10	2·90	3·00	·01	4·14	4·15	·11	3·96	4·07	·12	3·42	3·54	·11	2·98	3·09	·04	3·85	3·89	
·02	3·15	3·17	·12	5·35	5·47	·06	5·95	6·01	·06	4·45	4·51	·02	4·25	4·27	·08	3·90	3·98	...	2·34	2·34	27
·006	·37	·38	·14	·77	·91	·16	·68	·84	·07	·46	·53	·01	·61	·62	...	·54	·54	...	·59	·59	
·01	·95	·96	·14	1·71	1·85	·14	1·77	1·91	·07	1·30	1·37	·02	1·33	1·35	·01	1·24	1·25	...	[illegible]	·95	
...	1·03	1·03	...	1·32	1·32	...	2·58	2·58	...	1·99	1·99	·51	1·11	1·62	·14	2·44	2·58	...	1·62	1·62	28
...	1·99	1·99	...	1·51	1·51	...	2·13	2·13	...	2·19	2·19	...	1·99	1·99	...	1·71	1·71	...	1·37	1·37	
...	1·53	1·53	...	1·42	1·42	...	2·34	2·34	...	2·10	2·10	·24	1·64	1·88	·07	2·06	2·13	...	1·49	1·49	
·45	1·21	1·66	·04	1·45	1·49	·008	1·12	1·13	·008	1·07	1·08	...	1·05	1·05	...	·96	·96	...	1·23	1·23	29
...	·67	·67	·01	1·64	1·65	1·30	1·62	2·92	·15	1·82	1·97	...	1·63	1·63	...	1·57	1·57	...	1·32	1·32	
·32	1·04	1·36	·03	1·51	1·54	·39	1·28	1·67	·05	1·30	1·35	...	1·22	1·22	...	1·13	1·13	...	1·26	1·26	

Statement showing the registered Mortality according to DISEASE, CLASS, SEX, *and* SEASON ; *during the year*

69	70	71	72																	
			BIRTH STATISTICS IN																	
			NUMBER OF BIRTHS AMONG—																	
			Christians.			Hindus.			Mahomedans.			Budhists.			All other classes.			Total.		
DIVISIONS.	NUMBERS.	AREAS.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
RAJSHAHYE DIVN.—(Continued.)	15	Bogra ... Urban ...	...	1	1	21	9	30	33	28	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	38	92
		Rural ...	...	...	...	20	15	35	120	150	270	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	165	305
		Total ...	...	1	1	41	24	65	153	178	331	...	...	...	...	...	...	194	203	397
	16	Pubna ... Urban ...	...	...	...	97	87	184	136	111	247	...	...	...	...	...	...	233	198	431
		Rural ...	...	...	...	47	46	93	167	136	303	...	...	...	...	...	...	214	182	396
		Total ...	...	...	...	144	133	277	303	247	550	...	...	...	...	...	...	447	380	827
COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.	17	Darjeeling ... Urban ...	1	3	4	27	32	59	4	3	7	18	9	27	...	...	...	50	47	97
		Rural ...	1	1	2	20	11	31	3	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	17	41
		Total ...	2	4	6	47	43	90	7	8	15	18	9	27	...	...	...	74	64	138
	18	Julpiguri ... Urban ...	1	...	1	27	21	48	43	19	62	1	...	1	...	...	...	72	40	112
		Rural ...	...	...	...	153	154	307	121	93	214	...	...	...	...	...	...	274	247	521
		Total ...	1	...	1	180	175	355	164	112	276	1	...	1	...	...	...	346	287	633
DACCA DIVISION.	19	Dacca ... Urban ...	6	2	8	507	404	911	652	552	1,204	...	...	...	13	7	20	1,178	965	2,143
		Rural ...	1	...	1	372	345	717	334	287	621	...	...	...	...	...	...	707	632	1,339
		Total ...	7	2	9	879	749	1,628	986	839	1,825	...	...	...	13	7	20	1,885	1,597	3,482
	20	Furreedpore Urban ...	2	4	6	69	73	142	71	63	134	...	...	...	...	...	...	142	140	282
		Rural ...	...	...	...	96	103	199	157	137	294	...	...	...	1	3	4	254	243	497
		Total ...	2	4	6	165	176	341	228	200	428	...	...	...	1	3	4	396	383	779
	21	Backergunge Urban ...	5	3	8	26	10	36	82	83	165	...	...	...	4	...	4	117	96	213
		Rural ...	...	...	...	33	21	54	101	78	179	...	...	...	...	...	...	134	99	233
		Total ...	5	3	8	59	31	90	183	161	344	...	...	...	4	...	4	251	195	446
	22	Mymensing ... Urban ...	...	2	2	176	181	357	484	361	845	...	...	...	10	5	15	670	549	1,219
		Rural ...	...	...	...	111	88	199	220	154	374	...	...	...	2	1	3	333	243	576
		Total ...	...	2	2	287	269	556	704	515	1,219	...	...	...	12	6	18	1,003	792	1,795
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.	23	Chittagong ... Urban ...	1	5	6	19	11	30	175	125	300	71	60	131	...	...	......	266	201	467
		Rural ...	...	...	...	147	121	268	231	149	380	8	3	11	...	...	......	386	273	659
		Total ...	1	5	6	166	132	298	406	274	680	79	63	142	...	...	......	652	474	1,126
	24	Noakholly ... Urban ...	...	...	...	15	30	45	134	105	239	...	...	...	...	...	......	149	135	284
		Rural ...	...	...	...	49	29	78	170	160	330	...	...	...	...	...	......	219	189	408
		Total ...	...	...	...	64	59	123	304	265	569	...	...	...	...	...	......	368	324	692
	25	Tipperah ... Urban ...	3	2	5	51	29	80	123	135	258	...	...	...	...	...	......	177	166	343
		Rural ...	...	...	...	128	135	263	72	77	149	...	...	...	...	...	......	200	212	412
		Total ...	3	2	5	179	164	343	195	212	407	...	...	...	...	...	......	377	378	755
PATNA DIVISION.	26	Patna ... Urban ...	...	...	...	979	785	1,764	377	297	674	1	1	2	5	8	13	1,362	1,091	2,453
		Rural ...	...	...	...	418	452	870	92	65	157	...	...	...	...	...	......	510	517	1,027
		Total ...	...	...	...	1,397	1,237	2,634	469	362	831	1	1	2	5	8	13	1,872	1,608	3,480
	27	Gya ... Urban ...	...	1	1	389	332	721	113	79	192	...	...	...	...	...	......	502	412	914
		Rural ...	...	...	...	661	481	1,142	115	55	170	...	...	...	...	...	......	776	536	1,312
		Total ...	...	1	1	1,050	813	1,863	228	134	362	...	...	...	...	...	......	1,278	948	2,226
	28	Shahabad ... Urban ...	4	1	5	87	77	164	27	19	46	...	...	...	...	...	......	118	97	215
		Rural ...	...	...	...	162	154	316	33	29	62	...	...	...	...	...	......	195	183	378
		Total ...	4	1	5	249	231	480	60	48	108	...	...	...	...	...	......	313	280	593
	29	Tirhoot ... Urban ...	1	1	2	604	366	970	203	179	382	...	...	...	...	1	1	808	547	1,355
		Rural ...	...	...	...	585	409	994	176	141	317	...	...	...	2	2	4	763	552	1,315
		Total ...	1	1	2	1,189	775	1,964	379	320	699	...	...	...	2	3	5	1,571	1,099	2,670

and the BIRTH STATISTICS *in relation to Mortality, in* SELECTED AREAS, URBAN *and* RURAL, 1874.—(Continued.)

73

RELATION TO MORTALITY.

Ratio of Births per 1,000 of Population.						Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.						Excess per 1,000 of Births over Deaths.						Excess per 1,000 of Deaths over Births.						
Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Budhists.	All other classes.	Total.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Budhists.	All other classes.	Total.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Budhists.	All other classes.	Total.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Budhists.	All other classes.	Total.	Numbers.
45·45	11·76	18·17	...	...	15·66	45·45	25·49	29·69	...	...	27·92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·73	11·52	...	...	12·26	15
...	18·35	24·04	...	...	23·21	...	20·97	21·46	...	...	21·39	...	...	2·58	...	...	1·82	...	2·62	...	...	...	.	
45·45	14·58	23·78	...	...	20·88	45·45	23·55	23·33	...	...	23·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·97	·55	...	...	2·53	
...	24·38	30·32	...	...	27·39	...	36·43	38·55	...	...	37·44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12·05	8·23	...	...	10·04	16
...	18·64	21·20	...	...	20·54	...	19·44	18·96	...	...	19·09	...	...	2·24	...	...	1·45	...	·80	...	...	...	...	
...	22·09	24·51	...	...	23·33	...	29·67	26·07	...	...	27·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7·58	1·56	...	...	4·00	
19·23	27·60	15·45	75·20	...	30·72	28·84	14·97	8·83	61·82	...	20·27	...	12·63	6·62	13·92	...	10·45	9·61	...	...	...	...	...	17
...	3·61	8·23	...	...	3·64	...	16·90	48·65	...	3·49	17·58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·29	40·37	...	3·49	13·94	
26·34	8·40	10·57	75·20	...	9·57	28·84	16·52	35·94	61·28	3·40	18·18	...	...	...	13·92	...	...	...	8·12	25·37	...	3·49	8·61	
250	14·92	22·26	125	...	17·83	...	31·71	35·18	...	41·04	33·59	250	...	...	125	...	...	...	16·79	12·92	...	41·04	15·76	18
...	11·89	9·73	...	...	10·81	...	10·58	8·50	...	...	9·62	...	1·22	1·23	...	...	1·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	
31·24	12·07	11·14	125	...	11·60	...	12·89	11·50	...	40·89	12·39	31·24	...	...	125	...	...	...	·82	·36	...	40·89	·79	
16·70	23·32	30·53	...	869·56	26·53	31·31	23·98	28·65	...	521·73	26·45	...	...	1·88	...	347·83	·08	14·61	1·66	...	...	...	...	19
76·92	32·29	32·50	...	...	32·40	...	27·61	24·65	...	...	26·23	76·92	4·68	7·85	...	...	6·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15·39	25·33	31·17	...	869·56	28·52	30·48	25·26	27·35	...	521·73	26·37	...	·57	3·82	...	347·83	2·15	12·19	...	...	...	...	...	
111·11	24·01	24·07	...	...	24·43	...	46·00	49·76	...	...	47·56	111·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·99	25·69	...	...	23·13	20
...	33·75	45·19	...	23·80	39·53	...	57·34	57·77	...	35·71	57·51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24·09	12·58	...	11·91	17·98	
111·11	23·88	35·44	...	22·34	32·30	...	51·91	54·08	...	33·51	52·74	111·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·03	18·64	...	11·17	20·44	
40·68	5·51	21·97	...	129·03	14·97	31·05	17·32	20·77	...	161·29	19·61	18·63	...	1·20	...	...	...	...	11·81	...	...	32·26	4·64	21
...	10·06	20·97	...	...	17·06	...	17·59	17·34	...	...	17·48	...	...	3·63	...	...	...	...	7·54	...	...	...	·37	
48·48	7·73	21·44	...	129·03	15·99	30·30	17·44	18·95	...	161·29	18·18	18·18	...	2·40	...	...	...	...	9·71	...	...	32·26	2·19	
117·64	19·37	32·94	...	116·27	27·56	58·82	30·28	29·90	...	85·27	30·23	58·82	...	3·04	...	31·00	...	...	10·91	...	...	...	2·67	22
...	15·09	26·91	...	21·42	21·70	...	31·17	32·31	...	50	31·83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16·15	5·40	...	28·58	10·13	
111·11	17·55	31·41	...	66·91	25·36	55·55	30·65	30·72	...	66·91	30·88	55·56	...	·69	...	...	...	...	13·10	...	...	...	5·47	
8·95	6·08	18·71	36·80	...	18·48	38·92	20·27	36·37	32·31	...	32·71	...	...	...	4·49	...	...	30·87	14·19	17·66	...	...	14·23	23
...	19·78	23·35	36·00	...	21·88	...	24·14	25·26	91·80	...	25·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·36	1·91	55·80	...	3·55	
8·95	16·12	21·05	36·74	...	20·33	38·92	23·11	30·77	37·00	...	28·76	...	...	...	...	...	...	30·87	6·99	9·72	·26	...	8·43	
...	17·09	32·57	...	...	28·22	25·31	27·21	33·52	...	...	31·79	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·31	10·21	·95	...	...	3·57	24
...	29·05	42·07	...	...	38·75	...	24·58	26·13	...	...	25·74	...	4·47	15·94	...	...	13·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	23·07	37·48	...	...	33·60	25·31	25·88	29·70	...	...	29·70	...	...	7·78	...	...	4·90	25·31	2·81	...	...	...	...	
71·42	14·34	35·34	...	...	26·40	14·28	20·62	22·19	...	...	21·47	57·14	...	18·15	...	...	5·02	...	6·28	...	...	...	...	25
...	29·56	42·95	...	...	33·32	...	25·29	27·09	...	...	25·80	...	4·27	15·86	...	...	7·52	...	...	...	...	...	...	
71·42	23·70	37·79	...	...	29·82	14·28	23·49	23·77	...	...	23·58	57·14	·21	14·02	...	...	6·24	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	27·10	25·90	14·81	586·36	26·86	...	31·37	35·12	7·40	772·72	32·57	...	...	...	7·41	...	...	...	4·27	9·22	...	186·36	5·71	26
...	31·52	32·57	...	...	31·67	...	29·13	34·23	...	...	29·89	...	2·39	...	...	...	1·78	...	...	1·66	...	...	...	
...	28·42	26·94	14·81	565·21	28·12	...	30·70	34·98	7·40	739·13	31·87	...	...	...	7·41	...	...	...	2·28	8·04	...	173·92	3·75	
7·46	12·11	9·29	...	...	11·50	29·85	41·21	34·76	...	...	39·51	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·39	29·10	25·47	...	...	28·01	27
...	4·18	5·21	...	...	4·29	...	6·49	7·44	...	...	6·59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·31	2·26	...	...	2·30	
7·46	5·61	6·79	...	...	5·70	29·85	12·63	18·05	...	...	13·39	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·39	7·02	11·26	...	...	7·69	
25·77	16·50	13·45	...	...	15·88	10·30	19·42	17·54	...	...	18·82	15·47	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·92	4·09	...	...	2·94	28
...	25·36	29·83	...	...	25·98	...	22·87	21·65	...	...	22·68	...	2·40	8·18	...	...	3·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	
25·77	20·98	19·64	...	...	21·10	10·30	21·34	19·09	...	...	20·82	15·47	...	·55	...	...	·28	...	·36	...	...	...	...	
6·23	10·66	13·00	...	76·92	11·23	34·26	13·88	15·73	...	769·23	14·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	28·03	3·22	2·73	...	692·31	2·86	29
...	27·44	25·01	...	37·38	26·83	...	25·40	16·73	...	56·07	23·22	...	2·04	8·28	...	...	3·61	...	...	...	...	18·69	...	
6·15	15·44	16·62	...	41·6	15·74	33·84	16·80	16·03	...	133·3	16·73	...	...	·59	...	...	...	27·69	1·36	...	...	91·7	·99	

Statement showing the registered Mortality according to Disease, Class, Sex, *and* Season; *during the year*

1	2	3		4			5	6	7			8		
									MORTALITY					
									DEATHS					
Divisions.	Numbers.	Areas.		Population.			Area in square miles.	Population per square mile.	Cholera.			Small-pox.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patna Divn.—(Contd.)	30	Sarun ...	Urban ...	28,406	28,978	57,386	11	5,216	121	85	206	32	19	51
			Rural ...	19,651	20,516	40,167	45·50	882	2	5	7	157	127	284
			Total ...	48,059	49,494	97,553	56·50	1,726	123	90	213	189	146	335
	31	Chumparun ...	Urban ...	16,015	11,959	27,974	10·91	2,564	32	14	46	25	26	51
			Rural ...	2,183	2,245	4,428	2·56	1,729	...	...	......	8	2	10
			Total ...	18,198	14,204	32,402	13·47	2,405	32	14	46	33	28	61
Bhagulpore Division.	32	Monghyr ...	Urban ...	12,670	13,604	26,274	1·66	15,827	11	7	18	61	61	122
			Rural ...	10,081	10,345	20,426	23·	888	1	...	1	5	11	16
			Total ...	22,751	23,949	46,700	24·66	1,894	12	7	19	66	72	138
	33	Bhagulpore ...	Urban ...	15,333	14,815	30,148	2·93	10,289	16	10	26	8	4	12
			Rural ...	5,565	3,853	9,418	13·84	680	94	100	194	2	1	3
			Total ...	20,898	18,668	39,566	16·77	2,339	110	110	220	10	5	15
	34	Purneah ...	Urban ...	12,701	9,500	22,201	20·53	1,081	3	...	3	10	2	12
			Rural ...	10,167	9,577	19,744	147·	124	3	9	12	...	...	......
			Total ...	22,868	19,077	41,945	167·53	250	6	9	15	10	2	12
	35	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	Urban ...	9,502	9,781	19,283	49	393	24	24	48	29	35	64
			Rural ...	11,232	11,184	22,416	113·5	197	56	73	129	3	4	7
			Total ...	20,734	20,965	41,699	162·5	256	80	97	177	32	39	71
Orissa Division.	36	Cuttack ...	Urban ...	36,262	36,051	72,313	28·55	2,532	66	46	112	22	24	46
			Rural ...	7,159	7,675	14,834	17·53	846	2	1	3	25	17	42
			Total ...	43,421	43,726	87,147	46·08	1,891	68	47	115	47	41	88
	37	Pooree ...	Urban ...	12,077	10,618	22,695	2·87	7,905	29	23	52	2	2	4
			Rural ...	5,248	5,081	10,329	23·06	447	23	15	38	5	2	7
			Total ...	17,325	15,699	33,024	25·93	1,273	52	38	90	7	4	11
	38	Balasore ...	Urban ...	9,029	9,234	18,263	6·5	2,809	36	15	51	6	2	8
			Rural ...	5,674	5,716	11,390	27·1	420	6	3	9	...	...	......
			Total ...	14,703	14,950	29,653	33·6	882	42	18	60	6	2	8
Chota-Nagpore Division.	39	Hazareebagh ...	Urban ..	10,599	9,269	19,868	4·52	4,396	10	7	17	7	7	14
			Rural ...	3,887	3,569	7,456	33·14	225	...	...	......	...	...	......
			Total ...	14,486	12,838	27,324	37·66	723	10	7	17	7	7	14
	40	Lohardugga ...	Urban ...	6,860	5,226	12,086	3·60	3,357	3	2	5	5	5	10
			Rural ...	9,352	9,588	18,940	80·5	235	...	...	......	...	...	......
			Total ...	16,212	14,814	31,026	84·10	368	3	2	5	5	5	10
	41	Singhbhoom ...	Urban ...	2,534	2,289	4,823	1	4,823	...	2	2	...	...	......
			Rural ...	11,537	11,848	23,385	231	101	2	...	2	...	...	......
			Total ...	14,071	14,137	28,208	232	120	2	2	4	...	...	......
	42	Manbhoom ...	Urban ...	3,026	2,670	5,696	3	1,898	23	20	43	4	2	6
			Rural ...	27,563	25,697	53,260	260·13	204	60	42	102	1	3	4
			Total ...	30,589	28,367	58,956	263·13	224	83	62	145	5	5	10

and the Birth Statistics *in relation to Mortality, in* Selected Areas, URBAN *and* RURAL, 1874.—(Continued.)

9			10			11			12			13			14			15			
ACCORDING TO DISEASE.																					
FROM—																					
						INJURIES, VIZ.—															
Fevers.			Bowel complaints.			Suicide.			Wounds.			Accident.			Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts.			Total.			
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Numbers.
129	108	237	87	54	141	2	...	2	...	1	1	2	1	3	1	3	4	5	5	10	30
200	175	375	76	55	131	3	5	8	3	...	3	2	1	3	5	2	7	13	8	21	
329	283	612	163	109	272	5	5	10	3	1	4	4	2	6	6	5	11	18	13	31	
146	104	250	41	28	69	...	...	...	3	6	9	3	2	5	1	...	1	7	8	15	31
16	23	39	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	3	2	3	5	
162	127	289	41	30	71	...	1	1	3	7	10	3	2	5	3	1	4	9	11	20	
196	174	370	47	31	78	4	...	4	10	8	18	2	2	4	2	3	5	18	13	31	32
272	175	447	6	16	22	...	...	...	2	1	3	4	1	5	4	...	4	10	2	12	
468	349	817	53	47	100	4	...	4	12	9	21	6	3	9	6	3	9	28	15	43	
29	8	37	32	20	52	...	...	...	6	2	8	12	12	24	5	...	5	23	14	37	33
88	113	201	4	2	6	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	3	5	...	1	1	3	4	7	
117	121	238	36	23	58	...	...	...	7	2	9	14	15	29	5	1	6	26	18	44	
272	167	439	4	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	5	4	9	6	5	11	34
134	93	227	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	2	3	1	4	
406	260	666	5	2	7	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	3	6	5	11	9	6	15	
212	184	396	13	13	26	...	1	1	1	...	1	5	7	12	5	2	7	11	10	21	35
141	137	278	9	6	15	1	2	3	...	...	...	2	3	5	4	2	6	7	7	14	
353	321	674	22	19	41	1	3	4	1	...	1	7	10	17	9	4	13	18	17	35	
258	259	517	325	275	600	7	4	11	...	...	...	11	9	20	6	3	9	22	18	40	36
54	76	130	40	20	60	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	2	2	4	
312	335	647	365	295	660	7	5	12	...	...	...	11	9	20	8	4	12	24	20	44	
82	71	153	49	38	87	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	3	4	2	6	37
52	37	89	14	4	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	2	
134	108	242	63	42	105	1	1	2	...	...	...	2	1	3	2	1	3	5	3	8	
60	42	102	75	36	111	1	2	3	6	...	6	6	5	11	6	...	6	19	7	26	38
32	34	66	24	24	48	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	3	
92	76	168	99	60	159	1	4	5	6	...	6	6	5	11	6	1	7	19	10	29	
262	211	473	20	17	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	1	2	1	3	39
68	89	157	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
330	300	630	20	17	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	1	2	1	3	
90	64	154	83	53	136	1	...	1	3	4	7	3	2	5	1	...	1	8	6	14	40
131	142	273	34	38	72	...	...	...	5	6	11	1	5	6	2	1	3	8	12	20	
221	206	427	117	91	208	1	...	1	8	10	18	4	7	11	3	1	4	16	18	34	
50	26	76	13	5	18	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	4	41
128	105	233	35	28	63	1	...	1	7	4	11	...	...	...	2	3	5	10	7	17	
178	131	309	48	33	81	1	...	1	8	6	14	...	...	...	2	4	6	11	10	21	
62	39	101	5	4	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	42
364	308	672	8	6	14	...	...	...	1	...	1	5	...	5	7	2	9	13	2	15	
426	347	773	13	10	23	...	...	...	1	...	1	6	...	6	7	2	9	14	2	16	

Statement showing the registered Mortality according to DISEASE, CLASS, SEX, *and* SEASON; *during the year*

16	17	18	19			20			21			22			23		
			MORTALITY ACCORDING														
			DEATHS FROM—(*Continued.*)						RATIO OF DEATHS								
		AREAS.	All other causes.			Total from all causes.			From cholera.			From small-pox.			From fevers.		
DIVISIONS.	NUMBERS.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
PATNA DIVN.—(*Contd.*)	30	Sarun ... ... Urban ...	230	166	396	604	437	1,041	4·25	2·96	3·58	1·12	·65	·88	4·54	3·71	4·12
		Rural ...	85	57	142	533	427	960	·10	·24	·17	7·98	6·19	7·07	10·17	8·52	9·34
		Total ...	315	223	538	1,137	864	2,001	2·55	1·81	2·18	3·93	2·94	3·43	6·84	5·71	6·27
	31	Chumparun ... Urban ...	13	10	23	264	190	454	1·99	1·17	1·64	1·56	2·17	1·82	9·11	8·69	8·93
		Rural ...	18	12	30	44	42	86	...	...	...	3·66	·89	2·25	7·32	10·24	8·80
		Total ...	31	22	53	308	232	540	1·75	·98	1·41	1·81	1·97	1·88	8·90	8·94	8·91
BHAGULPORE DIVISION.	32	Monghyr ... Urban ...	64	53	117	397	339	736	·86	·51	·68	4·81	4·48	4·64	15·46	12·79	14·08
		Rural ...	15	13	28	309	217	526	·09	...	·04	·49	1·06	·78	26·98	16·91	21·88
		Total ...	79	66	145	706	556	1,262	·52	·29	·40	2·90	3·00	2·95	20·57	14·57	17·49
	33	Bhagulpore ... Urban ...	251	231	482	359	287	646	1·04	·67	·86	·52	·26	·39	1·89	·53	1·22
		Rural ...	20	18	38	211	238	449	16·89	25·95	20·59	·35	·25	·31	15·81	29·32	21·34
		Total ...	271	249	520	570	525	1,095	5·26	5·89	5·56	·47	·26	·37	5·59	6·48	6·01
	34	Purneah ... Urban ...	15	5	20	310	181	491	·23	...	·13	·78	·21	·54	21·41	17·57	19·77
		Rural ...	3	5	8	144	108	252	·29	·93	·60	...	...	...	13·17	9·71	11·49
		Total ...	18	10	28	454	289	743	·26	·47	·35	·43	·10	·28	17·75	13·62	15·87
	35	Sonthal Pergunnahs ... Urban ...	80	59	139	369	325	694	2·52	2·45	2·48	3·05	3·57	3·31	22·31	18·81	20·53
		Rural ...	37	27	64	253	254	507	4·98	6·52	5·75	·26	·35	·31	12·55	12·24	12·40
		Total ...	117	86	203	622	579	1,201	3·85	4·62	4·24	1·54	1·86	1·70	17·02	15·31	16·16
ORISSA DIVISION.	36	Cuttack ... Urban ...	441	375	816	1,134	997	2,131	1·82	1·27	1·54	·60	·66	·63	7·11	7·18	7·15
		Rural ...	76	77	153	199	193	392	·27	·13	·20	3·49	2·21	2·83	7·54	9·90	8·76
		Total ...	517	452	969	1,333	1,190	2,523	1·56	1·07	1·31	1·08	·93	1·00	7·18	7·66	7·42
	37	Pooree ... ... Urban ...	111	119	230	277	255	532	2·40	2·16	2·29	·16	·18	·17	6·78	6·68	6·73
		Rural ...	90	67	157	185	126	311	4·38	2·95	3·67	·95	·39	·67	9·90	7·28	8·61
		Total ...	201	186	387	462	381	843	3·00	2·42	2·72	·40	·25	·33	7·73	6·87	7·32
	38	Balasore ... Urban ...	118	75	193	314	177	491	3·98	1·61	2·79	·66	·21	·43	6·63	4·54	5·58
		Rural ...	66	79	145	128	143	271	1·05	·52	·79	...	...	...	5·63	5·94	5·79
		Total ...	184	154	338	442	320	762	2·85	1·20	2·02	·40	·13	·26	6·25	5·08	5·66
CHOTA-NAGPORE DIVISION.	39	Hazareebagh... Urban ...	9	12	21	310	255	565	·94	·75	·85	·66	·75	·70	24·71	22·76	23·80
		Rural ...	7	17	24	75	106	181	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·49	24·93	21·05
		Total ...	16	29	45	385	361	746	·69	·54	·62	·48	·54	·51	22·78	23·36	23·05
	40	Lohardugga ... Urban ...	85	69	154	274	199	473	·43	·38	·41	·72	·95	·82	13·11	12·24	12·74
		Rural ...	81	75	156	254	267	521	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·00	14·81	14·41
		Total ...	166	144	310	528	466	994	·18	·13	·16	·30	·33	·32	13·63	13·90	13·76
	41	Singbhoom ... Urban ...	5	3	8	69	39	108	...	·88	·41	...	...	...	19·73	11·35	15·75
		Rural ...	34	29	63	209	169	378	·17	...	·08	...	...	..	11·09	8·86	9·96
		Total ...	39	32	71	278	208	486	·14	·14	·14	...	...	...	12·65	9·26	10·95
	42	Manbhoom ... Urban ...	28	22	50	123	87	210	7·60	7·49	7·54	1·32	·74	1·05	20·48	14·60	17·73
		Rural ...	73	58	131	519	419	938	2·17	1·63	1·91	·03	·11	·07	13·20	11·96	12·61
		Total ...	101	80	181	642	506	1,148	2·71	2·18	2·45	·16	·17	·16	13·93	12·28	13·11

and the Birth Statistics *in relation to Mortality, in* Selected Areas, URBAN *and* RURAL, 1874.—(Continued.)

24			25			26			27			28		29					
TO DISEASE.—(*Continued.*)												MORTALITY ACCORDING TO SEX.		MORTALITY ACCORDING TO CLASS.					
PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.														POPULATION.					
From bowel complaints.			From injuries.			From all other causes.			From all causes.			Ratio of males living to every 100 females living.	Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Budhists.	All other classes.	NUMBERS.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.								
3·06	1·86	2·45	·17	·17	·17	8·09	5·72	6·90	21·26	15·08	18·14	98	138	93	42,805	14,487	...	1	30
3·86	2·68	3·26	·66	·38	·52	4·32	2·77	3·53	27·12	20·81	23·91	96	125	3	33,242	6,922	...	...	
3·39	2·20	2·78	·37	·26	·31	6·55	4·50	5·51	23·65	17·45	20·51	97	132	96	76,047	21,409	...	1	
2·56	2·34	2·46	·43	·66	·53	·81	·83	·82	16·48	15·88	16·22	134	139	1,191	19,953	6,830	...	...	31
...	·89	·45	·91	1·33	1·12	8·24	5·34	6·77	20·15	18·70	19·42	97	105	...	3,982	446	...	...	
2·25	2·11	2·19	·49	·77	·61	1·70	1·54	1·63	16·92	16·33	16·66	128	133	1,191	23,935	7,276	...	...	
3·70	2·27	2·96	1·42	·95	1·17	5·05	3·89	4·45	31·33	24·91	28·01	93	117	60	18,579	7,628	...	7	32
·59	1·54	1·07	·99	·19	·58	1·48	1·25	1·37	30·65	20·97	25·75	97	142	...	19,412	1,014	...	...	
2·32	1·96	2·14	1·23	·62	·92	3·47	2·75	3·10	31·03	23·21	27·02	95	127	60	37,991	8,642	...	7	
2·08	1·34	1·72	1·50	·94	1·23	16·36	15·59	15·98	23·41	19·36	21·42	103	125	237	20,991	8,734	...	186	33
·71	·51	·63	·53	1·08	·74	3·59	4·67	4·03	37·91	61·77	47·67	144	88	...	8,962	453	...	3	
1·72	1·17	1·46	1·24	·96	1·11	12·96	13·33	13·14	27·27	28·12	27·67	111	109	237	29,953	9,187	...	189	
·31	·21	·27	·47	·52	·49	1·18	·52	·90	24·40	19·05	22·11	134	171	227	15,054	6,920	...	...	34
·09	...	·05	·29	·10	·20	·29	·52	·40	14·16	11·27	12·76	106	152	...	7,947	11,797	...	...	
·21	·10	·16	·39	·31	·35	·78	·52	·66	19·85	15·14	17·71	120	157	227	23,001	18,717	...	...	
1·36	1·32	1·34	1·15	1·02	1·08	8·41	6·03	7·20	38·83	33·22	35·99	97	114	9	12,779	2,229	...	4,266	35
·80	·53	·66	·62	·62	·62	3·29	2·41	2·85	22·52	22·71	22·61	100	100	73	8,010	5,918	...	8,415	
1·06	·90	·98	·86	·81	·83	5·64	4·16	4·86	29·99	27·61	28·80	99	107	82	20,789	8,147	...	12,681	
8·96	7·62	8·29	·60	·49	·55	12·16	10·40	11·28	31·27	27·65	29·46	101	114	1,988	60,452	9,237	...	636	36
5·58	2·60	4·04	·27	·26	·26	10·61	10·03	10·31	27·79	25·14	26·42	93	103	1	13,975	608	...	250	
8·40	6·74	7·57	·55	·45	·50	11·90	10·33	11·11	30·69	27·21	28·95	99	112	1,989	74,427	9,845	...	886	
4·05	3·57	3·83	·33	·18	·26	9·19	11·20	10·13	22·93	24·01	23·44	114	109	14	22,340	217	...	124	37
2·66	·78	1·74	·19	·19	·19	17·14	13·18	15·19	35·25	24·79	30·10	103	147	16	8,598	1,542	...	173	
3·63	2·67	3·17	·28	·19	·24	11·60	11·84	11·71	26·66	24·26	25·52	110	121	30	30,938	1,759	...	297	
8·30	3·89	6·07	2·10	·75	1·42	13·06	8·12	10·57	34·77	19·16	26·88	98	177	432	15,094	2,586	...	151	38
4·22	4·19	4·21	...	·52	·26	11·64	13·82	12·73	22·55	25·01	23·79	99	89	...	10,833	349	...	208	
6·73	4·01	5·36	1·29	·66	·97	12·51	10·30	11·39	30·06	21·40	25·69	98	138	432	25,927	2,935	...	359	
1·88	1·83	1·86	·18	·10	·15	·84	1·29	1·05	29·24	27·51	28·43	114	122	52	13,759	5,580	...	477	39
...	...	...	...	...	...	1·80	4·76	3·21	19·29	29·70	24·27	109	70	...	6,662	794	...	...	
1·38	1·32	1·35	·13	·07	·10	1·10	2·25	1·64	26·57	28·11	27·30	113	107	52	20,421	6,374	...	477	
12·09	10·14	11·25	1·16	1·14	1·15	12·39	13·20	12·74	39·94	38·07	39·13	132	138	814	6,441	2,642	...	2,189	40
3·63	3·96	3·80	·85	1·25	1·05	8·66	7·82	8·23	27·16	27·84	27·50	97	95	534	4,363	946	...	13,097	
7·21	6·14	6·70	·98	1·21	1·09	10·23	9·72	9·99	32·56	31·45	32·03	109	113	1,348	10,804	3,588	...	15,286	
5·13	2·18	3·73	·39	1·31	·82	1·97	1·31	1·65	27·22	17·03	22·39	111	177	74	4,126	532	...	91	41
3·03	2·36	2·69	·86	·59	·72	2·94	2·44	2·69	18·11	14·26	16·16	97	124	...	9,597	276	...	13,512	
3·41	2·33	2·87	·78	·70	·74	2·77	2·26	2·51	19·75	14·71	17·22	100	134	74	13,723	808	...	13,603	
1·65	1·49	1·58	·33	...	·17	9·25	8·23	8·77	40·64	32·58	36·86	113	141	31	4,794	864	...	7	42
·39	·23	·26	·47	·07	·28	2·64	2·25	2·45	18·82	16·30	17·61	107	124	..	41,339	3,022	...	8,899	
·42	·35	·39	·45	·07	·27	3·30	2·82	3·07	20·98	17·83	19·47	106	127	31	46,133	3,886	...	8,906	

Statement showing the registered Mortality according to Disease, Class, Sex, *and* Season; *during the year*

30	31	32	33					34					35			36	37
			MORTALITY ACCORDING TO CLASS.—(*Continued.*)										MORTALITY				
			Deaths among—					Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.					Deaths				
													Infants.				
Divisions.	Numbers.	Areas.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Budhists.	All other classes.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Budhists.	All other classes.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.
Patna Divn.—(*Contd.*)	30	Sarun ... Urban ...	3	832	206	...	...	32·25	19·43	14·22	...	...	99	60	159	172	116
		Rural ...	...	765	195	...	...	...	23·01	23·16	...	...	135	75	210	191	148
		Total ...	3	1,597	401	...	...	31·25	21·00	18·73	...	...	234	135	369	363	264
	31	Chumparun ... Urban ...	36	278	140	...	...	30·22	13·93	20·49	...	...	36	30	66	69	49
		Rural ...	...	80	6	...	...	...	20·09	13·45	...	...	12	8	20	14	8
		Total ...	36	358	146	...	...	30·22	14·95	20·06	...	...	48	38	86	83	57
Bhagulpore Division.	32	Monghyr ... Urban ...	3	501	231	...	1	50·01	26·85	30·28	...	142·85	56	30	86	133	118
		Rural ...	...	500	26	...	...	...	25·75	25·64	...	...	62	44	106	62	59
		Total ...	3	1,001	257	...	1	50·0	26·34	29·73	...	142·85	118	74	192	195	177
	33	Bhagulpore ... Urban ...	4	477	165	...	...	16·87	22·72	18·89	...	...	31	23	54	105	72
		Rural ...	...	420	29	...	...	...	46·86	64·01	...	...	25	29	54	75	70
		Total ...	4	897	194	...	...	16·87	29·94	21·11	...	...	56	52	108	180	142
	34	Purneah .. Urban ...	4	321	166	...	...	17·62	21·32	23·98	...	...	8	9	17	52	38
		Rural ...	...	99	153	...	...	...	12·45	12·96	...	...	4	2	6	38	26
		Total ...	4	420	319	...	...	17·62	18·26	17·04	...	...	12	11	23	90	64
	35	Sonthal Pergunnahs ... Urban ...	...	405	143	...	146	...	31·67	64·15	...	34·22	81	56	137	95	93
		Rural ...	...	200	163	...	144	...	24·96	29·23	...	17·11	47	33	80	78	93
		Total ...	...	605	306	...	290	...	29·10	37·55	...	22·86	128	89	217	173	186
Orissa Division.	36	Cuttack ... Urban ...	49	1,832	247	...	3	24·64	30·30	26·74	...	4·31	374	305	679	165	165
		Rural ...	...	374	18	...	...	...	26·76	29·60	...	...	83	80	163	54	50
		Total ..	49	2,206	265	...	3	24·63	29·66	26·91	...	3·38	457	385	842	219	215
	37	Pooree ... Urban ...	2	528	1	...	1	142·85	23·63	4·60	...	8·06	31	24	55	43	31
		Rural ...	1	307	3	...	...	62·5	35·70	1·94	...	...	42	24	66	27	14
		Total ...	3	835	4	...	1	100	26·97	2·27	...	3·36	73	48	121	70	45
	38	Balasore ... Urban ...	3	423	65	...	...	7·15	28·02	25·13	...	...	78	48	126	34	24
		Rural ...	...	265	6	...	...	...	24·46	17·19	...	...	51	53	104	16	26
		Total ...	3	688	71	...	...	6·94	26·53	24·19	...	...	129	101	230	50	50
Chota-Nagpore Division.	39	Hazareebagh... Urban ...	4	434	127	...	...	76·92	31·54	22·75	...	...	72	61	133	83	64
		Rural ...	...	165	16	...	...	...	24·76	20·15	...	...	7	11	18	19	22
		Total ...	4	599	143	...	...	76·92	29·33	22·43	...	...	79	72	151	102	86
	40	Lohardugga ... Urban ...	20	283	115	...	55	24·57	43·93	43·52	...	25·12	55	54	109	58	48
		Rural ...	18	182	24	...	297	33·70	41·71	25·37	...	22·67	79	74	153	73	88
		Total ...	38	465	139	...	352	28·19	43·03	38·74	...	23·02	134	128	262	131	136
	41	Singbhoom ... Urban ...	2	70	9	...	72	27·02	16·96	16·91	...	296·70	17	7	24	13	9
		Rural ...	...	62	7	...	309	...	6·46	25·36	...	22·86	29	26	55	56	43
		Total ...	2	132	16	...	336	27·02	9·61	19·80	...	24·70	46	33	79	69	52
	42	Manbhoom ... Urban ...	...	180	28	...	2	...	37·54	32·40	...	285·71	14	17	31	27	25
		Rural ...	...	760	54	...	124	...	18·38	17·86	...	13·93	54	50	104	130	120
		Total ...	...	940	82	...	126	...	20·37	21·10	...	14·14	68	67	135	157	146

and the BIRTH STATISTICS *in relation to Mortality, in* SELECTED AREAS, URBAN *and* RURAL, 1874.—(Continued.)

38			39			40			41	42	43			
ACCORDING TO AGE.														
AMONG—						RATIO OF DEATHS TO TOTAL MORTALITY.								
Adults.			Old people.			Infants.					Adults.			
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Males.	Females.	Total.	NUMBERS.
274	192	466	59	69	128	16·39	13·72	15·27	28·47	26·54	45·36	43·93	44·76	30
148	126	274	59	78	137	25·32	17·56	21·87	35·85	34·66	27·76	29·50	28·54	
423	318	740	118	147	265	20·58	15·62	18·44	31·98	30·55	37·11	36·80	36·98	
114	82	196	45	29	74	12·63	15·78	14·53	26·18	25·78	43·18	43·15	43·17	31
13	12	25	5	14	19	27·27	19·04	23·25	31·81	19·04	29·54	28·57	29·06	
127	94	221	50	43	93	15·58	16·37	15·92	26·94	24·56	41·23	40·51	40·92	
139	116	255	69	75	144	14·10	8·84	11·68	33·50	34·80	35·01	34·21	34·64	32
116	52	168	69	62	131	20·06	20·26	20·15	20·06	27·19	37·54	23·96	31·98	
255	168	423	138	137	275	16·71	13·30	15·21	27·62	31·83	36·11	30·21	33·51	
162	128	290	61	64	125	8·63	8·01	8·35	29·24	25·08	45·12	44·59	44·89	33
89	93	182	22	46	68	11·84	12·18	12·02	35·54	29·41	42·18	39·07	40·58	
251	221	472	83	110	193	9·82	9·90	9·86	31·57	27·04	44·03	42·09	43·10	
193	94	287	57	40	97	2·58	4·97	3·46	16·77	20·99	62·25	51·93	58·45	34
76	52	128	26	28	54	2·77	1·85	2·38	26·38	24·07	52·77	48·14	50·79	
269	146	415	83	68	151	2·64	3·30	3·09	19·82	22·14	59·25	50·51	55·85	
136	109	245	57	67	124	21·95	17·23	19·74	25·74	28·61	36·85	33·53	35·30	35
82	79	161	46	49	95	18·57	12·99	15·77	30·83	36·61	32·41	31·10	31·75	
218	188	406	103	116	219	20·57	15·37	18·06	27·81	32·12	35·04	32·46	33·80	
366	295	661	229	232	461	32·98	30·59	31·86	14·55	16·54	32·27	29·58	31·01	36
40	35	75	22	28	50	41·70	41·45	41·58	27·13	25·90	20·10	18·13	19·13	
406	330	736	251	260	511	34·28	32·35	33·37	16·42	18·06	30·45	27·73	29·17	
142	117	259	61	83	144	11·19	9·41	10·33	15·52	12·15	51·26	45·88	48·68	37
79	60	139	37	28	65	22·70	19·04	21·22	14·59	11·11	42·70	47·61	44·68	
221	177	398	98	111	209	15·80	12·59	14·35	15·15	11·18	47·83	46·45	47·21	
150	54	204	52	51	103	24·84	27·11	25·66	10·82	13·55	47·77	30·50	41·54	38
29	34	63	32	30	62	39·34	37·06	38·37	12·50	18·18	22·65	23·77	23·24	
179	88	267	84	81	165	29·18	31·56	30·18	11·31	15·62	40·49	27·5	35·03	
106	72	178	49	58	107	23·22	23·92	23·53	26·77	25·09	34·19	28·23	31·50	39
36	33	69	13	40	53	9·33	10·37	9·94	25·33	20·75	48·0	31·13	38·12	
142	105	247	62	98	160	20·51	19·94	20·24	26·49	23·82	36·88	29·08	33·10	
124	56	180	37	41	78	20·07	27·13	23·04	21·16	24·12	45·25	28·14	38·05	40
67	59	126	35	46	81	31·10	27·71	29·36	28·74	33·93	26·87	22·09	24·18	
191	115	306	72	87	159	25·37	27·46	26·35	24·81	29·18	36·17	24·67	30·78	
22	12	34	17	11	28	24·63	17·94	22·22	18·84	23·07	31·88	30·76	31·48	41
74	60	134	50	40	90	13·87	15·38	14·55	26·79	25·44	35·40	35·50	35·44	
96	72	168	67	51	118	16·54	15·86	16·25	24·82	25·0	34·53	34·61	34·56	
53	37	90	29	8	37	11·38	19·54	14·76	21·95	28·73	43·08	42·52	42·85	42
228	176	404	107	73	180	10·44	11·93	11·08	25·04	28·63	43·93	42·60	43·07	
281	213	404	136	81	217	10·59	13·24	11·75	24·45	28·65	43·76	42·09	43·03	

***Statement showing the registered Mortality according to* Disease, Class, Sex, *and* Season;**
during the year

44	45	46		47			48			49			50			51		
				MORTALITY ACCORDING TO AGE.—(*Contd.*)			MORTALITY											
							DEATHS											
				RATIO OF DEATHS TO TOTAL MORTALITY.—(*Contd.*)			January.			February.			March.			April.		
		Areas.		Old people.														
Divisions.	Numbers.			Males.	Females.	Total.	From cholera.	From all other diseases.	Total.	From cholera.	From all other diseases.	Total.	From cholera.	From all other diseases.	Total.	From cholera.	From all other diseases.	Total.
Patna Divn.—(*Contd.*)	30	Sarun...	... Urban ...	9·76	15·78	12·29	...	70	70	1	48	49	...	55	55	...	68	68
			Rural ...	11·06	18·26	14·27	...	88	88	...	72	72	...	97	97	...	138	138
			Total ...	10·37	17·01	13·24	...	158	158	1	120	121	...	152	152	...	206	206
	31	Chumparun	... Urban ...	17·04	15·26	16·29	...	57	57	...	22	22	...	45	45	...	43	43
			Rural ...	11·36	33·33	22·09	...	1	1	...	4	4	...	9	9	...	5	5
			Total ...	16·23	18·53	17·22	...	58	58	...	26	26	...	54	54	...	48	48
Bhagulpore Division.	32	Monghyr	... Urban ...	17·38	22·12	19·56	...	39	39	...	33	33	...	64	64	1	73	74
			Rural ...	22·33	28·57	24·90	...	28	28	...	27	27	...	44	44	...	48	48
			Total ...	19·54	24·64	21·79	...	67	67	...	60	60	...	108	108	1	121	122
	33	Bhagulpore	... Urban ...	16·99	22·29	19·34	1	58	59	...	22	22	...	51	51	...	46	46
			Rural ...	10·42	19·32	15·14	...	15	15	...	11	11	...	14	14	...	20	20
			Total ...	14·56	20·95	17·62	1	73	74	...	33	33	...	65	65	...	66	66
	34	Purneah	... Urban ...	18·38	22·09	19·75	...	37	37	...	29	29	...	46	46	...	42	42
			Rural ...	18·05	25·92	21·42	...	18	18	...	20	20	...	13	13	...	6	6
			Total ...	18·28	23·52	20·32	...	55	55	...	49	49	...	59	59	...	48	48
	35	Sonthal Pergunnahs	... Urban ...	15·44	20·61	17·86	...	46	46	...	34	34	3	53	56	...	64	64
			Rural ...	18·18	19·29	18·73	1	38	39	...	33	33	...	27	27	...	28	28
			Total ...	16·55	20·03	18·23	1	84	85	..	67	67	3	80	83	...	92	92
Orissa Division.	36	Cuttack	... Urban ...	20·19	23·26	21·63	...	190	190	1	137	138	1	164	165	...	136	136
			Rural ...	11·05	14·50	12·75	...	48	48	...	36	36	1	47	48	...	30	30
			Total ...	18·82	21·84	20·25	...	238	238	1	173	174	2	211	213	...	166	166
	37	Pooree	... Urban ...	22·02	32·54	27·06	...	30	30	1	35	36	...	37	37	1	33	34
			Rural ...	20·	22·22	20·90	...	24	24	...	19	19	...	26	26	...	28	28
			Total ...	21·21	29·13	24·79	...	54	54	1	54	55	...	63	63	1	61	62
	38	Balasore	... Urban ...	16·56	28·81	20·97	...	28	28	3	28	31	...	26	26	...	23	23
			Rural ...	25·00	20·97	22·87	...	18	18	1	20	21	1	22	23	...	23	23
			Total ...	19·00	25·31	21·65	...	46	46	4	48	52	1	48	49	...	46	46
Chota-Nagpore Division.	39	Hazareebagh	... Urban ...	15·80	22·74	18·93	...	29	29	...	20	20	...	14	14	...	33	33
			Rural ...	17·33	37·73	29·28	...	12	12	...	10	10	...	19	19	...	18	18
			Total ...	16·10	27·14	21·44	...	41	41	...	30	30	...	33	33	...	51	51
	40	Lohardugga	... Urban ...	13·50	20·60	16·49	...	35	35	...	32	32	...	31	31	1	46	47
			Rural ...	13·77	17·22	15·54	...	32	32	...	27	27	...	52	52	...	38	38
			Total ...	13·63	18·66	15·99	...	67	67	...	59	59	...	83	83	1	84	85
	41	Singbhoom	... Urban ...	24·63	28·20	25·93	...	7	7	...	6	6	...	10	10	...	8	8
			Rural ...	23·92	23·66	23·80	...	33	33	...	23	23	2	19	21	...	27	27
			Total ...	24·10	24·51	24·27	...	40	40	...	29	29	2	29	31	...	35	35
	42	Manbhoom	... Urban ...	23·57	9·19	17·61	...	9	9	...	5	5	...	13	13	...	12	12
			Rural ...	20·61	17·42	19·18	...	36	36	...	45	45	...	74	74	...	53	53
			Total ...	21·18	16·00	18·90	...	45	45	...	50	50	...	87	87	...	65	65

and the BIRTH STATISTICS *in relation to Mortality, in* SELECTED AREAS, URBAN *and* RURAL, 1874.—(Continued.)

53

ACCORDING TO SEASON.

DURING—

May.			June.			July.			August.			September.			October.			November.			
From cholera.	From all other diseases.	Total.	From cholera.	From all other diseases.	Total.	From cholera.	From all other diseases.	Total.	From cholera.	From all other diseases.	Total.	From cholera.	From all other diseases.	Total.	From cholera.	From all other diseases.	Total.	From cholera.	From all other diseases.	Total.	NUMBERS.
6	60	66	1	57	58	28	74	102	118	116	234	37	60	97	14	99	113	...	65	65	} 30
...	108	108	...	91	91	5	81	86	...	89	89	1	74	75	1	34	35	...	32	32	
6	168	174	1	148	149	33	155	188	118	205	323	38	134	172	15	133	148	...	97	97	
5	59	64	38	36	74	3	23	26	...	18	18	...	28	28	...	21	21	...	33	33	} 31
...	4	4	...	17	17	...	12	12	...	4	4	...	8	8	...	6	6	...	11	11	
5	63	68	38	53	91	3	35	38	...	22	22	...	36	36	...	27	27	...	44	44	
1	90	91	...	70	70	3	61	64	7	61	68	3	64	67	3	61	64	...	57	57	} 32
1	40	41	...	35	35	...	38	38	...	49	49	...	50	50	...	55	55	...	57	57	
2	130	132	...	105	105	3	99	102	7	110	117	3	114	117	3	116	119	...	114	114	
...	44	44	...	42	42	3	66	69	11	94	105	7	61	68	3	30	33	1	62	63	} 33
...	24	24	3	14	17	55	35	90	112	32	144	20	19	39	4	16	20	...	30	30	
...	68	68	3	56	59	58	101	159	123	126	249	27	80	107	7	46	53	1	92	93	
2	32	34	...	22	22	...	29	29	...	44	44	...	25	25	...	64	64	...	68	68	} 34
...	19	19	...	11	11	...	3	3	...	11	11	...	19	19	...	26	26	...	44	44	
2	51	53	...	33	33	...	32	32	...	55	55	...	44	44	...	90	90	...	112	112	
3	83	86	26	68	94	7	39	46	6	51	57	1	40	41	2	64	66	...	66	66	} 35
73	35	108	46	20	66	7	30	37	...	34	34	...	27	27	..	33	33	...	39	39	
76	118	194	72	88	160	14	69	83	6	85	91	1	67	68	2	97	99	...	105	105	
4	122	126	...	116	116	56	152	208	39	184	223	10	143	153	1	160	161	...	230	230	} 36
...	27	27	1	26	27	...	28	28	1	31	32	...	19	19	...	32	32	...	29	29	
4	149	153	1	142	143	56	180	236	40	215	255	10	162	172	1	192	193	...	259	259	
...	29	29	1	28	29	44	30	74	5	60	65	...	61	61	...	41	41	...	45	45	} 37
...	17	17	20	27	47	12	26	38	4	21	25	1	21	22	...	21	21	...	21	21	
...	46	46	21	55	76	56	56	112	9	81	90	1	82	83	...	62	62	...	66	66	
3	34	37	17	33	50	17	36	53	8	46	54	1	32	33	...	37	37	2	52	54	} 38
1	21	22	1	11	12	5	18	23	...	22	22	...	18	18	...	25	25	...	18	18	
4	55	59	18	44	62	22	54	76	8	68	76	1	50	51	...	62	62	2	70	72	
...	47	47	...	50	50	...	64	64	...	55	55	9	90	99	8	48	56	...	57	57	} 39
...	8	8	...	7	7	...	15	15	...	39	39	...	13	13	...	13	13	...	19	19	
...	55	55	...	57	57	...	79	79	...	94	94	9	103	112	8	61	69	...	76	76	
1	50	51	...	33	33	1	56	57	2	44	46	...	35	35	...	34	34	...	38	38	} 40
...	49	49	...	35	35	...	40	40	...	83	83	...	49	49	...	36	36	...	43	43	
1	99	100	...	68	68	1	96	97	2	127	129	...	84	84	...	70	70	...	81	81	
1	18	19	...	10	10	1	7	8	...	9	9	...	9	9	...	8	8	...	2	2	} 41
...	26	26	...	39	39	...	26	26	...	43	43	...	41	41	...	27	27	...	27	27	
1	44	45	...	49	49	1	33	34	...	52	52	...	50	50	...	35	35	...	29	29	
19	20	39	22	17	39	2	16	18	...	8	8	...	9	9	...	6	6	...	8	8	} 42
6	69	75	27	84	111	49	70	119	16	88	104	3	80	83	1	67	68	...	77	77	
25	89	114	49	101	150	51	86	137	16	96	112	3	89	92	1	73	74	...	85	85	

Statement showing the registered Mortality according to DISEASE, CLASS, SEX, *and* SEASON; *during the year*

53	54	55		56			57			58			59			60			61		
DIVISIONS.	NUMBERS.	AREAS.		MORTALITY ACCORDING																	
				DEATHS DURING—(*Continued.*)			RATIO OF														
				December.			January.			February.			March.			April.			May.		
				From cholera.	From all other diseases.	Total.	From cholera.	From all other diseases.	Total.	From cholera.	From all other diseases.	Total.	From cholera.	From all other diseases.	Total.	From cholera.	From all other diseases.	Total.	From cholera.	From all other diseases.	Total.
PATNA DIVN.—(*Contd.*)	30	Sarun ...	Urban ...	1	63	64	...	1·22	1·22	·02	·84	·86	...	·95	·95	...	1·18	1·18	·10	1·05	1·15
			Rural ...	...	49	49	...	2·19	2·19	...	1·79	1·79	...	2·41	2·41	...	3·43	3·43	...	2·68	2·68
			Total ...	1	112	113	...	1·69	1·69	·01	1·23	1·24	...	1·55	1·55	...	2·11	2·11	·05	1·73	1·78
	31	Chumparun ...	Urban ...	...	23	23	...	2·03	2·03	...	·78	·78	...	1·60	1·60	...	1·53	1·53	·17	2·11	2·28
			Rural ...	...	5	5	...	·22	·22	...	·90	·90	...	2·03	2·03	...	1·12	1·12	...	·90	·90
			Total ...	...	28	28	...	1·79	1·79	...	·80	·80	...	1·66	1·66	...	1·48	1·48	·15	1·94	2·09
BHAGULPORE DIVISION.	32	Monghyr ...	Urban ...	...	45	45	...	1·48	1·48	...	1·25	1·25	...	2·43	2·43	·03	2·78	2·81	·03	3·43	3·46
			Rural ...	...	54	54	...	1·36	1·36	...	1·32	1·32	...	2·15	2·15	...	2·34	2·34	·04	1·96	2·00
			Total ...	...	99	99	...	1·43	1·43	...	1·28	1·28	...	2·31	2·31	·02	2·59	2·61	·04	2·78	2·82
	33	Bhagulpore ...	Urban ...	...	44	44	·03	1·92	1·95	...	·72	·72	...	1·69	1·69	...	1·82	1·82	...	1·45	1·45
			Rural ...	...	25	25	...	1·59	1·59	...	1·16	1·16	...	1·48	1·48	...	2·12	2·12	...	2·54	2·54
			Total ...	...	69	69	·02	1·84	1·87	...	·83	·83	...	1·64	1·64	...	1·66	1·66	...	1·71	1·71
	34	Purneah ...	Urban ...	1	50	51	...	1·66	1·66	...	1·30	1·30	...	2·07	2·07	...	1·39	1·39	·09	1·44	1·53
			Rural ...	12	50	62	...	·91	·91	...	1·01	1·01	...	·66	·66	...	·30	·30	..	·96	·96
			Total ...	13	100	113	...	1·31	1·31	...	1·16	1·16	...	1·40	1·40	...	1·14	1·14	·04	1·22	1·26
	35	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	Urban ...	...	38	38	...	2·38	2·38	...	1·76	1·76	·15	2·74	2·90	..	3·31	3·31	·15	4·30	4·45
			Rural ...	2	34	36	·04	1·69	1·73	...	1·47	1·47	...	1·20	1·20	...	1·24	1·24	3·25	1·56	4·81
			Total ...	2	72	74	·02	2·01	2·03	...	1·60	1·60	·07	1·91	1·99	...	2·20	2·20	1·82	2·83	4·65
ORISSA DIVISION.	36	Cuttack ...	Urban ...	...	285	285	...	2·62	2·62	·01	1·89	1·90	·01	2·26	2·28	...	1·86	1·86	·05	1·69	1·74
			Rural ...	...	36	36	...	3·23	3·23	...	2·42	2·42	·06	3·16	3·23	...	2·02	2·02	...	1·82	1·82
			Total ...	...	321	321	...	2·73	2·73	·01	1·98	1·99	·02	2·42	2·44	...	1·90	1·90	·04	1·71	1·75
	37	Pooree ...	Urban ...	...	51	51	...	1·32	1·32	·04	1·54	1·58	...	1·63	1·63	·04	1·45	1·49	...	1·27	1·27
			Rural ...	1	22	23	...	2·32	2·32	...	1·83	1·83	...	2·51	2·51	...	2·71	2·71	...	1·64	1·64
			Total ...	1	73	74	...	1·63	1·63	·03	1·63	1·66	...	1·90	1·90	·03	1·84	1·87	...	1·39	1·39
	38	Balasore ...	Urban ...	...	65	65	...	1·53	1·53	·16	1·53	1·69	...	1·42	1·42	...	1·25	1·25	·16	1·86	2·02
			Rural ...	...	46	46	...	1·58	1·58	·08	1·75	1·84	·03	1·98	2·01	...	2·01	2·01	·08	1·85	1·93
			Total ...	...	111	111	...	1·55	1·55	·13	1·61	1·75	·03	1·61	1·65	...	1·55	1·55	·13	1·85	1·98
CHOTA-NAGPORE DIVISION.	39	Hazareebagh...	Urban ...	...	41	41	...	2·62	2·62	...	1·80	1·80	...	1·26	1·26	...	1·66	1·66	...	2·36	2·36
			Rural ...	...	8	8	...	1·60	1·60	...	1·34	1·34	...	2·54	2·54	...	2·41	2·41	...	1·07	1·07
			Total ...	...	49	49	...	2·21	2·21	...	1·62	1·62	...	1·78	1·78	...	1·86	1·86	...	2·01	2·01
	40	Lohardugga ...	Urban ...	...	34	34	...	2·89	2·89	...	2·64	2·64	...	2·56	2·56	·08	3·80	3·88	·08	4·13	4·21
			Rural ...	...	37	37	...	1·67	1·67	...	1·42	1·42	...	2·74	2·74	...	2·00	2·00	...	2·58	2·58
			Total ...	...	71	71	...	2·15	2·15	...	1·90	1·90	...	2·67	2·67	·03	2·70	2·73	·03	3·19	3·22
	41	Singbhoom ...	Urban ...	...	12	12	...	1·45	1·45	...	1·24	1·24	...	2·07	2·07	...	1·65	1·65	·20	3·73	3·93
			Rural ...	...	45	45	...	1·41	1·41	...	·98	·98	·08	·81	·89	...	1·15	1·15	...	1·11	1·11
			Total ...	...	57	57	...	1·41	1·41	...	1·02	1·02	·07	1·02	1·09	...	1·24	1·24	·03	1·56	1·59
	42	Manbhoom ...	Urban ...	...	44	44	...	1·58	1·58	...	·87	·87	...	2·29	2·29	...	2·10	2·10	3·33	3·51	6·84
			Rural ...	...	93	93	...	·67	·67	...	·84	·84	...	1·38	1·38	...	·99	·99	·11	1·29	1·40
			Total ...	...	137	137	...	·78	·78	...	·84	·84	...	1·47	1·47	...	1·10	1·10	·42	1·51	1·93

and the BIRTH STATISTICS *in relation to Mortality, in* SELECTED AREAS, URBAN *and* RURAL, 1874.—(Continued.)

TO SEASON—(*Continued.*)

DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION IN—

62			63			64			65			66			67			68			
June.			July.			August.			September.			October.			November.			December.			
From cholera.	From all other diseases.	Total.	From cholera.	From all other diseases.	Total.	From cholera.	From all other diseases.	Total.	From cholera.	From all other diseases.	Total.	From cholera.	From all other diseases.	Total.	From cholera.	From all other diseases.	Total.	From cholera.	From all other diseases.	Total.	NUMBERS.
·01	1·00	1·01	·48	1·29	1·77	2·05	2·02	4·07	·64	1·05	1·69	·24	1·72	1·96	...	1·13	1·13	·01	1·10	1·11	30
...	2·26	2·26	·12	2·02	2·14	...	2·21	2·21	·02	1·84	1·86	·02	·84	·86	...	·79	·79	......	1·21	1·21	
·01	1·51	1·52	·33	1·59	1·92	1·20	2·11	3·31	·38	1·38	1·76	·15	1·42	1·57	...	·99	·99	·01	1·14	1·15	
1·35	1·29	2·64	·10	·82	·92	...	·64	·64	...	1·00	1·00	...	·36	·36	...	·57	·57	......	·40	·40	31
...	3·83	3·83	...	2·71	2·71	...	·90	·90	...	1·80	1·80	...	·14	·14	...	·27	·27	......	·12	·12	
1·17	1·63	2·80	·09	1·08	1·17	...	·67	·67	...	1·11	1·11	...	·27	·27	...	·45	·45	......	·28	·28	
...	2·66	2·66	·11	2·32	2·43	·26	2·32	2·58	·11	2·44	2·55	·11	2·32	2·43	...	2·16	2·16	...	1·71	1·71	32
...	1·71	1·71	...	1·86	1·86	...	2·39	2·39	...	2·44	2·44	...	2·69	2·69	...	2·79	2·79	...	2·64	2·64	
...	2·24	2·24	·06	2·12	2·18	·14	2·36	2·50	·06	2·44	2·50	·06	2·48	2·54	...	2·44	2·44	...	2·11	2·11	
...	1·39	1·39	·09	2·19	2·28	·36	3·12	3·48	·23	2·02	2·25	·09	1·00	1·09	·03	2·05	2·08	......	1·45	1·45	33
·31	1·49	1·80	5·83	3·72	9·55	11·89	3·39	15·28	2·12	2·02	4·14	·42	1·70	2·12	...	3·18	3·18	......	2·65	2·65	
·07	1·42	1·49	1·46	2·55	4·01	3·10	3·19	6·29	·68	2·02	2·70	·17	1·16	1·33	·02	2·33	2·35	......	1·74	1·74	
...	·99	·99	...	1·30	1·30	...	1·98	1·98	...	1·12	1·12	...	2·88	2·88	...	3·06	3·06	·04	2·25	2·29	34
...	·55	·55	...	·15	·15	...	·55	·55	...	·96	·96	...	1·31	1·31	...	2·22	2·22	·60	2·54	3·14	
...	·78	·78	...	·76	·76	...	1·31	1·31	...	1·04	1·04	...	2·14	2·14	...	2·67	2·67	·30	2·37	2·67	
1·34	3·53	4·87	·36	2·02	2·38	·31	2·64	2·95	·05	2·07	2·12	·10	3·32	3·42	...	3·42	3·42	......	1·97	1·97	35
2·05	·89	2·94	·31	1·34	1·65	...	1·51	1·51	...	1·20	1·20	...	1·47	1·47	...	1·73	1·73	·08	1·57	1·65	
1·72	2·11	3·83	·33	1·66	1·99	·14	2·04	2·18	·02	1·61	1·63	·04	2·33	2·37	...	2·51	2·51	·04	1·73	1·77	
...	1·60	1·60	·77	2·10	2·87	·53	2·55	3·08	·13	1·98	2·11	·01	2·21	2·22	...	3·18	3·18	......	3·94	3·94	36
·06	1·76	1·82	...	1·88	1·88	·06	2·09	2·15	...	1·28	1·28	...	2·15	2·15	...	1·95	1·95	......	2·42	2·42	
·01	1·63	1·64	·64	2·06	2·70	·45	2·47	2·92	·11	1·86	1·97	·01	2·20	2·21	...	2·97	2·97	......	3·68	3·68	
·04	1·23	1·27	1·93	1·33	3·26	·22	2·64	2·86	...	2·68	2·68	...	1·80	1·80	...	1·98	1·98	......	2·24	2·24	37
1·93	2·62	4·55	1·15	2·52	3·67	·38	2·04	2·42	·09	2·03	2·12	...	2·03	2·03	...	2·03	2·03	·09	2·13	2·22	
·63	1·67	2·30	1·69	1·70	3·39	·27	2·45	2·72	·03	2·48	2·51	...	1·87	1·87	...	1·99	1·99	·03	2·21	2·24	
·93	1·80	2·73	·93	1·97	2·90	·43	2·52	2·95	·05	1·75	1·80	...	2·02	2·02	·10	2·85	2·95	......	3·55	3·55	38
·08	·97	1·05	·43	1·58	2·01	...	1·93	1·93	...	1·58	1·58	...	2·19	2·19	...	1·58	1·58	......	4·03	4·03	
·60	1·49	2·09	·74	1·82	2·56	·26	2·30	2·56	·03	1·88	1·91	...	2·09	2·09	·06	2·36	2·42	......	3·74	3·74	
...	2·51	2·51	...	3·22	3·22	...	2·76	2·76	·45	4·53	4·98	·40	2·41	2·81	...	2·86	2·86	......	2·06	2·06	39
...	·93	·93	...	2·01	2·01	...	5·23	5·23	...	1·74	1·74	...	1·74	1·74	...	2·54	2·54	......	1·07	1·07	
...	2·08	2·08	...	2·89	2·89	...	3·44	3·44	·32	3·77	4·09	·29	2·23	2·52	...	2·78	2·78	......	1·79	1·79	
...	2·73	2·73	·08	4·63	4·71	·16	3·64	3·80	...	2·89	2·89	...	2·81	2·81	...	3·14	3·14	......	2·81	2·81	40
...	1·84	1·84	...	2·11	2·11	...	4·38	4·38	...	2·58	2·58	...	1·90	1·90	...	2·27	2·27	......	1·95	1·95	
...	2·19	2·19	·03	3·09	3·12	·06	4·09	4·15	...	2·70	2·70	...	2·25	2·25	...	2·61	2·61	......	2·28	2·28	
...	2·07	2·07	·20	1·45	1·65	...	1·86	1·86	...	1·86	1·86	...	1·76	1·76	...	·41	·41	......	2·49	2·49	41
...	1·66	1·66	...	1·11	1·11	...	1·83	1·83	...	1·75	1·75	...	1·15	1·15	...	1·15	1·15	......	1·92	1·92	
...	1·73	1·73	·03	1·17	1·20	...	1·84	1·84	...	1·77	1·77	...	1·24	1·24	...	1·02	1·02	......	2·02	2·02	
3·86	2·98	6·84	·35	2·81	3·16	...	1·40	1·40	...	1·58	1·58	...	1·05	1·05	...	1·40	1·04	......	7·72	7·72	42
·50	1·58	2·08	·92	1·31	2·23	·30	1·65	1·95	·05	1·50	1·55	·01	1·26	1·27	...	1·44	1·44	......	1·74	1·74	
·83	1·71	2·54	·86	1·46	2·32	·27	1·62	1·89	·05	1·51	1·56	·01	1·24	1·25	...	1·44	1·44	......	2·32	2·32	

Statement showing the registered Mortality according to DISEASE, CLASS, SEX, *and* SEASON; *during the year*

69	70	71	72																	
			BIRTH STATISTICS IN																	
			NUMBER OF BIRTHS AMONG—																	
		AREAS.	Christians.			Hindus.			Mahomedans.			Budhists.			All other classes.			Total.		
DIVISIONS.	NUMBERS.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
PATNA DIVN. —(Contd.)	30	Sarun ... Urban ...	2	2	4	422	345	767	87	93	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	511	440	951
		Rural ...	...	...	......	477	403	880	89	76	165	...	...	...	...	...	...	566	479	1,045
		Total ...	2	2	4	899	748	1,647	176	169	345	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,077	919	1,996
	31	Chumparun ... Urban ...	14	8	22	146	93	239	53	32	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	213	133	346
		Rural ...	...	...	......	66	44	110	9	2	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	46	121
		Total ...	14	8	22	212	137	349	62	34	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	288	179	467
BHAGULPORE DIVISION.	32	Monghyr ... Urban ... Rural ...	Registration not in operation.																	
	33	Bhagulpore ... Urban ...	2	...	2	236	185	421	85	78	163	...	...	...	...	...	...	323	263	586
		Rural ...	...	...	......	158	134	292	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	161	136	297
		Total ...	2	...	2	394	319	713	88	80	168	...	...	...	...	...	...	484	399	883
	34	Purneah ... Urban ...	...	...	......	116	94	210	21	20	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	137	114	251
		Rural ...	...	...	......	46	44	90	74	54	128	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	98	218
		Total ...	...	...	......	162	138	300	95	74	169	...	...	...	...	...	...	257	212	469
	35	Sonthal Pergunnahs ... Urban ...	1	...	1	280	246	526	67	43	110	...	...	...	149	133	282	497	422	919
		Rural ...	...	...	......	118	100	218	128	87	215	...	...	...	102	67	169	348	254	602
		Total ...	1	...	1	398	346	744	195	130	325	...	...	...	251	200	451	845	676	1,521
ORISSA DIVISION.	36	Cuttack ... Urban ...	38	29	67	1,463	1,280	2,743	230	201	431	...	...	...	4	1	5	1,735	1,511	3,246
		Rural ...	...	...	......	335	320	655	7	16	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	342	336	678
		Total ...	38	29	67	1,798	1,600	3,398	237	217	454	...	...	...	4	1	5	2,077	1,847	3,924
	37	Pooree ... Urban ...	...	...	......	255	208	463	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	7	259	211	470
		Rural ...	...	...	......	193	166	359	8	1	9	...	...	...	3	7	10	204	174	378
		Total ...	...	...	......	448	374	822	8	1	9	...	...	...	7	10	17	463	385	848
	38	Balasore ... Urban ...	4	8	12	337	275	612	62	63	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	403	346	749
		Rural ...	...	...	......	318	301	619	8	15	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	326	316	642
		Total ...	4	8	12	655	576	1,231	70	78	148	...	...	...	...	...	...	729	662	1,391
CHOTA-NAGPORE DIVISION.	39	Hazareebagh... Urban ...	2	1	3	268	259	527	94	86	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	364	346	710
		Rural ...	...	...	......	85	68	153	14	9	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	99	77	176
		Total ...	2	1	3	353	327	680	108	95	203	...	...	...	...	...	...	463	423	886
	40	Lohardugga ... Urban ...	18	20	38	130	125	255	78	63	141	...	...	...	24	18	42	250	226	476
		Rural ...	23	17	40	148	154	302	30	32	62	...	...	...	273	274	547	474	477	951
		Total ...	41	37	78	278	279	557	108	95	203	...	...	...	297	292	589	724	703	1,427
	41	Singbhoom ... Urban ...	...	...	......	23	18	41	5	4	9	...	...	...	5	4	9	33	26	59
		Rural ...	...	...	......	122	127	249	3	3	6	...	...	...	310	316	626	435	446	881
		Total ...	...	...	......	145	145	290	8	7	15	...	...	...	315	320	635	468	472	940
	42	Manbhoom ... Urban ...	4	2	6	96	70	166	10	9	19	...	...	...	...	3	3	110	84	194
		Rural ...	...	...	......	624	637	1,261	43	52	95	...	...	...	119	98	217	786	787	1,573
		Total ...	4	2	6	720	707	1,427	53	61	114	...	...	...	119	101	220	896	871	1,767

OFFICE OF THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,
The 15th March 1875.

and the BIRTH STATISTICS *in relation to Mortality, in* SELECTED AREAS, URBAN *and* RURAL, 1874.—(Concluded.)

73

RELATION TO MORTALITY.

Ratio of Births per 1,000 of Population.						Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.						Excess per 1,000 of Births over Deaths.						Excess per 1,000 of Deaths over Births.						
Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Budhists.	All other classes.	Total.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Budhists.	All other classes.	Total.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Budhists.	All other classes.	Total.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Budhists.	All other classes.	Total.	Numbers.
48·61	17·91	12·42	...	...	16·57	32·25	19·43	14·22	...	...	18·14	10·76	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·52	1·80	...	...	1·57	30
...	26·47	23·83	...	...	26·01	...	23·01	28·16	...	...	23·91	...	3·46	...	...	...	2·10	...	...	4·33	...	...	...	
41·66	21·65	16·11	...	...	20·45	31·25	21·00	18·73	...	...	20·51	10·41	·65	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·62	...	...	·06	
18·47	11·97	12·44	...	...	12·36	30·22	13·93	20·49	...	...	16·22	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·75	1·96	8·05	...	...	3·86	31
...	27·62	22·19	...	...	27·32	...	20·09	13·45	...	...	19·42	...	7·53	8·74	...	...	7·90	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18·47	14·58	13·19	...	...	14·41	30·22	14·95	20·06	...	...	16·66	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·75	·37	6·87	...	...	2·25	
																								32
8·43	20·05	18·66	...	...	19·43	16·87	22·72	18·89	...	...	21·42	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·44	2·67	·23	...	...	1·99	33
...	33·58	11·03	...	...	31·53	...	46·86	64·01	...	...	47·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14·28	53·98	...	...	16·14	
8·43	23·80	18·28	...	...	22·31	16·87	29·94	21·11	...	...	27·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	8·44	6·14	2·83	...	...	5·36	
...	18·94	5·92	...	...	11·30	17·62	21·32	23·98	...	...	22·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·62	7·38	18·06	...	...	10·81	34
...	11·32	10·85	...	...	11·04	...	12·45	12·96	...	...	12·76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·13	2·11	...	...	1·72	
...	13·04	9·02	...	...	11·18	17·62	18·26	17·04	...	...	17·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·62	5·22	8·02	...	...	6·53	
111·11	41·16	49·34	...	66·10	47·65	...	31·67	64·15	...	34·22	35·99	111·11	9·49	...	...	31·88	11·66	...	...	14·81	...	...	...	35
...	27·21	36·32	...	20·08	26·85	...	24·96	29·23	...	17·11	22·61	...	2·25	7·09	...	2·97	4·24	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12·19	35·78	39·89	...	35·56	36·47	...	29·10	37·55	...	22·86	28·80	12·19	6·68	2·34	...	12·70	7·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	
33·70	45·37	46·66	...	7·86	44·88	24·64	30·30	26·74	...	4·31	29·46	9·06	15·07	19·92	...	3·55	15·42	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
...	46·84	37·82	...	...	45·70	...	26·76	29·60	...	...	26·42	...	20·08	8·22	...	...	19·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	
33·68	45·65	46·11	...	5·64	45·02	24·63	29·66	26·91	...	3·38	28·95	9·05	15·99	19·20	...	2·26	16·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	20·72	...	...	56·45	20·70	142·85	23·63	4·60	...	8·06	23·44	...	...	...	...	48·39	...	142·85	2·91	4·60	...	...	2·74	37
...	40·59	5·83	...	57·80	36·59	62·5	35·70	1·94	...	...	30·10	...	4·89	3·89	...	57·80	6·49	62·5	...	..	...	...	...	
...	26·56	5·11	...	57·23	25·67	100	26·97	2·27	...	3·36	25·52	...	...	2·84	...	53·87	·15	100	·41	...	...	...	...	
27·77	40·54	49·26	...	...	41·01	7·15	28·02	25·13	...	...	26·88	20·62	12·52	24·13	...	...	14·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
...	57·14	65·90	...	...	56·36	...	24·46	17·19	...	...	23·79	...	32·68	48·71	...	...	32·57	...	...	...	...	...	...	
27·7	47·47	50·42	...	...	46·90	6·94	26·53	24·19	...	...	25·69	20·8	20·94	26·23	....	...	21·21	...	...	...	...	...	...	
57·69	38·30	32·25	...	...	35·73	76·92	31·54	22·75	...	...	28·43	...	6·76	9·50	...	...	7·30	19·23	...	...	...	...	...	39
...	22·96	28·96	...	...	23·60	...	24·76	20·15	...	...	24·27	...	...	8·81	...	...	...	...	1·80	...	...	...	·67	
57·69	33·29	31·84	...	...	32·42	76·92	29·33	22·43	...	...	27·30	...	3·96	9·41	...	...	5·12	19·23	...	...	...	...	...	
47·17	39·59	53·36	...	19·18	39·38	24·57	43·93	43·52	...	25·12	39·13	22·60	...	9·84	...	...	·25	...	4·34	...	...	5·94	...	40
74·90	69·21	65·53	...	41·76	50·21	33·70	41·71	25·37	...	22·67	27·50	41·20	27·50	40·16	...	19·09	22·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	
57·86	51·55	56·57	...	38·53	45·99	28·19	43·03	38·74	...	23·02	32·03	29·67	8·52	17·83	...	15·51	13·96	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	9·93	16·91	...	98·90	12·23	27·02	16.96	16·91	...	296·70	22·39	...	...	...	...	...	...	27·02	708	...	...	197·80	10·16	41
...	25·94	21·73	...	46·32	37·67	...	6·46	25·36	...	22·86	16·16	...	19·48	...	...	23·46	21·51	...	...	3·63	...	...	...	
...	21·13	18·56	...	46·68	33·32	27·02	9·61	19·80	...	24·70	17·22	...	11·52	...	...	21·98	16·10	27·02	...	1·24	...	...	...	
193·54	34·62	21·99	...	428·57	34·05	...	37·54	32·40	...	285·71	36·86	193·54	...	...	...	142·86	...	...	2·92	10·41	...	...	2·81	42
...	30·45	31·43	...	24·38	29·53	...	18·38	17·86	...	13·93	17·61	...	12·07	13·57	...	10·45	11·92	...	...	...	...	...	...	
193·54	30·93	29·33	...	24·70	29·97	...	20·37	21·10	....	14·14	19·47	193·54	10·56	8·23	...	10·56	10·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	

J. M. COATES, M.D.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

SANITATION.

CALCUTTA, THE 4TH AUGUST 1875.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Report of the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal for the year 1874, by Surgeon-Major John Martin Coates, M.D.

1. THE Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe the greater punctuality with which this report has been submitted, and the concise and practical form in which it has been prepared. The Sanitary Commissioner has divided it into five principal sections, in which he treats, 1st, of the results of registration during the year; 2nd, of the general death-rates and birth-rates of the year; 3rd, of the comparative prevalence of the several principal diseases; 4th, of his own personal proceedings; and 5th, of the principal topics of interest in each district in matters of health and sanitation. Appendix I of the report gives an interesting account of the nature and causation of the Burdwan fever, by Dr. Wilkie, who was specially deputed to enquire into the origin and the phenomena of this disease.

2. The general statistics of mortality have not been printed, as the results are not considered trustworthy, though it is noticed that they show an improvement over the returns of former years. The average death-rate per thousand of population is shown at 8·42 throughout the whole of the Lower Provinces, against 7·75 recorded in 1873.

3. The statistics of births and deaths in the selected areas have been printed in Appendix II of the report.

4. The number of selected areas has increased from 100 in 1873 to 139, of which 76 are urban and 63 are rural areas. The Sanitary Commissioner quotes, and apparently accepts as approximately correct, a calculation which estimates the average duration of life in India at thirty years and eight months, at which rate the average annual death-rate would be 32·57 per thousand of population. But it is doubtful how far this estimate can be assumed to be correct for the Lower Provinces of Bengal; and in reviewing the registration of the year, Dr. Coates has entered as approximately correct those results which exhibit a death-rate exceeding 25 per thousand. This result was obtained in 27 urban tracts and in 19 rural tracts among the selected areas. But in the majority of these the apparent improvement in registration was really due to an increase of actual mortality, owing to the prevalence of severe or epidemic disease during the year. There remain, however, seven urban and eight rural tracts in which the reverse was the case, the mortality having been lower, and the areas having maintained their place in the list entirely through more efficient registration. Conspicuous among these are Lohardugga, Patna, Dinagepore, and Moorshedabad, in all of which districts the results of the year's registration are creditable to the officers concerned, though even in some of these the figures at page 4 of the report show that more attention is required to the returns of the general circles. On the other hand, it is observed that Fureedpore was the most unhealthy district of Bengal in 1874, owing to the prevalence and severity of malarious fever. In the town itself the mortality was 47·56 per thousand, in the selected rural areas it was 57·51; but the general returns of the district show a mortality of only 5·80, though there is no ground for believing that the general mortality was lower than that of the selected areas.

5. The suggestions made in the report for the improvement of registration practically resolve themselves into the employment of a paid agency for the purpose. This is already carried out to some extent in the selected areas; but it is manifestly impracticable in the general circles. And even in the selected areas it would seem that the employment of a paid agency has not so

marked an effect as the personal attention and supervision of the officers concerned. In Jessore, where a grant is made to meet the expenses of registration, the results are not so satisfactory as in some districts which do not enjoy a similar advantage. The Commissioner has made no reference in his report to the Bengal Council Act IV of 1873, under which registration can be enforced in those areas to which the law is extended. The subject is however under consideration in a separate correspondence, and it appears in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion generally desirable to extend the Act over several of the selected area localities, and especially over those town areas in which municipalities are established. It may also be hoped that the operation of the Village Chowkidari Act VI of 1870 will result in improving the character and trustworthiness of the rural police, through whose agency the registration of these statistics is now principally carried out in the rural areas. The Lieutenant-Governor observes that Dr. Ghose, Civil Surgeon of Rungpore, is noticed as having exerted himself earnestly and successfully in the collection of vital statistics: and that a zemindar, Babu Romoni Mohun Roy, was induced by Dr. Ghose to undertake the collection of some special returns, which the Sanitary Commissioner considers to be entirely accurate. On the whole, it may be said that the results of the year show a decided improvement in registration, and encourage the hope that steady perseverance will gradually remove imperfections and supply deficiencies, and will furnish us with data from which trustworthy conclusions may be drawn.

6. As there has been no retrogression in the accuracy of registration, Dr. Coates is of opinion that the diminution of the death-rate under any specified disease argues a real decline in the prevalence of that disease. The Lieutenant-Governor observes that there was a decided increase in the number of deaths from injuries and accidents, and as there is no reason for supposing that such deaths were really more numerous, this difference is entirely due to improved registration. The same argument would tend to show that cholera and small-pox were less prevalent in 1874 than in the previous year. But in this case it is possible that the decrease arises in part from a more accurate classification of disease, and not from a real diminution of mortality. Still, taking all diseases together, it is shown that in the majority of districts the public health was better than in 1873. It was anticipated that the famine in Northern Bengal and Behar would seriously increase the mortality, not only by deaths from actual starvation, but by debilitating the people and predisposing them to disease. But fortunately this apprehension proved to be unfounded. The reports of the local medical officers, and the personal observations of Dr. Coates himself, in his tours through the distressed districts, show that the relief measures adopted by Government entirely arrested the sickness which ordinarily attends privation. Preparations were made, in accordance with the desire of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, for sending a special deputation of scientific medical officers to investigate the extraordinary sickness and mortality which it was feared would ensue on the scarcity. But the investigation proved to be uncalled for, and the deputation was never sent.

7. At page 14 of the report, the Commissioner gives particulars of the mortality in some places in which it may be supposed that the supervision is more complete than elsewhere. In the town of Calcutta the deaths were 28·26 per 1,000 of population, a result which Dr. Coates thinks cannot be accepted as correct. But he is apparently not aware that the census of Calcutta has never been accurately taken, and that consequently no conclusions can be drawn from the ratio of the reported mortality to the recorded population. In the 14 military cantonments in Bengal the deaths amounted to 22·49 per 1,000, showing that registration in these areas is still very imperfect. In the several Government dispensaries the returns of sickness and mortality showed a death-rate of 7·53 to every 1,000 patients who were under treatment. From a comparison of the mortality in dispensaries with that in the country generally under the several classes of disease, Dr. Coates concludes that a large proportion of the deaths which occur from cholera and bowel complaints are not reported by our registering agencies. But it may be doubted whether this opinion is justified by the facts. It appears probable that in cholera only

bad cases are treated in the dispensaries, and that the proportion of deaths is consequently higher than the general average: and that the more correct classification of diseases in dispensaries results in many deaths being shown in their returns as due to cholera and dysentery which, in Bengal generally, are entered as cases of fever.

8. There was a marked improvement in the registration of birth statistics during the year. What the actual birth-rate in the Lower Provinces is, and to what extent the births outnumber the deaths, we are still unable to say; but there can be no reasonable doubt that accurate figures would show an excess of births over deaths. In 1873 the excess of registered deaths over births was 9·66 per 1,000 of population; in 1874 the selected town areas showed an excess of only 5·14; while in the selected rural areas there was an excess of births over deaths amounting to ·36 per thousand. It has been shown above that this cannot be attributed to a more imperfect registration of deaths, and the improvement is consequently real; and the Sanitary Commissioner considers that satisfactory progress is being made in this department of registration. As regards the proportions of the sexes, the rate is 117 boys to 100 girls; whereas we know that in England 104 boys are born to every 100 girls. It is extremely probable that some part at least of this discrepancy is due to the less accurate registration of female births in Bengal as compared with those of males, but what the true proportion is we have as yet no sufficient data to show.

9. The third section of the report, which treats of the history of the principal diseases of the year, is illustrated by a series of useful and interesting diagrams, showing the monthly prevalence and fatality of the special diseases in the several circles, and in the urban and rural areas. Cholera occurred in every district, but less extensively and less severely than in 1873. It is observable that cholera was less prevalent in Behar than in any other circle of the Lower Provinces. The disease became epidemic in Midnapore just after the cyclone of October last, and it is noticed that the same result followed the cyclone of 1864. There was no serious outbreak of cholera at any of the large fairs during the year, conservancy arrangements having been well attended to.

10. Small-pox also was less prevalent than in 1873, in which year, however, the disease was unusually severe. The slight increase of mortality in some of the circles is attributed to more effective registration. Twelve districts are specified as having suffered most from the disease, the deaths being most numerous in Bankoorah, where they amounted to ·93 per 1,000 of population. It is noticed that none of these districts are protected by the circle system of vaccination and superintendence, and that this system is in force in all the districts in which the presence of the disease was slight or very mild in character. In a separate resolution lately recorded upon this subject, the Lieutenant-Governor has expressed an opinion, which he desires to repeat here, that desultory efforts for the extension of vaccination are of very little use, and that endeavours should be made to establish a complete system of protection within the areas which are taken in hand. The prejudice against vaccination, which still exists in some parts of the country, will be most effectually removed by practically showing the people that it is possible to ensure entire freedom from this terrible malady.

11. The general healthiness of the year was further shown by the fact that the mortality from fever, like that from cholera and from small-pox, was decidedly less than in 1873. It has long been known that the returns of deaths from this disease cannot be implicitly accepted, as the word fever is commonly used by the ignorant as a conventional term for all cases in which febrile symptoms are present from any organic disease. But, even when all allowances are made for incorrect classification, the Sanitary Commissioner thinks there can be no doubt that in Bengal fevers cause a far higher mortality than any of the other diseases. The most unhealthy months in the Lower Provinces are November and December, and this is entirely due to the prevalence and severity of fever. In 1874 the mortality from this cause was lower in Orissa than in any other circle, but even in Orissa it amounted to 4·56 per 1,000 of population. In the selected areas of the Fureedpore district, the deaths from fever were no less than 37·15 per 1,000 of population.

12. An interesting notice of the Burdwan fever, by Dr. Wilkie, who was specially deputed to examine the question, is appended by the Sanitary Commissioner to the present report. Dr. Coates expresses his concurrence in the conclusion arrived at by Dr. Wilkie, which is also supported by Dr. French, that the disease is purely malarious, and not of a typhoid character, and consequently is not contagious. Any discussion of Dr. Wilkie's theory regarding the origin of the fever would be out of place in the present Resolution, but the Lieutenant-Governor desires to commend the report to the perusal of members of the medical profession, as an expression of the views of an officer who is described by Dr. Coates as having had a good scientific training, and as being a careful and exact observer of the phenomena of the disease.

13. In the concluding section of the report, the principal topics of interest in each district are discussed in some detail, and the sanitary progress of the year is shown. It is satisfactory to learn that there is a general improvement in the sanitation of municipal towns. The towns of Dacca, Pátna, Durbhunga, and Chittagong are noticed as special instances of this improvement, and in many other stations the relief works undertaken during the famine have been of a kind likely to have a good effect on the public health.

14. On the whole, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that this report may be accepted as evidence of real and not inconsiderable progress made during the year, and as full of encouragement for the future. Registration is more carefully carried out, and the results are presented in a manner likely to be of practical service in calling attention to the existing causes of disease and to the conditions under which mortality most extensively prevails. The duty of inspection was actively and zealously performed by Dr. Coates, and the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that the visits of the Sanitary Commissioner to mofussil stations cannot fail to be of much assistance to local officers. Sir Richard Temple desires to thank Dr. Coates for his interesting and well arranged report, which has been drawn up in entire accordance with the instructions communicated in the orders upon the report of last year. Dr. Coates has now left India upon furlough, but the Lieutenant-Governor has every confidence that the important duties of the Sanitary Commissioner will be efficiently discharged by the officer who has succeeded to the appointment.

ORDERED, that copy of this Resolution and of the report be forwarded to the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal for information, and 10 copies of the report be forwarded to the Surgeon-General, with reference to paragraph 12 of the Resolution, and that copy of the report and the Resolution be forwarded to the Judicial Department of this office.

Also that copies of the report and of the Resolution be submitted to the Government of India, Home Department, for consideration.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

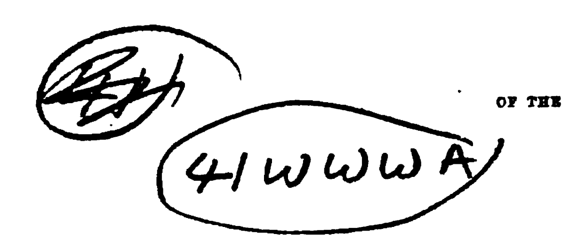
H. J. REYNOLDS,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

A. T.—Reg. No. 888.



REPORT



OF THE

SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL

For the year 1875.

BY

SURGEON-MAJOR J. G. PILCHER, F.R.C.S.,

Officiating Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

Calcutta:

PRINTED AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT PRESS.

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INDEX TO CONTENTS.

SECTION I.

Vital Statistics.

SECTION II.

History of the chief diseases of the Year.

SECTION III.

Meteorology.

SECTION IV.

Food supply.

SECTION V.

Personal proceedings.

SECTION VI.

Sanitary progress.

APPENDIX.

Mortuary and Birth Statements of Selected Circles.

REPORT

OF THE

SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL

For the year 1875.

SECTION I.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The general registration of vital statistics in Bengal commenced in 1869, but the results of the two and a half years ending December 1872 proved so unsatisfactory that one or more town and rural circles in each district were selected from among the general circles for the more careful record of births and deaths; and it is with these selected circle returns that I shall principally deal.

Results of general registration imperfect.

2. The figures of the general circles are still so manifestly incorrect, that no useful deductions can be drawn from them; and I therefore propose to omit their details from the report, and to give a summary only of the results of general registration.

Population among whom deaths were registered.

3. The subjoined table exhibits the number of the population among whom deaths were registered in 1875 in both general and selected circles, grouped into circles, classified according to sex and religion or nationality, and distributed with reference to density of population to the square mile:—

		Urban	Rural.	Combined.			Urban.	Rural.	Combined.
GENERAL CIRCLES.	Number of the circles	77	649	726	SELECTED CIRCLES.	Number of the circles .	76	64	140
	Males	1,006,309	28,861,733	29,868,042		Males	673,976	704,189	1,378,165
	Females	964,653	29,113,619	30,078,272		Females	609,987	699,924	1,309,911
	Total ...	1,970,962	57,975,352	59,946,314		Total ...	1,283,963	1,404,113	2,688,076
	Christians	15,309	53,960	69,269		Christians	11,880	707	12,587
	Hindus	1,421,990	37,260,806	38,682,796		Hindus	887,539	1,014,198	1,901,737
	Mahomedans	526,223	18,893,130	19,419,353		Mahomedans	370,744	318,829	689,573
	Budhists...	415	36,021	36,436		Budhists...	4,072	314	4,386
	Other classes	7,025	1,640,755	1,647,780		Other classes	9,728	70,065	79,793
	Number of square miles	540·29	144,546·08	145,086·37		Number of square miles	377·849	2,935·207	3,313·056
	Population per square mile.	3,648	401	413		Population per square mile.	3,398	478	811

Alterations affecting circles of registration.

4. The number, classification, and arrangement of the population in the foregoing table, differ from the previous year for the following reasons:—

The division of Tirhoot into two districts, called East and West Tirhoot, necessitated a rearrangement of the population in both the selected and general circles.

In Dacca 88 villages of thana Jaffergunge were transferred to thana Hurrirampore in the same district.

In Burdwan, instead of the rural circle of Roynah, thana Gangooria was chosen as the selected circle.

In the Darjeeling district mouzahs Atrokie, Baraghoria, Goshenpore, and Patherghatta, were given up, and a new circle of registration, consisting of mouzahs Nijamtara and Jalathcoomarbagh and Ketoori, in the Terai, chosen in its place.

The towns of Bazitpore in Mymensing and Echak in Hazaribagh, and the rural area of Lalbagh, were added to the list of selected circles of registration during the year.

A reduction was made in the population of the selected circles of Julpaiguri and of the selected circles of Faridpore, and an increase in the selected circles of Burrisal and Dinagepore, owing to a more accurate enumeration of the population of those circles than was attained at the census of 1872.

These changes, however, have not affected the total population of the general circles; and with regard to the selected circles, they do not, on the whole, disturb the general results to any material extent.

Number of deaths registered.

5. During the year ending 31st December 1875, 600,104 deaths were registered in the whole of the circles of registration in Bengal, excluding 9,704 still-births. Out of this number, 66,685 were returned from the selected circles. In the preceding year the deaths numbered 504,980, of which 66,426 were registered in the selected circles.

Results of three years compared.

6. The results of the three years during which registration in selected circles has been tried are given in the following table, below which are shown those of the general circles:—

	In the Selected Circles.								
	1875.			1874.			1873.		
	Urban.	Rural.	Combined.	Urban.	Rural.	Combined.	Urban.	Rural.	Combined.
Number of circles ...	76	64	140	76	63	139	65	53	118
Population	1,283,963	1,404,113	2,688,076	1,279,492	1,406,936	2,686,428	1,117,583	1,392,300	2,509,883
Area in square miles...	377·849	2,935·207	3,313·056	374·80	3,125·70	3,500·50	335·26	3,082·38	3,417·64
Number of deaths ...	37,581	29,104	66,685	36,585	29,841	66,426	29,997	32,392	62,389
Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	29·27	20·72	24·80	28·59	21·20	24·72	26·84	23·26	24·85
Average population per square mile.	3,398	478	811	3,413	450	767	3,333	452	734
	In the General Circles.								
	1875.			1874.			1873.		
	Urban.	Rural.	Combined.	Urban.	Rural.	Combined.	Urban.	Rural.	Combined.
Number of circles ...	77	649	726	77	649	726	Accurate data not available.	Ditto ditto	701
Population	1,970,962	57,975,352	59,946,314	1,969,398	57,976,916	59,946,314			59,687,404
Area in square miles...	540·29	144,546·08	145,086·37	540·29	144,546·08	145,086·37			145,344
Number of deaths ...	46,518	553,586	600,104	45,082	459,898	504,980			462,779
Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	23·60	9·54	10·01	22·89	7·93	8·42			7·75
Average population per square mile.	3,648	401	413	3,645	401	413			410

The figures show how comparatively small is the proportion of the population inhabiting towns, how greatly the death-rate of towns exceeds that of the rural circles, and the nearly equal returns of the selected circles for the three years.

Causes of mortality.

7. Reviewing the mortality of the year in reference to the causes of death, it is seen that cholera, fever, and bowel complaints, in both general and selected circles, were more fatal than in the previous year, but that there was a decline in the proportion of deaths registered under the heads small-pox, injury, and "all other causes" in the selected circles.

It is interesting to compare the relative prevalence of the various death causes in the general and selected circles from the commencement of registration as exhibited in the subjoined table:—

Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.

	In the General Circles.						In the Selected Circles.		
	1875.	1874.	1873.	1872.	1871.	1870.	1875.	1874.	1873.
All causes	10·01	8·42	7·75	5·81	4·00	3·92	24·80	24·72	24·85
Cholera	1·80	·94	·98	·62	·24	·22	2·86	2·36	2·75
Small-pox	·08	·20	·18	·06	·05	·04	·22	·68	·79
Fevers	6·14	5·48	5·08	3·98	2·83	2·62	14·58	14·31	14·75
Bowel complaints	·59	·52	·47	·36	·26	·30	2·44	2·41	2·20
Injury	·31	·32	·25	·22	·21	·22	·46	·54	·40
All other causes	1·06	·94	·76	·54	·39	·46	4·21	4·40	4·13

It is scarcely to be wondered at that to the uninitiated the symptomatic fever of many disorders is regarded as the cause of death, and that a large number of deaths are attributed to fever than to any other disorder.

Cholera is less likely to be confounded with other diseases and as a rule the returns from this disease are fairly reliable. The same may be said of the other causes under which deaths are registered.

8. Taking the figures of the Registrar-General for England as presumably correct, it is found that in the general population of England there are 95 males to every 100 females living.

Deaths according to sex.

The Census for Bengal—1872—gives *for the population under registration* the average of 99 males to every 100 females, and the more recent census of the selected circles, 105 to 100 females living.

Of the deaths registered in the selected circles, the proportion of males to females is as 124 to 100, and in the general circles 132 to 100, respectively, showing a marked deficiency in the registration of female deaths.

9. In the primary register of deaths in use in this province up to the end of 1875, age is recorded in figured columns, whereas in the standard annual forms the terms "infant," "boy or girl," "adults," and "aged," are adopted.

Mortality at different ages.

The results in statement IV have been compiled from the figured columns of the monthly returns in order to avoid a deviation from the standard forms.

It could not be expected that among a people singularly ignorant of real age, accuracy could be attained by the adoption of elaborate divisions of age by years in the primary registers.

In Bengal, as in other parts of India, the deaths of infants and children are very greatly under-registered in both the general and selected circles.

10. The largest number of deaths in one month were registered in November, and the fourth quarter was by far the most fatal to life in Bengal. The healthiest months were February and June, and the other months occupy an intermediate position.

Deaths according to season.

In the last quarter of the year there was a greater mortality, as compared with the other nine months, under each head excepting small-pox; but the unhealthiness of the quarter was chiefly due to the greater prevalence and fatality of cholera and fever.

11. The death-rates among the various classes of the population in the general and selected circles are shown as follows :—

Mortality among the various classes.

	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.											
	General Circles.						Selected Circles.					
	1875.			1874.			1875.			1874.		
	Urban.	Rural.	Combined.	Urban.	Rural.	Combined.	Urban.	Rural.	Combined.	Urban.	Rural.	Combined.
Christians	20·77	15·01	16·28	18·22	11·56	13·03	25·75	50·91	27·17	21·91	31·63	22·47
Hindus	23·91	9·87	9·91	22·71	7·73	8·29	29·79	20·09	24·62	28·42	20·32	24·12
Mahomedans	23·03	9·84	10·20	23·18	7·98	8·39	28·43	24·24	26·60	28·85	23·01	26·77
Budhists	19·27	18·68	18·69	15·54	19·96	19·93	30·69	57·32	32·60	34·13	39·17	38·07
Other classes	9·11	9·91	9·91	33·88	11·51	11·61	16·34	13·35	13·72	39·69	24·80	26·57

These results are not satisfactory, and show in the first place a want of care in filling in the entries in the primary registers. But the great difference in the death-rates of Christians and Budhists in the town and rural circles seems to indicate also inaccuracy in the enumeration of the population of these classes in the selected circles. Moreover, the term "other classes" is not well understood by the peasant reporters. On the whole, the returns of the general circles appear to be more reliable in regard to class than those of the selected circles.

12. The proportion of deaths to every thousand of the population which occurred in twelve of the largest towns of the province are given below :—

Mortality of towns.

	Population	Ratio of deaths.		Population	Ratio of deaths.
Patna	158,900	26·80	Monghyr	59,698	17·65
Howrah	97,784	49·03	Cuttack	50,878	29·44
Bhagulpore	69,678	17·95	Durbhunga	47,450	14·68
Dacca	69,212	24·96	Chuprah	46,287	20·95
Gya	66,843	36·63	Moorshedabad	46,182	32·50
South Suburban Town ...	62,632	16·79	Behar	44,295	5·55

There is little doubt that the value of life varies much in the different parts of the province, and that some towns are more unhealthy than others; but the marked differences in the rates here shown can only be accepted as further proof of the incompleteness of registration in some of the large towns.

13. A superficial examination of the figures of the selected circle returns tends to the conclusion that, *as a whole*, they cannot be accepted as even an approximation to correctness. This is evident from the great difference between the death-rates of towns and rural circles without the occurrence

General remarks.

outbreaks of disease to account for it, the disparity between deaths among the sexes, deaths among the various classes, &c.

In the following districts registration continues very indifferent, with little or no improvement, since the introduction of the selected circles scheme :—

Purneah	24·57	Gya	17·56
Chittagong	23·56	Manbhum	17·02
Darjeeling	20·01	Burdwan	16·50
Bankura	18·96	Chumparun	14·22
Singbhum	17·93		

While these remarks are applicable to the selected circles as a whole, and to the above mentioned districts in particular, I have every reason to believe that in some towns and rural circles registration is fairly complete.

The following town and rural circles show fairly trustworthy results :—

Town Circles.			Rural Circles.		
Circles.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of male deaths to 100 female deaths.	Circles.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Ratio of male deaths to 100 female deaths.
Chouk Kullan	59·96	104	Dinagepore	46·02	158
Kishoregunge	46·39	112	Kowergunge	40·10	135
Darjeeling	43·07	202	Doomjur	33·45	171
Bograh	42·74	126	Joharsing	31·60	114
Rajmehal	39·67	98			
Pubna	38·46	107			
Chattra	37·76	118			
Khaj Kullan	37·71	97			
Gya	36·63	110			
Nattore	36·17	123			
Manickgunge	35·69	98			
Cox's Bazar	35·43	104			

Chief cause of lower death-rate of rural circles.

14. There are grounds for concluding that the low death-rate of the rural as compared with the town circles is due, not so much to the overcrowding and insanitary conditions of town life, as to the greater difficulties which attend the act of registration in rural circles. In towns there is every facility for perfecting registration, for in them the act of registration is simple and easy, on account of the nearness of registering stations, and because omissions to register can be readily detected and rectified.

In rural circles, on the other hand, with an average area of 223 square miles in each, and varying in area from 1 to 1,880 square miles, the act of reporting is attended with great difficulties, and omissions cannot be constantly checked by the police.

Special registration in Rungpore.

15. The special registration referred to in the annual report of 1874 as having been undertaken by Roy Romoni Mohun Chowdry Bahadur of Rungpore, in certain villages in his zemindary of Tushbhunder, was continued during the year under review, and the following results were obtained :—

Deaths.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Total deaths	142	126	268
Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population	32·84	30·92	31·91
Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths	......	......	113

Births.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Total births	122	85	207
Ratio of births per 1,000 of population	28·22	20·85	24·64
Ratio of male births to every 100 female births	......	......	144

These figures show a deficiency in the registration of female births and deaths, and that much remains to be done to perfect registration.

The thanks of Government are due to Roy Romoni Mohun Chowdry Bahadur for his efforts in this very important department of sanitary work.

Vital statistics of the town of Calcutta.

16. Hitherto the vital statistics of Calcutta have not been included with those of the selected circles, because they are separately submitted to Government with the report of the Municipality. The returns, moreover, were of doubtful value on account of defects in the taking of the last census.

On the night of the 6th April 1876 a fresh census was taken and special precautions adopted to prevent error. A census of the port of Calcutta was made at the same time, and it is hoped that valuable results will follow these very desirable measures.

From the 1st May next the returns submitted by the Health Officer of Calcutta will be compiled in this Office, and the results published with the other selected circles at the end of the current year.

The mortality in the town of Calcutta during 1875, compared with the general average of the towns of the selected circles, is as follows:—

	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	
	Calcutta.	Town selected circles.
All causes	33·67	29·27
Cholera	3·85	3·39
Small-pox	1·78	·29
Fevers	12·17	15·06
Bowel complaints	4·68	3·78
Injury	·39	·51
All other causes	10·77	6·21
Males	29·42	31·14
Females	42·30	27·20
Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths ...	141	127

17. During 1875 births were registered in 130 (71 town and 59 rural) selected circles of registration, in the suburbs of Calcutta, and in the entire districts of Manbhum and Hazaribagh.

Birth statistics.

In the selected circles of Dinagepore, Rungpore, Monghyr, and Birbhum, births were not registered. It was left to the discretion of district officers to introduce the registration of births or postpone the measure, and the Magistrates of these districts thought it advisable to defer birth registration till the more important registration of deaths had become an accomplished fact.

18. Excluding 3,153 still-births, 88,219 births were registered in Bengal among a population of 4,528,940, which gives the proportion of 19·47 per thousand of population.

General results.

19. Leaving out of the calculation the suburbs of Calcutta and the districts of Manbhum and Hazaribagh, which are not selected circles of registration, the results of the years 1874 and 1875 are contrasted below:—

Results of selected circles.

Year.	Population.	Births registered.	Ratio per mille.
1875	2,502,585	60,252	24·07
1874	2,488,985	54,301	21·81

In the selected circles there was an increase of 5,951 in the number of births registered, and the proportion per thousand of population rose from 21·81 to 24·07.

20. The following table shows the proportion of births per thousand of population among the various classes in the selected circles as compared with 1874:—

Births among the various classes.

	1875.			1874.		
	Urban.	Rural.	Combined.	Urban.	Rural.	Combined.
Sex.						
Males	25·55	25·51	25·53	24·56	21·47	22·9
Females	23·20	21·94	22·54	22·59	18·84	20·58
Class.						
Christians	28·96	69·90	31·20	23·20	59·63	25·32
Hindus	23·57	20·99	22·22	22·50	17·94	20·11
Mahomedans	25·64	30·78	28·03	25·28	22·28	23·84
Budhists	45·26	25·47	43·84	39·60	35·03	39·25
Other classes	41·57	29·30	30·78	56·63	38·31	40·47

21. In the suburbs of Calcutta, although Act IV (B. C.) of 1873 (the compulsory Registration Act) has been in operation since November 1873, the proportion of births registered is only 9·17 per thousand of population.

Birth-rate in Calcutta.

22. In the districts of Manbhum and Hazaribagh the registration of the births of the whole population is attempted, and 13·03 and 16·33, respectively, are the ratios per thousand, against 10·69 and 6·65 obtained in the previous year.

Birth-rates in Manbhum and Hazaribagh.

Although these figures show great deficiency in registration, it is encouraging to observe the improvement that has taken place, considering that registration has only been in operation for two years.

23. Of the total births registered, 47,885 were males, 40,334 were females, giving the proportion of 119 males to every 100 females.

Sex of those born.

In England the average proportion of males to 100 females born in the 36 years ending December 1873 is 104.

Taking the selected circles alone, the proportion of males to females born is also as 119 to 100, respectively. These results show a deficiency in the registration of females, which must be expected at this stage of registration in Bengal.

Measures adopted for the Improvement of Registration.

24. The chief sanitary need of the province is the improvement of registration in the general circles.

Objections to selected circles.

25. It has been shown that the system of selected circles of registration has not answered, in that no decided improvement in results has taken place since its introduction, while a small, but steady, advance has been made in the general circles.

It is also evident that the chief object of registration, namely, to ascertain the locality and potency of disease causes, with the view to their abatement or removal, cannot be attained by a scheme which includes but 4·48 per cent. of the population and 2·28 per cent. of the area of the province.

There can be no doubt, too, that the mere selection of special circles of registration implies the admission that general registration is, for the present at least, of less importance, and, as a consequence, general registration is undervalued, and in some districts, it is feared, neglected.

Difficulties attending registration in Bengal.

26. My predecessor, in his report for 1874, alluded to the special causes which impede the progress of registration in Bengal; and in comparing the results of this with those of other provinces, sufficient allowance should be made for such local peculiarities as the great density and diffusion of population, absence of a well-organized subordinate agency, and the physical difficulties attending the mere act of registration in the rural circles of most of the districts in Bengal. It early occurred to me that the difficulties in the way of general registration are not so great as they appear to be, and that a well-organized scheme would meet most, if not all, of them.

Measures adopted for improvement.

27. The following are some of the measures which were suggested and, with the approval of Government, carried out:—

Alterations in primary registers.

28. (*a.*)—The simplification of the primary registers and alteration of some of the statistical forms to facilitate the labour of compiling and ensure greater punctuality.

A few columns were introduced in the primary register of deaths for the record of the residence of deceased and the names of the reporters, and the needlessly intricate classification of the deaths by age in figures was altered for the readily understood terms "infant," "boy or girl," "adult," "aged."

The register of births required no material change.

A form was devised for all registering stations, in which the totals of the various columns for the month could be at once sent to the compiling officer. This form does away with the objectionable practice, which existed in some districts, of sending the primary register away from the registering station to the compiling officer at head-quarters, or the necessity for copying the whole of the month's entries, which was resorted to in others.

The new forms were brought into use on the 1st January 1876.

Increasing the number of registering stations.

29. (*b.*)—The next object of importance was to make the act of registration more simple and easy for the people and reporters, by bringing the registering stations nearer to them—or, in other words, by the increase of registering stations.

Hitherto there was but one registering station in each thana, the area of the thanas varying from 0·5 to 1,880 square miles, and the population from 587 to 395,591.

It is rational to conclude that, where the births and deaths of so large a population had to be entered in one set of registers only, the work was in many cases neglected, and no increase of reporting was encouraged. Then, again, the mere fact of the reporter having to walk a distance of from five to fifteen miles would render his visits to the registering station less frequent.

To remedy these defects of system, primary registers were opened at all outposts in nearly every district in addition to the thana stations, and by this means registering stations were more than doubled in many districts, and in all increased.

There are still a few districts in which, considering their area and population, registering stations are far too few, and further measures will have to be devised to meet their case.

Similar recommendations have been carried out in the case of towns. More than one registering station has been opened in many of them for the convenience of the people. In illustration of the above remark it may be noted that there are seventeen registering stations in the municipality of Patna.

30. (*c.*)—The extension of the compulsory Registration Act [IV (B.C.) of 1873] was another of the means employed for the improvement of registration. Up to September the Act had been introduced into the six towns and one union noted below, and Commissioners of Divisions were asked their opinions as to the advisability of extending the Act to the various towns in their several jurisdictions:—

Extension of Act for compulsory registration.

Hooghly and Chinsurah.	Comillah.
Ooterparah.	Dacca.
Serampore.	Naraingunge Union.
Suburbs of Calcutta.	

The result of this inquiry has been that the following municipalities and towns have applied for the extension of the Act:—

North Suburban Town.	Town of Chittagong.
Town of Baghjala.	" Cox's Bazar.
" Kodahati.	" Noakholi.
" Augurparah.	Municipality of Patna.
Barrackpore Cantonment.	Town of Barh.
Dum-Dum ditto.	" Behar.
Town of Nowabgunge.	Municipality of Buxar.
Municipality of Kishnaghur.	" Gya.
" Santipore.	Union of Nowadah.
" Ranaghat.	" Aurungabad.
" Jessore.	" Jehanabad.
Town of Berhampore.	Municipality of Arrah.
" Lalbagh.	Town of Mozufferpore.
" Jungipore.	Municipality of Durbhunga.
" Maldah.	Town of Sewan.
" English Bazar.	" Revilgunge.
" Nowabgunge.	" Chuprah.
" Rampore Beauleah.	" Bettiah.
" Nattore.	Municipality of Monghyr.
" Rungpore.	" Bhagulpore.
Municipality of Darjeeling.	" Purneah.
Union of Julpaiguri.	Town of Burdwan.
Town of Faridpore.	" Bankura.
" Burrisal.	" Bishenpur.
" Brahmanberiah.	" Soori.

31. (*d.*)—Early publication of the results of registration in each district was another device which met with the approval of Government for directing attention to registration generally, and to the defects in the various districts which are brought to light in the monthly summary published in the *Statistical Reporter*.

Early publication of results of registration.

The special attention of district officers was directed by Government to these reviews of the vital statistics of the province, and it is reasonable to expect that in time good results will follow.

32. (*e.*)—Memoranda showing the results of registration were sent to district officers as soon as possible after the receipt of the monthly district returns, and the nature and locality of defects were pointed out with the view to excite inquiry and facilitate correction.

Directing attention of district officers to defects of registration.

The foregoing were the chief measures adopted; in addition to which, no opportunity was lost of conferring with district officers on tours of inspection, examining the registers, instructing the Registrars in the method of checking the returns, explaining the objects of registration, &c., &c.

It cannot be expected that improvement will at once occur, but at the close of the current year a decided advance ought to be made in the work of registration in the province.

SECTION II.

HISTORY OF THE CHIEF DISEASES OF THE YEAR.

(A)—CHOLERA.

Wide prevalence of the disease.

33. The most noticeable feature in the history of this disease during the past year is its wide prevalence. No single district in the province escaped altogether, and in those which suffered most this cause of death may be said to have been in operation all the year round.

Total mortality from cholera.

34. The number of deaths registered in the year was 108,262, or 1·80 per 1,000 of population, against 56,876, or ·94 per 1,000, in 1874, and 58,675, or ·98 per 1,000, in 1873. Of the deaths of 1875, 5,474, or 2·77 per 1,000, were returned from the towns, and 102,788, or 1·77 per 1,000, from the rural general circles.

The selected circles furnished—

For the towns ... 4,365 deaths in 1875, against 3,418 in 1874.
For the rural circles ... 3,339 „ „ „ 2,927 „
For the combined circles 7,704 „ „ „ 6,345 „

or

3·39 per 1,000 of population in 1875 for towns, against 2·67 in 1874.
2·37 „ „ for rural circles, „ 2·08 „
2·86 „ „ for combined circles, „ 2·36 „

The foregoing figures, taken in connection with the reports of district medical officers, indicate that cholera prevailed with great severity in Bengal during the year under review, more than one-fifth of the deaths being attributed to it, and that the death-rate from this cause, making due allowance for improvement in the registration of deaths in the general circles, was greatly in excess of that of the previous year.

Seasonal incidence of cholera.

35. The degree of prevalence of cholera, and the number of circles affected in each month, are shown as follows:—

	Number of deaths.	Number of circles attacked.		Number of deaths.	Number of circles attacked.
December	18,562	442	July	6,140	322
November	18,363	426	February	5,580	236
April	12,395	367	October	5,425	274
March	11,191	365	January	4,993	211
May	10,695	325	August	4,297	263
June	7,998	360	September	2,623	242

Thus, there are seen to be two distinct periods of the year in which cholera prevails with greater intensity in Bengal, viz. in the hot season from March to July, and in the two last months of the year.

In January it was present in 211 circles of 34 districts. From February it gradually spread over the districts, increasing also in intensity, until April, when 367 circles in all the 44 districts were suffering.

From May to July the activity of the disease gradually declined. In August and September there was a comparative lull, only 263 and 242 circles, respectively, being affected.

There was again a rise in October, 274 circles in 43 districts being affected.

In November and December, the months of widest prevalence and fatality, the disease existed in 426 circles and in all the districts in November, and in 442 circles and also in all districts in December.

The Cholera Map appended to this Section of the report shows the proportion per ten thousand of population in which each circle suffered during the year, and the Statement facing it illustrates, as far as it is possible to do so with the data available, the distribution, &c., of the disease over the circles and villages of the province.

Both the Map and Statement have been prepared in accordance with the instructions on the subject, except in two particulars—(1) the dates of first and last cases of the disease in each circle have not been given in the Statement, nor has the date of the first case been noted on the Map, because the information is not available, except in regard to a few circles only. But apart from this, the Map is already too crowded with figures to admit of the entry of date of first case. (2) The periods of maximum intensity of the disease are represented in the statement by the monthly mortality instead of by the dates of the actual prevalence of the disease, because the latter information is not contained in the reports furnished to this Office.

Localities of greatest prevalence of cholera.

36. *Nuddea.*—The district that suffered most from cholera was Nuddea. The disease prevailed throughout the year in all of its 33 thanas, and, as usual, was specially fatal in what may be called the drying months, February, March, and April, and again in November and December.

In January the thanas which mostly suffered were those bordering on the 24-Pergunnahs and Jessore—Ranaghat, Jaguli, Gaighatta, Kisnaghur, and Santipore in the first week in January; Chagdah and Gangnee in the second week; Gopalnuggur, Gouripotta, and Hanskalli in the third week; and Shursha and Bongong in the fourth week. The disease increased generally over the district, reaching its hot weather intensity in March, and declining again till the end of May.

In June, July, and August there were very few cases reported, but these were widely scattered over the district.

In September there was a slight increase in the number of cases, which occurred in 11 circles.

In October there was a still larger increase, involving 17 circles.

In November the largest number of cases for the year were reported, and the disease was general over the whole district, with but slight decline, till the end of December.

The thanas that suffered most during both periods were Jaguli at the rate of 13·05 per 1,000 of population, Gopalnuggur at 11·72, Gaighatta at 11·39, and Santipore at 10·59.

The mortality from this cause in the entire district and for the whole year was 5·48 per 1,000 of population, and 999 out of the 3,691 villages were attacked.

37. *Jessore.*—In this district also cholera prevailed throughout the whole year and in 1,352 out of 4,247 villages. Here also the same periods of endemic intensity occurred—March and November, with similar intervals of subsidence—July to September. The malady was not confined to any locality, but the cases were scattered over the whole district.

38. 24-*Pergunnahs.*—Similar remarks apply to this district, but the disease increased and declined with less suddenness, and the number of cases were spread more evenly over each month, though there was a decided lull in July, August, and September.

The reported number of deaths from cholera amounted to 7,109, and 1,330 villages out of 4,991 in the district were affected.

39. *Dacca* is another district which suffered severely from cholera, the disease having been reported from 1,275 of its 5,016 villages.

There was a more even distribution of the disease over the months from January to June, and a sudden increase from the end of September to the middle of November.

As usual, from Manickgunge fewer cases of cholera were reported than from Moonshigunge, which was again rather severely visited.

At the two large fairs held in the district there was a comparative absence of the disease.

The thanas that suffered most were Naraingunge, Srinuggur, Dacca, and Moonshigunge.

40. *Julpaiguri.*—Here the disease prevailed from April to December, and, unlike the foregoing districts, manifested greatest intensity in June and October. From April to the close of the year the disease was more evenly spread over those months, and there was an almost total absence of it in the first quarter of the year.

In the latter end of April very virulent outbreaks of the disease occurred simultaneously at Boda and Olipore, which are situated at opposite extremes of the district—the former on the Dinagepore frontier, and the latter on the skirts of the Terai, about 20 miles south of the cantonment of Buxa.

The outbreak at Olipore spread very rapidly in a westerly direction, and was very fatal. On the 26th April one death was reported, and by the 1st May 65 deaths.

Another outbreak occurred at the Railway works at Mundulghat, three miles south of the sudder station.

In the town the first case reported was that in a boy who had been sent into the charitable dispensary in May from the above mentioned Railway works, and in the same month a village about a mile to the west of the jail was attacked. Shortly after the disease attacked Kumarpara, a busti adjoining the town, and spread from this to various parts of the town, varying in intensity until the month of July, when there occurred a lull.

The Civil Surgeon of the district reports a great many more cases than appear from the mortuary returns to have been registered. He would receive all his reports from the police, and it is not too much to expect that all deaths officially reported should be registered. The matter has been referred for explanation.

The six thanas of the district suffered to the following extent:—

Mainaguri	25·54	per 1,000 of	population.
Fakirgunge	4·62	"	"
Patgram	3·98	"	"
Western Dooars	3·13	"	"
Boda	2·01	"	"
Silliguri	·91	"	"

Of the 250 villages 90 were visited by cholera.

41. The districts of the Chittagong division, with those of Faridpore, Backergunge, and Tipperah, all suffered severely from cholera, and the seasonal incidence of the disease corresponds with that of the districts of the Dacca division.

42. The following statement gives at a glance the wide prevalence and fatality of cholera in the above-mentioned districts:—

Districts.	Number of deaths reported.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Number of circles attacked.	Number of villages attacked.
Chittagong	875	·77	10	174
Noakholi	2,204	3·08	8	364
Tipperah	2,222	1·44	14	577
Backergunge	3,002	1·60	15	458
Faridpore	3,303	2·17	13	973

43. *Cuttack.*—Deaths from cholera were reported in this district in every month of the year, but it was much more general and fatal from March to December; June, July, November, and December being the months of greatest fatality.

The parts of the district in which the highest death-rates occurred were the town and rural circles of Jajpore, to the extent of 16·64 and 3·46 per 1,000 of population, respectively, Olabhar at 8·17, Cuttack town at 3·93, and Kendrapara at 3·61.

Jagatsingpore and Jaganathpore, in the south and south-west of the district, suffered least. Cholera was reported to have occurred in 10 of its 12 thanas.

The prevalence of cholera up to so late a period of the year is reported by the Civil Surgeon to be very unusual in the Cuttack district, and on reference to the returns of 1873-74 it is seen that although cholera was not absent from the district in any month of the two preceding years, yet that after September it occurred to a limited extent.

Through this district passes the chief pilgrim route from Northern and North-Western India, and several minor routes join the main road from the West. There is also a constant stream of passengers from the new port of Chandbally through Kendrapara to Cuttack.

44. *Poori.*—There are special circumstances connected with this district and its chief town of the same name which enhance the value of all observations bearing on the origin, progress, locality, and seasonal activity of cholera.

The town of Poori, containing the shrine of Jagganath, is the goal to which constant streams of pilgrims converge from Northern, Western, and Southern India. It is periodically thronged to overcrowding by poor and wearied travellers, and this overcrowding occurs at the most inhospitable season of the year. Cholera is a yearly visitor in the district, and its occurrence is invariably attributed to importation by pilgrims.

Leaving for the present the question of importation, which will be alluded to again at the end of this section, it is seen that in all the months except January cholera was present in the district.

That, unlike the districts of the Presidency and Dacca divisions, the period of endemic intensity occurred in July, August, and December, instead of March or April and November.

The thanas of this district in which cholera prevailed most were Poori, which returned 4·81 deaths per 1,000 of population, Pipli 2·16, and Khurda 1·94; and it is through these thanas that the chief pilgrim routes pass.

Through the Banpore and Tanghy thanas a small number of pilgrims from the south travel, and these thanas suffered in the ratios of 1·82 and 2·60 respectively.

Gope is the thana to the eastward of the district, and no pilgrims pass through it, as its position would indicate. It returned ·41 deaths from cholera per 1,000 of population.

In this thana, however, registration is least advanced, for the deaths from all causes are little more than half those returned from the other thanas.

It is to be regretted that no information is furnished as to the appearance and disappearance of the disease from the various parts of the district, and that the state of registration is still so backward as to afford little light on this point.

45. *Balasore* is another district of the Orissa division which suffered severely from cholera in the year, and it may be noted that the chief route to Poori for pilgrims from Northern and North-Western India passes through the whole length of the district.

The disease prevailed all over the district and throughout the year. Though its times of endemic intensity were, as in the case of other districts, March and November, yet the disease was generally severe from February to July inclusive, and during the whole of the last three months of the year.

The thanas which suffered most were Baliapal at 12·76 per 1,000 of population, Chandbali at 4·54, Dhumnuggur at 3·84, and Jeleswar at 3·21.

From Balasore town itself 7·93 per 1,000 of deaths were reported.

It is worthy of notice that Baliapal, the thana in which the disease prevailed with greatest fatality from the end of January to the beginning of May, has no pilgrim route passing through it.

46. *Midnapore.*—Cholera was present in this district all the year round, but in severe form in the first four months only. There was a slight increase in June, and again in November and December, but February and March were the most fatal months. From May to November, inclusive, the disease did not occur with severity.

At the beginning of the year it was found that cholera existed in several parts of the district, particularly in a number of villages in the neighbourhood of the town of Contai. On the 28th February it appeared in the town of Contai itself and in villages in the east of the

sub-division. On the 2nd March it was present in several villages within four miles of the town of Contai; on the 3rd March at Chowkholo, in thana Rughunathpore; on the 8th March at the outpost of Boneepore and Russoolpore; on 5th March in some villages to the west of Contai town.

To the eastward of the district the disease reached Kedgeree, to the northward as far as Basudebpore and neighbouring villages, and to the north-west as far as Tumlook.

The villages of Boneepore, Mirzapore, Gopalchuk, Khoosbong, Mahomedpore, Bakhipore, Doulutpore, and Gopeenath in the east, Chowkholo and neighbouring villages in the west, Basudebpore, Agra, Bata Moheshpore, Goneshurpore, and Nabasbooni in the north, and Hurshah and Ballock in the sub-division of Tumlook, suffered the most severely.

By the end of March the disease disappeared from Basudebpore in the north-west, from the northern and eastern villages, and from Chowkholo, also from Chadpore, further south, but it had broken out afresh at Shibpore, four miles west of Agra, and continued to prevail at Rugonathpore, Midnapore, and adjoining villages, and at Bhugobanpore police-station.

In Contai it disappeared by the end of April, but in Tumlook it lingered till October.

The severest mortality occurred in thanas Contai at the rate of 16·58 per 1,000 of population, Nundigram 5·91, Bhagwanpore 4·69, Kedgeree 3·63, and the disease was reported from 25 of the 26 circles of the district.

This is another of the districts traversed by the great stream of pilgrims to Poori from the North and North-West, and it is noteworthy that the thanas which suffered most from cholera lie to the eastward of the district, and are not traversed by pilgrims in any number.

47. All the districts of the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar division suffered from cholera, but in different degrees of severity, as will be seen from the following statement:—

Districts.	Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Number of villages in the district.	Number attacked.
Dinagepore	1,268	.84	7,108	Not reported.
Maldah	1,712	2·53	2,100	382
Rajshahye	1,247	·95	4,228	176
Rungpore	5,664	2·63	4,206	1,225
Bogra	1,888	2·73	2,666	512
Pubna	2,153	1·77	2,792	1,661
Darjeeling	150	1·58	No regular villages.	

The district of Julpaiguri has already been referred to, and it is omitted from this list.

Except in Darjeeling and Julpaiguri, cholera was present all the year in the above districts, and from the number of villages and thanas attacked the disease appears to have been general over those districts.

The seasonal activity of cholera in this division is somewhat different from that of the more southern districts of the province, for the disease did not, as a rule, reach its maximum intensity till April, and in the case of Rungpore, May; but in the cold weather, November was the most fatal month.

48. *Darjeeling.*—In one or other thanas of this district cholera prevailed throughout the year. In the Darjeeling thana the cases were mild. The hill thanas of Dumsong and Kalimpong appear to have escaped.

Kursiong suffered from May till September, the greatest mortality occurring in July.

In August Dr. Purves, the Civil Surgeon, visited a tea garden in the Terai in which the coolies had suffered severely from cholera. He reports that the first case of cholera in the gardens occurred on the 14th May. That prior to this fever and dysentery had caused much alarm, so much so that the coolies had begun to leave the garden. After the above-mentioned date cholera continued to increase, and by the beginning of June a panic had set in among the coolies, and even the healthy could scarcely be got to work; a lull succeeded which restored confidence, but by the middle of June cases recurred and increased in intensity, and caused the coolies to run away again. Fires were kept constantly alight around the lines, and all precautions appear to have been taken, but without effect. The disease lingered till the middle of July, the last case occurring on the 16th of that month. In this outbreak 25 deaths occurred.

This garden is situated in the heart of the Terai, and is bounded on one side by a river. It was opened some seven years ago, and has the reputation of being one of the healthiest for Europeans, but the reverse for Natives, who suffer from malarious fevers, dysentery, and diarrhœa, particularly in May, June, September, and October. In 1872 a severe attack of cholera occurred in this garden, but since then only a few sporadic cases were presented. The garden population number about 300, of whom above two-thirds are pahareahs, locally recruited, and the remainder are plains people. The cooly lines are too close to one another, and are surrounded by high jungle, which impedes ventilation and is a handy receptacle for all descriptions of refuse and filth. There are three sources of water-supply—the river, a small streamlet, and a well,—all of which are good except during the rains; but the coolies prefer to use water from other sources, however filthy they may be. In the Terai the hâts or bazaars are numerous, and the coolies gorge themselves at these hâts with putrid fish, pork, flesh

of buffaloes, &c., and then consume bazaar liquor until they are drunk, and in this condition they generally lie out all night in the damp and cold, being, as they generally are, improperly clad.

Another serious outbreak of cholera occurred in the Chomga tea garden, also in the Terai, on the 28th December. The cooly population numbered over 900, eighty per cent. of whom were Nepalese. The disease clung to the three sets of contiguous lines in the garden, and ceased as suddenly as it appeared. Up to the 12th January, on which date the disease disappeared, 12 deaths occurred. The old coolies were the greatest sufferers.

49. The districts of the Bhagulpore division are more conveniently considered as a separate group. In them the seasonal prevalence of the disease appears to differ from the foregoing districts, and to observe a less constant rule in regard to its increase and decline.

In these districts also the periods of prevalence are more decidedly marked, and the intervals more defined.

The disease appears also in these districts to be less general over the whole area of the district.

50. In *Monghyr* there were no cases at all reported in January; in February, March, and April 1, 28, and 79 respectively. In May the cases rose to 424, and reached the large number of 788 in June, from which month there was a decline till September. In October another slight increase, after which a steady decline till the end of the year. There were but 32 deaths in December.

Turning to the monthly results of registration, it is seen that the disease was present in every thana of the district.

51. *Bhagulpore.*—Here again there was but one death in each of the first three months of the year; 224 in the second quarter; and in the rainy months, from July to October inclusive, 1,406 deaths; in November and December 82 and 3 deaths respectively.

There was thus a more decided interval between November and April, and the months of August, September, and October, were those of greatest activity of the disease.

Of the 13 thanas all were affected, but it prevailed but slightly in three thanas of the district.

52. *Sonthal Pergunnahs.*—Very similar seasonal incidence is observed in this district. From November to April there were a few sporadic cases in the district, but from May to October was the season of greatest fatality.

53. *Purneah* borders on the Rajshahye division, and cholera in this district resembles in its season peculiarity that of the Rajshahye group of districts.

In March, April, and May there was greatest mortality; then a gradual decline till November, and an almost free interval from December onwards.

54. The districts of the Patna division were more severely visited by cholera than in 1874, and Gya suffered most.

55. *Patna.*—In this district cholera prevailed throughout the year, but in sporadic form the first two months. In March there was an increase till June, when the greatest mortality of the year was reached, after which the majority of the deaths occurred in the city of Patna and the adjoining unions of Dinapore.

The thanas of the district which suffered most were Patna and Barh, but cholera was present also in the rest of the thanas, showing a general prevalence of the disease over the district.

A specially severe outbreak of the disease occurred in the Cantonment Chowkidari and Nizamut Chowkidari Unions, and in the village of Sultanpore, situated in the latter Union on the border of the Cantonment.

It prevailed from the 27th March to the 23rd November, and spread over the two Unions; but between the 8th October and 15th November it became more localized, and prevailed very severely in Sultanpore. The disease was of the severest type, death occurring in six hours in some cases. Of the 369 cases which occurred in both Unions, 136 took place in the village of Sultanpore.

I visited this village and verified the nominal roll of deaths by personal inquiry.

In this outbreak children suffered most, and women more than men.

The sanitary state of the village could not be worse than I found it. It is built on a narrow strip of slightly elevated land, and is surrounded, except towards the north, by the flood water of the Ganges, which flushes many of the wells in the lower land, filling them with the filth of various kinds thrown out from the village. Several wells visited in the village were found to be in an unsatisfactory state, either from the collections of dirty water about their mouths, or from the deposit of mud within them. The conservancy of the village was, moreover, in a very primitive state.

These filthy villages exist around nearly every cantonment, and as they are evident sources of danger they should receive more attention than they do.

They are occupied by a few cultivators, but chiefly by mochies, dhobies, gwallas, and others, who derive their sustenance by petty trade with the cantonment population.

To absorb these villages into the cantonments, by taking up the land upon which they are built, would seem at first sight to be the most natural way to bring them under the stringent conservancy rules of Act XXII of 1864.

This plan, besides being a most expensive one, would not meet the evil, for, to whatever distance the cantonment boundary might be extended, the inhabitants of these villages would resort to the other side of it, and so escape control.

The only method of meeting the difficulty is to include, where practicable, the offending villages with others in a town, and by extending Act VI of 1868, or the new Municipal Act, apply the remedies which those laws provide.

56. *Gya.*—This district suffered more severely from cholera in this than in the past year. The disease existed in the district throughout the year except in February, but it was present from April to September in the following eight out of the 14 thanas:—Aurungabad, Jehanabad, Daudnuggur, Nobinagar, Gya, Arwal, Sherghotty, and Nawadah, and was most fatal during the months of June, July, and May. It spread without reference to main lines of traffic, and villages situated long distances from each other and from an affected locality were simultaneously attacked. It was most severe in the Aurungabad sub-division in the south of the district, but a part of the sub-division of Jehanabad in the north was entirely free from it.

In Aurungabad the disease confined itself chiefly to the stations of Mudunpore and Ruffeegunge, and in Daudnugger to the old part of the town.

Many villages on the banks of the Sone were affected.

The recorded death-rates from this disease in the thanas that suffered most were 6·50 in Aurungabad, 4·46 in Daudnuggur, 3·75 in Nobinagar, 2·03 in Arwal, 1·54 in Sherghotty, and 1·19 in Nawadah.

57. *Shahabad.*—Here cholera was present in all but two months of the year—January and December—and all the fifteen thanas of this district returned deaths from it.

As in the case of Patna and Gya, June was the most fatal month.

Dhangaon, Nokha, Sasseram, and Bhabhua, were the thanas which suffered most.

58. *East and West Tirhoot* (Mozufferpore and Durbhunga).—Cholera was not reported in these districts in the first quarter of the year, and but a few cases only of the disease occurred in November and December.

The mortality returned by the towns and thanas chiefly affected in the Mozufferpore district was, at the rate per 1,000 of population, of 5·36 in Seetamurhee, 4·86 in the town of Mozufferpore, 2·66 at Jaleh.

In the district of Durbhunga cholera appeared among the pilgrims at a festival held at Bazitpore in March, and is said to have been disseminated by the pilgrims.

Efforts were made to prevent the entrance of pilgrims into the town of Durbhunga by establishing a cordon of police, which failed in its object. After the fair cholera is said to have broken out along the lines of road taken by the pilgrims.

The state of registration in this district is still very unsatisfactory, and the returns afford very little aid in tracing the commencement and progress of this or other diseases.

It is worthy of note, however, that in April all the thanas of this district returned deaths from cholera, and the thanas which suffered most, Mudhoobunnee and Baneeputtee, are at the northern extremity of the district, and Bazitpore is on its southern boundary.

59. *Chumparun.*—The most northern and western district in Bengal suffered from cholera from May to October, inclusive. One death only was reported in April. In the other months the district was free from it.

60. *Sarun.*—Considering the density of the population of this district and the general prevalence of cholera in Bengal during the year, Sarun did not suffer much. It returned a mortality of ·40 per 1,000 of population from this cause.

61. Each of the four districts of the Chota-Nagpore division reported cholera during the year. In two of the districts—Hazaribagh and Lohardugga—the season of prevalence corresponded with that of the Patna group of districts, the greatest mortality and prevalence occurring in June and July, with an almost total absence of the disease in the cold months.

62. In Singbhum and Manbhum, on the other hand, although cholera did not prevail with severity, there was a more even distribution of the disease over the whole year.

63. In Manbhum the greatest mortality was reached in March and April, in Singbhum in June and July, with a decided increase again in November and December.

64. The remaining districts of the Burdwan division which have not been hitherto noticed in this chapter are Burdwan, Bankura, Birbhum, Serampore, and Howrah, and, with the exception of Howrah, none of them suffered severely.

65. *Howrah* returned a death-rate of 2·58 per 1,000 of its population, and more than one-fourth of the total deaths occurred in the municipality of Howrah.

In the abovenamed districts there is more variation in the seasons of greatest prevalence, though in all of them cholera manifests the tendency to increase at two periods.

66. *Suburbs of Calcutta.*—Among a little more than one-quarter of a million of inhabitants 2,099 deaths from cholera were reported in this year. The disease was not confined to one locality more than another, and it is seen to have been present in a marked degree in every month.

March, April, and December, were the months of greatest intensity.

67. *Port of Calcutta.*—Dr. French has recorded some valuable notes on cholera, the result of his observations and inquiries during the last four months of the year, for which period he held the appointment of Health Officer of the port.

Locality.

68. There appears to be no particular locality in the port affected more than another, though Dr. French is disposed to regard the Esplanade moorings as more liable to cholera. Many more observations will be required to verify this suspicion, and it must be shown what proportion of the whole shipping occupied the Esplanade moorings.

Number of cases.

69. There were altogether 34 cases of cholera on 20 ships. One ship in the Union Dock while undergoing repair had 12 cases among her crew, to which further reference will be made.

Date of attack after arrival.

70. No case occurred in vessels between their arrival at the mouth of the river and their moorings in port. "Nearly all the cases occurred after the vessels had been for some time in port."

Her Majesty's S. S. *Doris* had a sporadic case on the third day after her arrival; Her Majesty's S. S. *Serapis* one on the fourth day; the *François Cail* on the fourth day; the *Strathnairn* on the fourth; the *Winifred* and *City of Benares* on the fifth; and the *Strathclyde* on the sixth day after arrival.

Rank of those attacked.

71. Of the 34 cases, one was a captain's wife, 7 were officers, 9 petty officers, and only 17 were seamen.

These are unexpected and important facts, although they are the result of limited observation. They go to show that those who have the best accommodation, and who, presumably, take the greatest care of themselves, are the most liable to the disease.

Of the officers, it is worthy of note that 2 were commanders and 3 chief officers.

Communication with shore.

72. Twelve of the 34 cases were living on board their ship in the Union Dock, 7 of the remainder had never landed.

"Three or four of the cases," Dr. French remarks, "occurred shortly after the men returned to their ship, but in each the man had been drinking."

Communication with the shore does not seem in any way to be associated with the cause of cholera, and the disease does occur in those who have never landed.

Special outbreaks.

73. The one serious outbreak in the port occurred on board the ship *Marguerite* in the Union Dock.

74. The following is a summary of Dr. French's careful inquiry into the circumstances attending it:—

The ship arrived in port from Bourbon on the 16th September with a crew of 16 men, who had all been well on the voyage.

On the 1st October she went into the Union Dock for repair, and shortly after increased her crew to 24 by taking 8 men from the discharged crew of a vessel lying near her in the dock.

The *Marguerite* was stripped of everything in her hold, and about 300 men were daily employed upon her. The crew remained in the ship, had their meals on board, and used their supply of Bourbon water.

All continued perfectly well up to the 5th November, and till this date no case of cholera had occurred among any of the workmen or officials in the dock.

From the 5th to the 14th November, inclusive, there were 12 cases among the crew of 24 men, and 7 of these proved fatal. Death in one case occurred in a few hours only.

The ships *Anna* and *Marguerite* were lying in the southern end of the dock; next them were the workshops, and to the northern side the ship *Arundel*.

About 60 men of the yard slept on the premises and on the ships, and about 700 men were employed in the workshops daily.

The crew of the *Marguerite* mixed freely with the workmen, but they slept apart, had their food on board, and their own water-supply.

The condition of the dock was clean, and the ship was empty and free from disagreeable odours. The house for the crew was on deck, and in a fairly satisfactory state.

The Captain's story was that the men slept in the open air under a tree near the river-bank; that they went freely into the bazaar and bought what they liked; that they had got hold of a cask of condemned salt meat and had eaten freely of it, shortly after which sickness broke out among them.

The Captain was kind to his men, it appears, and did not stint them in fresh meat and vegetables, nor in their dram of brandy three times a day.

The story of the crew is somewhat different as to the matter of the condemned salt meat, which they say was not eaten, and that they did not go about the bazaar.

All the evidence appeared to Dr. French to point to some cause existing exclusively among these 24 men.

Of the water used by the men, Dr. French remarks that it had a foul odour, as of sulphuretted hydrogen, and a very unpleasant taste, both of which the Superintendent of the Dock and the Captain attributed to the wood of the casks.

75. An analysis of this water showed that it was most impure and quite unfit for drinking, and on the 14th the water was thrown away, and the remainder of the crew, now reduced to 12, were removed to the Sailors' Home.

The history of this water is briefly this: it was purchased from boatmen who pretend to supply the Calcutta filtered water to all ships in the harbour not near enough to take a direct supply from the hydrants on the banks.

The water was purchased on the 27th October, and was used by the crew of the *Marguerite* only from the 28th. The first case of cholera occurred on the 5th November, and no case after the water had been thrown away.

76. Dr. French refrains from expressing any opinion as to the cause of this outbreak, but in carefully detailing the circumstances connected with it, he has shown that very impure water is sometimes sold to the shipping for filtered water, and that in the case of the *Marguerite* cholera did exist with a foul water-supply.

Cholera disseminated by pilgrims.

77. My remarks regarding the locality of cholera in the Midnapore, Balasore, Cuttack, and Poori districts showed that the disease appeared in thanas quite removed from pilgrim routes, and at a time of the year when it usually breaks out; that the disease appeared almost simultaneously in all the thanas of the Durbhunga district in April; and also that many thanas through which the main pilgrim route passes are scarcely affected, while others suffer severely.

These are facts not in keeping with the theory that cholera is communicated by travellers from infected districts.

It is in the solution of important problems of this kind that the aid of statistics is essential, and it is a matter for regret that more rapid advance has not been made in mortuary registration.

***Statement prefixed to Map illustrating the distribution, &c., of Cholera in the Bengal Presidency during the year* 1875.**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Districts.	Number of circles of mortuary registration as shown on the map.	Names of Circles.	Population of the circle.	Date of first case of cholera in the circle during the year.	Date of last case of cholera in the circle during the year.	Total deaths from cholera in the circle during the year.	Period of maximum intensity of the disease as represented by mortality.	Number of villages in each of the rural circles.	Number of those— Affected by cholera.	Not affected by cholera.
		Western Districts—Burdwan Division.								
Burdwan.	1	Burdwan ... ... T.	32,321 ...	January ...	May ...	119	February to April	126	44	82
	2	Kulna ... ... „	27,336 ...	March ...	April ...	45	March to „	......	......	......
	3	Raneegunge ... ... „	19,578 ...	June ...	July ...	17	June and July	......	......	......
	4	Jehanabad ... ... „	13,409 ...	April ...	May ...	4	April	......	......	......
	5	Shambazar... ... ... „	19,635 ...	February ... October ...	„ ... December.	33	February to April and Dec. ...	......	......	......
	6	Sonamukhi... ... ... „	12,565 ...	June ...	June ...	2	June	......	......	......
	7	Burdwan ... ... R. C.	22,098 ...	March ...	April ...	65	March to April	83	4	79
	8	Khuudaghos ... ... „	67,665 ...	February ... July ... December ...	May ... August. December.	112	„ „	180	11	169
	9	Indass ... ... „	77,084 ...	March ... November ...	July ... December.	61	April and December	231	10	221
	10	Selimabad ... ... „	84,702 ...	July ... October ...	July ... December.	8	Slight	240	5	235
	11	Gangur ... ... „	131,200 ...	January ... December ...	April ... December.	64	March and December	364	13	351
	12	Sahibgunge ... ... „	81,896 ...	January ... December ...	April ... December.	36	January and March	181	5	176
	13	Kulna ... ... „	94,144 ...	February ... November ...	April ... November.	259	March and April	296	2	294
	14	Bhatooria or Purbusthole „	81,677 ...	March ... November ...	May ... December.	53	March and December	237	8	229
	15	Monteesur ... ... „	83,181 ...	March ... November ...	June ... December.	308	March and April	248	32	216
	16	Cutwa ... ... „	83,099 ...	March ... December ...	May ... December.	79	„ „	157	3	154
	17	Ketugram ... ... „	82,064 ...	April ...	May ...	22	April and May	249	7	242
	18	Munglekote ... ... „	77,655 ...	January ... December ...	April ... December.	86	March and December	171	20	151
	19	Bood-Bood... ... ... „	91,301 ...	May ... November ...	August ... December.	188	July and Aug., Nov. and Dec. ...	224	13	211
	20	Ausgram ... ... „	115,393 ...	March ...	May ...	11	Slight	255	1	254
	21	Sonamookhi ... ... „	66,872 ...	February ...	„ ...	15	„	270	15	255
	22	Raneegunge ... ... „	112,704 ...	August ...	August ...	11	„	289	2	287
	23	Kanksa ... ... „	41,282 ...	May ...	July ...	17	May	111	3	108
	24	Niyamutpore or Assensole „	71,453 ...	July ...	„ ...	8	Slight	278	2	276
	25	Jehanabad ... ... „	115,560 ...	January ... November ...	May ... December.	132	January and November ...	259	6	253
	26	Goghat ... ... „	116,611 ...	January ... September ...	May ... December.	146	March to May	262	12	250
	27	Kotalpore ... ... „	110,255 ...	February ... November ...	April ... December.	79	„ and April	337	19	318
	28	Royna ... ... „	102,005 ...	February ... November ...	June ... November.	152	February to „	269	13	256
		District total ...	2,034,745	......	......	2,127	March and „	5,317	203	5,114
Bankura.	29	Bankura ... ... T.	16,794 ...	February ... July ... November ...	March ... August. December.	19	February and November ...	14	6	8
	30	Bishenpore ... ... „	18,047 ...	February ... June ...	March ... December.	72	July and August...	1	1	......
	31	Bankura ... ... R. C.	22,286 ...	May ... December ...	May ... December.	14	May	100	13	87
	32	Onda ... ... „	121,361 ...	March ... December ...	September ... December.	84	March and August	664	20	644
	33	Bishenpore... ... ... „	129,205 ...	February ... November ...	August ... December.	167	December	213	22	191
	34	Chhatna ... ... „	64,015 ...	February ... July ... November ...	March ... August. November.	22	July...	382	21	361
	35	Gangajulghati ... ... „	155,064 ...	July ...	July ...	41	July	654	25	629
		District total ...	526,772	......	......	419	July, August, and December ...	2,028	108	1,920
Birbhum.	36	Soori ... ... R. C.	104,107 ...	February ...	June ...	25	Very slight	387	2	385
	37	Rajnuggur... ... ... „	30,985 ...	May ...	May ...	3	„	141	1	140
	38	Dobrajpore... ... ... „	137,255 ...	April ...	July ...	28	May and June	433	2	431
	39	Kusba ... ... „	121,393 ...	„ ... December ...	August ... December.	31	Very slight	386	2	384
	40	Sakulipore... ... ... „	61,842 ...	April ...	May ...	25	April	177	2	175
	41	Labhpore ... ... „	71,945 ...	March ... July ... December ...	March ... September. December.	12	Very slight	269	4	265
	42	Burawan ... ... „	64,178 ...	July ... November ...	August ... December.	24	July	228	5	223
	43	Mouresuar ... ... „	104,221 ...	January ... December ...	March ... December.	34	December	450	9	441
		District total ...	695,921	......	......	182	Throughout year, but slight ...	2,471	27	2,444

Statement prefixed to Map illustrating the distribution, &c., of Cholera in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1875.—(Continued.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Districts.	Number of circles of mortuary registration as shown on the map.	Names of Circles.	Population of the circle.	Date of first case of cholera in the circle during the year.	Date of last case of cholera in the circle during the year.	Total deaths from cholera in the circle during the year.	Period of maximum intensity of the disease as represented by mortality.	Number of villages in each of the rural circles.	Number of those— Affected by cholera.	Not affected by cholera.
		Western Districts—Burdwan Division.—(*Continued.*)								
Midnapore.	44	Midnapore ... ... T.	31,491 ...	February ...	August ...	42	June and July	Not furnished. The Magistrate says:—"I have no data to enable me to fill up so comprehensive a return with any approach to accuracy."		
	45	Ditto ... ... R. C.	141,181 ...	March ... December ...	April ... December.	26	Slight			
	46	Narainghur ... ... „	129,553 ...	March ... July ...	April ... August.	18	„			
	47	Dantoon ... ... „	112,372 ...	March ... June ... November ...	April ... August. December.	48	August and December			
	48	Gopeebullubpore... ... „	120,310 ...	March ...	March ...	40	March			
	49	Jhargaon ... ... „	45,560 ...	Very slight ...	......	1	Very slight			
	50	Beempore ... ... „	74,271 ...	None ...	......	......	....			
	51	Salbuni ... ... „	50,860 ...	March ...	May ...	18	March to May			
	52	Keshpore ... ... „	108,929 ...	February ...	June ...	75	„ to June			
	53	Daspore ... ... „	136,359 ...	June ... August ...	„ ... August.	10	Slight			
	54	Debra ... ... „	110,747 ...	January ... June ...	April ... July.	46	March and April			
	55	Sabong ... ... „	214,755 ...	January ... June ... October ...	April ... August. December.	285	Feb. and March—Nov. and Dec.			
	56	Tumlook ... ... „	77,341 ...	January ... July ...	May ... November.	257	February to April			
	57	Panchkoora ... ... „	163,915 ...	January ... November ...	July ... December.	71	January, Feb., and December...			
	58	Muslundpore ... ... „	64,188 ...	January ... June ... October ...	April ... July. December.	221	January to March			
	59	Sootahatta ... ... „	53,546 ...	January ... March ..	January ... April.	19	„			
	60	Nundigram ... ... „	108,827 ...	January ... November ...	May ... December.	643	„ to April			
	61	Contai ... ... „	122,857 ...	1st January ...	April ...	2,037	„ to March			
	62	Rughunathpore ... ... „	54,579 ...	January ...	May ...	429	February to April			
	63	Egra ... ... „	57,898 ...	„ ... November ...	April ... December.	179	„ to „			
	64	Kedgeree ... ... „	36,003 ...	January ...	March ...	131	January to March			
	65	Pataspore ... ... „	81,123 ...	„ ... October ...	April ... November.	78	February to April			
	66	Bhugwanpore ... ... „	89,812 ...	January ... November ..	April ... December.	422	January to March			
	67	Gurbetta ... ... „	145,264 ...	February ...	October ...	226	February and „			
	68	Chundrakona ... ... „	106,480 ...	January ... August ...	April ... September.	264	January to „			
	69	Ghatal ... ... „	102,742 ...	January ... September ...	June ... October.	41	May			
		District total ...	2540,963	......	......	5,627	January to March			
Hughli.	70	Hughli and Chinsurah T.	34,761 ...	January ... October ...	June ... December.	88	March and April	......	......	......
	71	Hooghly ... ... R. C.	32,777 ..	March ... October ...	May ... December.	36	May and November	107	5	102
	72	Bansberiah... ... ... „	41,309 ...	January ... July ... October ...	May ... August. December.	112	February to April, and Dec. ...	113	3	110
	73	Balagarh ... ... „	60,955 ...	March ... November ...	June ... December.	79	March, April, and Dec. ...	173	28	145
	74	Pundooah ... ... „	77,332 ...	March ...	April ...	24	Slight	178	2	176
	75	Dhuneakhali ... ... „	116,501 ...	„ ...	June ...	36	April	390	3	387
		District total ...	363,635	......	......	370	Feb. to May—Nov. and Dec. ...	961	41	920
Serampore.	76	Serampore ... ... T.	24,440 ...	Throughout the year.	......	57	Throughout almost equally ...			
	77	Baidyabati... ... ... „	13,332 ...	February ... November ...	April ... December.	10	Very slight	......	.....	......
	78	Serampore ... ... R. C.	14,023 ...	April ... August ...	May ... December.	29	Slight	7	2	5
	79	Baidyabati... ... ... „	66,959 ...	June ... October ...	June ... October.	28	October	138	6	132
	80	Hurripal ... ... „	111,689 ...	March ... December ...	April ... December.	31	December	131	19	112
	81	Kishnanaghur ... ... „	69,280 ...	January ...	May ...	51	March	164	15	149
	82	Chanditola... ... ... „	94,141 ...	May ... October ...	„ ... November.	16	Very slight	163	2	161
		District total ...	393,864	......	......	222	March, Oct., and December ...	803	44	759
Howrah.	83	Howrah, Shibpore, Golabari and Bally. T.	97,784 ...	Throughout the year.	......	578	March and April	Information not furnished.		
	84	Khanakool... ... ... „	14,537 ...	March ... November ...	April ... November.	8	April and November			
	85	Domjoor, Shankrail ... R. C.	119,037 ...	January ... September ...	July ... December.	237	November and December ...			
	86	Juggutbullubpore ... „	80,243 ...	March ... October ...	July ... December.	43	April			

Statement prefixed to Map illustrating the distribution, &c., of Cholera in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1875.—(Continued.)

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									Affected by cholera.	Not affected by cholera.
Western Districts—Burdwan Division.—(*Concluded.*)										
Howrah—(*Contd.*)	87	Khanakool... ... ... R. C.	120,655 ...	March ... August ... November ...	May ... September. December.	100	March, Nov., and December ...			
	88	Amta ... ... „	110,374 ...	January ... August ...	June ... December.	271	Feb., March, and December ...			
	89	Oolooberia ... ... „	69,906 ...	January ... October ...	March ... December.	187	January and February ...			
	90	Bagnam ... ... „	58,098 ...	Throughout the year.	......	265	„ „			
	91	Shampore ... ... „	60,423 ...	Throughout the year.	......	204	February and March			
		District total ...	731,057	......	......	1,893	Feb. and March—Nov. and Dec.			
Central Districts—Presidency and Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Divisions.										
24-Pergunnahs.	92	South Suburban ... ... T.	62,632 ...	January ... August ...	April ... December.	50	March	......	......	......
	93	North Suburban ... ... „	27,263 ...	Throughout the year.	......	172	October to December	......	......	......
	94	Agurpara ... ... „	26,801 ...	February ... October ...	April ... December.	35	March, April, and October ...	......	......	......
	95	Naihatti ... ... „	23,730 ...	January ... October ...	June ... December.	74	Jan. and March to May ...	......	......	......
	96	Nawabgunge ... ... „	16,525 ...	January ... October ...	April ... December.	41	Jan. to April—Oct. to Dec. ...	......	......	......
	97	Kallinga ... ... „	15,687 ...	March ... November ...	April ... December.	76	March and April	......	......	......
	98	Busseerhat... ... ... „	12,105 ...	March ... November ...	July ... December.	93	March to June—Nov. & Dec.	......	......	......
	99	Baraset ... ... „	11,822 ...	January ...	April ...	42	January to March	......	......	......
	100	Toligunge ... ... R. C.	54,842 ...	„ ... November ...	May ... December.	65	Jan., Feb., and December ...	134	22	112
	101	Sonapore ... ... „	35,551 ...	January ... October ...	May ... December.	208	Jan.—Nov. and „ ...	81	43	38
	102	Areadaha ... ... „	346 ...	March ...	March ...	12	March	13	6	7
	103	Uriahpara ... ... „	57,831 ...	January ... September ...	May ... December.	388	Jan., Feb., Apl.—Nov. & Dec.	187	9	178
	104	Bistopore ... ... „	74,229 ...	January ... May ... August ...	March ... June. December.	122	January and February ...	235	46	189
	105	Acheepore ... ... „	59,132 ...	January ... October ...	July ... December.	175	„ to March—Nov. & Dec.	154	53	101
	106	Dum-Dum, Dum-Dum Cantonment, Kadihatti and Baghijala. „	34,291 ...	March ... October ...	May ... December.	120	March to May—Oct. to Dec. ...	41	28	13
	107	Baraset ... ... „	65,897 ...	January ... October ...	July ... December.	234	April, May—Nov. and Dec. ...	214	71	143
	108	Deganga ... ... „	33,508 ...	January ... November ...	May ... December.	95	March to May	83	10	73
	109	Taberiah ... ... „	81,998 ...	January ... November ...	May ... December.	543	Mar. to May—Nov. and Dec. ...	243	73	170
	110	Nyehatti ... ... „	62,348 ...	January ... November ...	June ... December.	198	April, May, and December ...	157	10	147
	111	Nawabgunge or Barrackpore, Barrackpore Cantonment. „	25,303 ...	February ... November ...	February ... December.	14	February and „ ...	51	28	23
	112	Diamond Harbour ... „	48,872 ...	January ... October ...	June ... December.	143	October to December	234	48	187
	113	Debipore ... ... „	43,157 ...	January ... November ...	February ... December.	221	Jan. and Feb.—Nov. and Dec.	215	6	209
	114	Bankipore ... ... „	98,502 ...	January ... October ...	April ... December.	883	January to March	284	121	163
	115	Sultanpore... ... ... „	75,154	January ... November ...	June ... December.	559	„ to March and December	359	102	257
	116	Muthrapore ... ... „	43,483 ...	January ... November ...	June ... December.	719	„ to May and „	190	82	108
	117	Baraipore ... ... „	62,638 ...	January ... November ...	July ... December.	108	Feb—Nov. and „	232	42	190
	118	Protabnuggur ... ... „	29,663 ...	January ... October ...	May ... December.	123	Jan. to March and Dec. ...	160	115	45
	119	Joynuggur ... ... „	68,344 ...	January ... November ...	May ... December.	285	„ to „ and „ ...	161	67	94
	120	Mutlah or Canning ... „	35,765 ...	March ... November ...	May ... December.	74	March to May and „ ...	79	79	......
	121	Collinga, Goberdanga ... „	97,942 ...	January ... November ...	May ... December.	237	Nov. and December	156	52	104
	122	Busseerhat... ... ... „	60,062 ...	January ... November ...	June ... December.	129	April—Nov. and December ...	116	34	82
	123	Harwa ... ... „	42,872 ...	January ... December ...	May ... December.	270	March to May and „ ...	126	27	99
	124	Hosnabad, Taki	39,478 ...	March ... November ...	August ... December.	150	„ „ and November...	75	10	65

Statement prefixed to Map illustrating the distribution, &c., of Cholera in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1875.—(Continued.)

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		Central Districts—Presidency and Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Divisions.—(*Continued.*)								
24-Pergunnahs—(*Contd.*)	125	Kalarooa ... ... R. C.	79,093 ...	February ... November ...	May ... December.	121	March, April—Nov. and Dec.	150	53	97
	126	Satkheera ... ... „	93,457 ...	February ... November ...	March ... December.	105	November and December ...	165	38	127
	127	Magoorah ... ... „	48,478 ...	March ... December ...	May ... December.	75	April, May, and December ...	111	16	94
	128	Kaligunge ... ... „	132,060 ...	January ... November ...	May ... December.	92	November and December ...	381	39	342
	129	Assasuni ... ... „	70,276 ...	March ... July ...	May ... July.	58	March and May	204	54	154
		District total ...	1,951,137	......	......	7,109	Jan. to April—Nov. and Dec.	4,991	1,384	3,607
Nuddea.	130	Santipore ... ... T.	28,635 ...	February ... November ...	June ... December.	80	November and December ...	......	......	......
	131	Kishnaghur ... ... „	26,750 ...	February ... November ...	May ... December.	185	March, Nov., and December ...	......	......	......
	132	Kishnaghur ... ... R. C.	75,950 ...	Jan. 1st week October ...	June ... December.	279	March and December ...	159	68	91
	133	Hanskhalli... ... ... „	40,034 ...	Jan. 3rd week November ...	June ... December.	175	Feb. & March—Nov. and Dec.	86	27	59
	134	Krishnagunge ... ... „	29,710 ...	January ... May ... October ...	March ... June. December.	236	November and December ...	47	30	17
	135	Chupprah ... ... „	55,097 ...	March ... November ...	April ... December.	97	December	108	16	92
	136	Nakashipara ... ... „	55,902 ...	March ... September ...	May ... December.	199	April, May, and November ...	134	7	127
	137	Kaligunge ... ... „	50,633 ...	November ...	December ...	5	Slight	98	3	95
	138	Tehatta ... ... „	94,675 ...	March ... November ..	July ... December.	227	November and December ...	105	77	28
	139	Meherpore... ... ... „	19,902 ...	March ... October ...	May ... December.	144	„ „ ...	39	19	20
	140	Karimpore... ... ... „	97,340 ...	May ... October ...	May ... December.	283	October to December ...	160	37	123
	141	Gangni ... ... „	95,767 ...	Jan. 2nd week September.	June ... December.	739	November and „ ...	171	69	102
	142	Dowlutpore ... ... „	97,679 ...	Jan. 2nd week May ... September ...	„ ... June. December.	600	October to „ ...	151	62	89
	143	Noapara ... ... „	85,055 ...	January ... April ... Sept. 1st week	February. May. December ...	583	November and „ ...	200	96	104
	144	Kooshtea ... ... „	23,307 ...	April ... August ...	May ... December.	66	April, Nov., and „ ...	22	18	4
	145	Coomercolly ... ... „	86,254 ...	January ... September ...	May ... December.	314	November and „ ...	242	51	191
	146	Bhaluka ... ... „	37,088 ...	October ...	„ ...	153	October to „ ...	106	35	71
	147	Bhadulya ... ... „	58,491 ...	January ... October ...	February ... December.	230	„ to „ ...	132	12	120
	148	Alumdanga ... ... „	87,335 ...	„ ...	„ ...	520	„ and November ...	174	81	93
	149	Chooadanga ... ... „	20,674 ...	January ... April ... October ...	February ... May. December.	80	November and December ...	38	19	19
	150	Damurhooda ... ... „	58,938 ...	March ... October ..	May ... December.	198	November	109	34	75
	151	Kalupol ... ... „	34,873 ...	April ... October ...	May ... December.	253	„ and December ...	84	38	46
	152	Jibannuggur ... ... „	35,603 ...	February ... November ...	March ... December.	254	November	77	37	40
	153	Mohespore... ... ... „	100,330 ...	January ... November ...	July ... December.	545	„ and December ...	211	7	204
	154	Gorupoota... ... ... „	53,756 ...	Jan. 3rd week December ...	June ... December.	310	Feb., March, and December ...	142	14	128
	155	Bongram or Bongong ... „	15,185 ...	Jan. 4th week	June ...	111	February to April	19	3	16
	156	Sarsa ... ... „	66,363 ...	„ „ November ...	„ ... December.	275	March and „	150	3	147
	157	Gaighatta ... ... „	43,067 ...	Jan. 1st week November ...	June ... December.	491	Jan. to April, and November...	111	14	97
	158	Gopalnuggur ... ... „	40,069 ...	Jan. 3rd week September ...	June ... December.	470	February to April	113	63	50
	159	Santipore ... ... „	21,800 ...	Jan. 1st week November ...	June ... December.	231	Feb. to May—Nov. and Dec. ...	63	19	44
	160	Ranaghat ... ... „	79,762 ...	January ... November ...	May ... December.	653	February to April	180	16	164
	161	Chakdaha ... ... „	58,325 ...	Jan. 2nd week December ...	June ... December.	460	January to „	157	7	150
	162	Jagooli ... ... „	38,446 ...	Jan. 1st week	June ...	502	„ to „	103	17	86
		District total ...	1,812,795	....	......	9,948	March, April—Nov. and Dec.	3,691	999	2,692

***Statement prefixed to Map illustrating the distribution, &c., of Cholera in the Bengal Presidency during the year* 1875.—(Continued.)**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Districts.	Number of circles of mortuary registration as shown on the map.	Names of Circles.	Population of the circle.	Date of first case of cholera in the circle during the year.	Date of last case of cholera in the circle during the year.	Total deaths from cholera in the circle during the year.	Period of maximum intensity of the disease as represented by mortality.	Number of villages in each of the rural circles.	Number of those— Affected by cholera.	Not affected by cholera.
Central Districts—Presidency and Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Divisions.—(*Continued.*)										
Jessore.	163	Jessore or Kotwalee, Chougacha ... R. C.	154,058	January September	July December.	741	Jan. to May—Nov. and Dec.	320	94	226
	164	Gudkhali ,,	61,525	January December	June December.	430	Jan. tc May and Dec.	95	34	61
	165	Monirampore, Noapara ,,	142,921	January November	July December.	249	Jan. to July—Nov. and Dec.	265	57	208
	166	Kaligunge ,,	88,214	January November	May December.	217	,, to May ,, and ,,	205	69	136
	167	Keshubpore ,,	84,860	February November	May December.	98	March, April, and Dec.	159	22	137
	168	Bagarpara ,,	58,705	January December	March December.	80	January to March	144	22	122
	169	Jhenida ,,	85,594	January November	July December.	188	November and December	247	44	203
	170	Kotechandpore ,,	39,240	April November	May December.	185	,, and ,,	88	27	61
	171	Harinakund ,,	37,464	September	,,	195	October to ,,	54	33	21
	172	Sailkupa ,,	124,163	October	,,	262	November and ,,	331	67	264
	173	Magurah, Sripore ,,	148,503	January October	June December.	615	October to ,,	257	19	238
	174	Mahomedpore ,,	81,887	January October	August December.	406	Jan. and Oct. to ,,	150	25	125
	175	Salikha ,,	45,330	January October	May December.	106	Jan. and Feb.—Nov. and Dec.	105	32	73
	176	Narail and Obhoynuggur ,,	132,528	January October	July December.	709	,, to April— ,, and ,,	317	59	258
	177	Kalia ,,	67,486	January October	January December.	402	October to December	83	75	8
	178	Lahagara, Alphadanga ,,	99,029	January March October	January May. December.	439	November and ,,	223	89	134
	179	Khulna, Phutlala ,,	110,443	January October	May December.	551	Jan. to April—Nov. and Dec.	148	88	60
	180	Batiaghata ,,	33,253	January March November	January May. December.	135	November and December	65	57	8
	181	Dumria, Tala ,,	105,954	January November	August December.	205	March to May—Dec.	170	58	112
	182	Deluti, Chandkhali ,,	74,351	February October	July December.	171	,, to May	166	48	118
	183	Bagirhat, Phakirhat, and Kachua. ,,	138,560	January August	June December.	454	Jan. to May—Nov. and Dec.	307	199	108
	184	Molnahat ,,	48,497	January October	May December.	262	,, to ,, ,, and ,,	106	57	49
	185	Rampal ,,	45,160	January November	July December.	251	,, to April—Nov. and Dec.	141	30	111
	186	Morrelgunge ,,	67,296	January October	July December.	127	March to May	101	47	54
		District total	2,075,021	....	......	7,478	Jan. to May—Oct. to Dec.	4,247	1352	2,895
Murshidabad.	187	Murshidabad ... T.	46,182	April November	August December.	38	May, July, and November	......	......	......
	188	Baharampore ,,	27,110	January May November	March August. December.	67	June and July	......	......	......
	189	Kandi ,,	12,016	Very slight	......	2	Slight	......	......	......
	190	Jungypore ,,	11,361	April July November	May August. November.	22	May and November	......	......	......
	191	Baharampore, Soojagunge, and Gorabazar ... R. C.	12,470	June	July	11	June and July	119	15	104
	192	Kalyangunge ,,	42,163	Slight	......	5	Slight	195	1	194
	193	Goash ,,	82,587	April	May	68	April and May	207	14	193
	194	Doulutbazar ,,	45,779	March November	April December.	110	November and December	135	9	126
	195	Jelinghi ,,	108,826	December	,,	30	December	211	5	206
	196	Huriharpara ,,	57,704	,,	,,	50	,,	129	13	116
	197	Barua, Beldanga ,,	75,963	November	,,	34	November and December	147	10	137
	198	Nowada ,,	42,464	October	,,	42	October to ,,	67	9	58
	199	Bharatpore ,,	125,218	January December	January December.	10	December	229	5	224
	200	Gokarna ,,	47,117	Slight	......	......	Slight	113	3	110
	201	Moorshedabad, Asanpore, Manullabazar, Shahanagar, Bhugwangola, and Bhadurihat. ,,	108,330	May	August	22	July	521	22	499
	202	Jungypore, Raghunathgunge, Mirzapore, Shamsheregunge, and Dewanserai. ,,	209,011	March October	,, December.	133	November	502	12	490
	203	Rampore Hat, Margram, Khargram, Nulhatti, Sooti, and Palsa. ,,	299,325	January December	July December.	83	January	1,045	10	1,035
		District total	1,353,626	....	......	727	November and December	3,735	128	3,607

Statement prefixed to Map illustrating the distribution, &c., of Cholera in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1875.—(Continued.)

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Districts.	Number of circles of mortuary registration as shown on the map.	Names of Circles.	Population of the circle.	Date of first case of cholera in the circle during the year.	Date of last case of cholera in the circle during the year.	Total deaths from cholera in the circle during the year.	Period of maximum intensity of the disease as represented by mortality.	Number of villages in each of the rural circles.	Number of those— Affected by cholera.	Not affected by cholera.
Central Districts—Presidency and Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Divisions.—(*Continued.*)										
Dinagepore.	204	Dinagepore ... ... T.	14,606 ...	Jan.—Nov. ...	Aug.—Nov. ...	28	April and May	Return not received.		
	205	Ditto Kotewali ... R. C.	1,041 ...	} April ...	December ...	185	" "			
	206	Rajarampore ... ... "	197,106 ...							
	207	Birganja ... ... "	150,097 ...	Jan.—June ...	Jan.—June ...	9	Slight			
	208	Kaliaganja... ... ... "	94,728 ...	April—Nov. ...	May—Dec. ...	69	April and December			
	209	Hemtabad... ... ... "	87,089 ...	March—Nov....	June—Dec. ...	120	April, May, and December ...			
	210	Bungshiharee ... ... "	78,288 ...	January ... April ... November ...	January ... June. December.	59	April and December			
	211	Gungarampore ... ... "	75,196 ...	April ...	May ...	28	April and May			
	212	Patiram ... ... "	66,866 ...	" ...	August ...	99	May to August			
	213	Patnitola ... ... "	122,700 ...	" ...	July ...	156	April and June			
	214	Porsha ... ... "	48,808 ...	" ...	May ...	12	May			
	215	Chintamon ... ... "	50,962 ...	" ...	July ...	49	" to July			
	216	Habra ... ... "	62,907 ...	" ...	June ...	74	April to June			
	217	Nawabgunge ... ... "	46,758 ...	March ... October ...	" ... December.	107	April and October to Dec. ...			
	218	Ghoraghat or Raneegunge. "	16,925 ...	April ... November ...	May ... November.	17	November			
	219	Peergunge ... ... "	89,296 ...	April ...	June ...	50	March and April			
	220	Ranishankoil ... ... "	78,696 ...	" ... November ...	May ... December.	25	November and December ...			
	221	Thakurgaon ... ... "	219,865 ...	April ... November ...	July ... December. ...	181	April and May			
		District total ...	1,501,924	....	......	1,268	" "			
Maldah.	222	English Bazar ... ... T.	12,859 ...	April ... October ...	August ... December.	88	April, July, August, and Dec....	} 188	110	78
	223	Ditto ... ... R. C.	72,843 ...	February ...	" ...	163	July, August, and November...			
	224	Maldah ... ... "	50,568 ...	April ... July ... November ...	May ... August. December.	27	August	109	25	84
	225	Gorgariba ... ... "	65,548 ...	March ... September ...	June ... December.	77	Sept.—Nov. and December ...	199	37	162
	226	Kharva ... ... "	92,011 ...	April ... September ...	July ... December.	873	April to June—Oct. to Dec. ...	361	103	258
	227	Gasal ... ... "	55,316 ...	April ... July ...	April ... August.	18	Very slight	476	8	468
	228	Kaliachuck... ... ... "	119,375 ...	May ...	December ...	197	May to Aug.—Nov. and Dec....	230	35	195
	229	Gomastapore ... ... "	48,999 ...	" ...	October ...	78	July and August	226	16	210
	230	Seebgunge ... ... "	105,717 ...	January ... April ...	February ... December.	148	January and April	190	31	159
	231	Nawabgunge ... ... "	58,195	January ...	May ...	43	April	130	17	113
		District total ...	676,426	....	......	1,712	" and December	2,100	382	1,718
Rajshahye.	232	Boalia ... ... T.	22,291 ...	Slight ...	......	5	Slight	......	......	......
	233	Ditto ... ... R. C.	88,016 ...	....	......	19	Slight	191	7	184
	234	Godagari ... ... "	34,683 ...	None ...	......	......	....	281	......	281
	235	Tanor ... ... "	91,032 ...	May ...	May ...	5	Very slight	354	2	352
	236	Manda ... ... "	92,328 ...	March ... August ... December ...	April ... August. December.	29	April	569	11	558
	237	Bandaikhara ... ... "	77,115 ...	April ... November ...	May ... December.	63	"	333	14	319
	238	Baghmara... ... ... "	128,697 ...	January ... August ...	April ... December.	205	" and May	394	44	350
	239	Puthia ... ... "	143,087 ...	March ... August ...	March ... November.	25	March	269	9	260
	240	Charghat ... ... "	70,824 ...	July ...	December ...	32	November and December ...	125	2	123
	241	Lalpore or Bilmaria ... "	135,942 ...	January ... April ... September ...	February ... May. December.	233	" " ...	344	4	340
	242	Nattore ... ... "	139,652 ...	March ... August ...	June ... December ...	116	March, April, and November...	312	5	307
	243	Baraigaon ... ... "	127,941 ...	Very slight ...	......	3	Very slight	274	2	272
	244	Singra ... ... "	159,131 ...	January ... November ...	June ... December.	513	Mar. to May—Nov. and Dec....	782	76	706
		District total ...	1,310,729	....	......	1,247	" to April—Nov. and Dec....	4,228	176	4,052
Rungpore.	245	Rungpore ... ... T.	14,845 ...	January ...	July ...	189	March to May	} 461	175	286
	246	Myrunge or Rungpore or Kaliagunge ... R. C.	106,177 ...	" ...	" ...	398	April to June			
	247	Nisbutgunge ... ... "	146,458 ...	" ... August ...	June ... December.	138	January, April, and November	264	87	177
	248	Durwani ... ... "	119,524 ...	April ... November ...	June ... December.	108	April and May	177	27	150
	249	Jaldhaka ... ... "	168,273 ...	April ... November ...	June ... December.	136	April, May, and November ...	149	25	124
	250	Dimla ... ... "	188,674 ...	April ... October ...	July ... December.	362	November and December ...	53	19	34
	251	Forunbari ... ... "	165,861 ...	April ... November ...	August ... December.	204	May to July	151	27	124
	252	Burobari ... ... "	143,259 ...	January ... October ...	July ... November.	406	" to "	312	37	275

Statement prefixed to Map illustrating the distribution, &c., of Cholera in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1875.—(Continued.)

Central Districts—Presidency and Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Divisions.—(*Concluded.*)

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Districts.	Number of circles of mortuary registration as shown on the map.	Names of Circles.	Population of the circle.	Date of first case of cholera in the circle during the year.	Date of last case of cholera in the circle during the year.	Total deaths from cholera in the circle during the year.	Period of maximum intensity of the disease as represented by mortality.	Number of villages in each of the rural circles.	Number of those— Affected by cholera.	Not affected by cholera.
Rungpore.—(*Continued.*)	253	Nageshari ... R. C.	182,920	January / October	June / December.	444	November and December	117	39	78
	254	Olipore, Sundargunge, Fulcumar, and Palashbari. "	242,993	January / October	June / December.	662	" ... "	367	187	180
	255	Kuwargunge "	99,642	April / October	August / November.	140	April to June	109	19	90
	256	Molung "	112,266	March / October / December	August / October. / December.	268	March to May	405	61	344
	257	Peergunge "	75,834	January / September	June / December.	178	November and December	405	95	310
	258	Bhowanigunge "	62,387	January / September	June / December.	154	" ... "	85	21	64
	259	Chilmari "	67,[illegible]	January / June	April / December.	331	October and November	80	13	67
	260	Sadulapore "	120,594	Throughout the year.	......	1,082	April and May—Nov. and Dec.	334	177	157
	261	Gobindgunge "	181,274	February / September	May / December.	464	October and November	737	215	522
		District total	2,149,972	....	......	5,664	April and May—Nov. and Dec.	4,206	1,225	2,981
Bogra.	262	Bogra, Gohail ... R. C.	219,491	21st Feb.—Nov.	May—Dec.	433	Jan. to May—Nov. and Dec.	530	114	416
	263	Shariakandi, Madhupore "	115,872	March / October	April / December.	109	March and April—Oct. to Dec.	209	34	175
	264	Sheebgunge "	56,685	March / October	May / December.	130	April and May—Oct. to Dec.	277	33	244
	265	Panchbibi "	64,457	March / September	July / November.	191	March to May	433	68	365
	266	Khetlal "	38,632	March / November	June / December.	104	" to "	223	37	186
	267	Badulgachi "	36,743	March / October	August / December.	475	" to June and Nov.	293	97	196
	268	Adamdighi "	83,557	February / November	July / December.	280	" to May	401	77	324
	269	Sherpore, Dhumut "	74,030	January / October	May / December.	166	April to May—Nov. and Dec.	300	52	248
		District total	689,467	....	......	1,888	March to May—Oct. to Dec.	2,666	512	2,154
Pubna.	270	Serajgunge ... T.	18,873	November	December	10	November and December	23	15	8
	271	Pubna "	15,730	June / December	July / December.	14	December	15	10	5
	272	Ditto ... R. C.	164,308	January / November	June / December.	92	"	358	150	208
	273	Dulai "	153,936	January / September	July / December.	328	April, May, and December	397	302	95
	274	Mathura "	94,417	March / October	June / December.	114	March, April, and December	214	115	99
	275	Chatmohar "	136,628	March / November	June / December.	338	April, Nov., and December	316	146	170
	276	Shahazadpore "	201,253	April / October	June / December.	541	November "	353	340	13
	277	Ullapara "	161,855	June / October	July / December.	298	" "	440	150	290
	278	Serajgunge "	192,170	June / October	July / December.	200	" "	305	218	87
	279	Raigunge "	82,424	November	"	218	" "	371	215	156
		District total	1,211,594	......	......	2,153	" "	2,792	1,661	1,131
Darjeeling.	280	Darjeeling ... R. C.	31,142	June	August	15	Very slight	No regular villages		
	281	Dumsong, Kalimpong } Hill Territory "	3,340	None		...	None			
	282	Kurseong "	12,245	June	September	40	June and July			
	283	Hasqua, Phansedewah, Mateegurrah, Naksurbari } Terai "	47,985	January / April	February / December.	95	" "			
		District total	94,712	......	......	150	" "			
Julpaiguri.	284	Silliguri ... R. C.	64,562	May	August	59	" "	26	3	23
	285	Fakirgunge or Julpaiguri "	54,466	"	December	252	September to November	12	11	1
	286	Boda "	141,507	April / October	July / December.	285	May and June	90	21	69
	287	Patgram "	58,019	May / October	August / October.	232	May, June, and October	28	21	7
	288	Minaguri "	9,431	September	November	241	September to November	2	2	...
	289	Western Dooars "	90,680	April	December	284	May and June—Sept. to Nov.	92	32	60
		District total	418,665	....	......	1,353	May and June—Oct. and Nov.	250	90	160

Statement prefixed to Map illustrating the distribution, &c., of Cholera in the Bengal Presidency during the year **1875.—(Continued.)**

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									Affected by cholera.	Not affected by cholera.
		Eastern Districts—Dacca and Chittagong Divisions.—(*Continued.*)								
Dacca.	290	Dacca ... ... T.	69,212 ...	February ... October ...	June ... December.	194	October to December	...	...	...
	291	Manickgunge ... ... „	11,542 ...	August ...	„ ...	35	„ „	...	...	...
	292	Naraingunge ... ... „	10,911 ...	March ... September ...	April ... December.	81	„ „	...	...	...
	293	Lalbag or Dacca ... ... R. C.	141,594 ...	January ... October ...	May ... December.	654	April, Nov., & „	517	247	270
	294	Sabar ... ... „	167,709 ...	Throughout the year.	......	414	October to „	576	93	483
	295	Kapasiya ... ... „	106,235 ...	January ... October ...	August ... December.	141	Nov. and „	507	52	455
	296	Raipoora ... ... „	155,110 ...	Throughout the year.	......	508	May and June—Nov. and Dec.	419	30	389
	297	Roopgunge ... ... „	120,770 ...	January ... October ...	July ... December.	294	November and December ...	517	46	471
	298	Naraingunge ... ... „	98,622 ...	January ... October ...	May ... December.	336	„ „ ...	491	162	329
	299	Nawabgunge ... ... „	136,910 ...	January ... October ...	May ... December.	314	„ „ ...	275	75	200
	300	Moonsheegunge ... ... „	211,450 ...	Throughout the year.	......	965	Jan.—Nov. and „ ...	330	150	180
	301	Sreenaghur ... ... „	248,424 ...	Ditto ...	......	1,722	October to „ ...	320	241	79
	302	Manickgunge ... ... „	142,630 ...	January ... April ... October ...	February ... June. December.	421	November and „ ...	378	37	341
	303	Jaffergunge ... ... „	134,552 ...	January ... October ...	May ... December.	388	„ „ ...	473	87	386
	304	Hurrirampore ... ... „	97,322 ...	April ... October ...	May ... December.	150	„ „ ...	213	55	158
		District total ...	1,852,933 ...	......	......	6,617	„ „ ...	5,016	1,275	3,741
Faridpore.	305	Faridpore ... ... R. C.	79,251 ...	April ... November ...	July ... December.	91	„ „ ...	107	28	79
	306	Bhoosna ... ... „	115,132 ...	February ... October ...	June ... December.	274	„ „ ...	267	46	221
	307	Ainpore ... ... „	102,146 ...	October ...	„ ...	77	„ „ ...	257	19	238
	308	Sadepore ... ... „	62,656 ...	January ... October ...	May ... December.	206	October to „ ...	74	30	44
	309	Deora ... ... „	116,531 ...	February ... November ...	June ... December.	142	November and „ ...	199	51	148
	310	Muksoodpore ... ... „	136,069 ...	January ... October ...	April ... December.	378	„ „ ...	329	121	208
	311	Gopalgunge... ... ... „	97,666 ...	January ... September ...	February ... December.	308	October to „ ...	148	60	88
	312	Goalundo ... ... „	89,725 ...	March ... November ...	June ... December.	181	December	229	27	202
	313	Belgachi ... ... „	87,337 ...	January ... October ...	July ... December.	179	April and May	308	23	285
	314	Pangsa ... ... „	126,076 ...	January ... September ...	March ... December.	111	November and December ...	389	25	354
	315	Madaripore ... ... „	171,331 ...	January ... March ... October ...	January ... June. December.	745	„ „ ...	330	200	130
	316	Moolfutgunge or Polong „	247,706 ...	January ... April ... July ...	February ... May. December.	400	„ „ ...	490	300	190
	317	Kotalipara ... ... „	84,195 ...	January ... October ...	August ... December.	216	„ „ ...	205	43	162
		District total ...	1,515,821 ...	......	......	3,303	„ „ ...	3,332	973	2,359
Backergunge.	318	Burrisal, Lakhotia ...R. C.	153,222 ...	Throughout the year.	......	272	Jan., Nov., and „ ...	164	76	88
	319	Jhalokathi ... ... „	137,430 ...	January ... November ...	May ... December.	111	December	316	8	308
	320	Nulchitty ... ... „	89,464 ...	Throughout the year.		189	October to December	143	36	107
	321	Backergunge ... ... „	192,388 ...	January ... October ...	June ... December.	186	December	301	52	249
	322	Mendhigunge ... ... „	138,676 ...	February ... October ...	June ... December.	176	November and December ...	308	41	267
	323	Gournadi ... ... „	159,811 ...	January ... June ... November ...	April ... September. December.	398	„ „ ...	309	32	277
	324	Kewari or Saroopkatti ... „	173,438 ...	January ... November ...	April ... December.	207	„ „ ...	388	20	368
	325	Perozepore ... ... „	90,860 ...	Throughout the year.	......	294	„ „ ...	116	37	79
	326	Matbariah ... ... „	99,128 ...	March ... December ...	June ... December.	151	December	135	2	133
	327	Bowful ... ... „	118,895 ...	January ... November ...	June ... December.	107	November and December ...	219	15	204
	328	Mirzagunge... ... ... „	134,802 ...	January ... November ...	August ... December.	171	„ „ ...	174	27	147

***Statement prefixed to Map illustrating the distribution, &c., of Cholera in the Bengal Presidency during the year* 1875.—(Continued.)**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Districts.	Number of circles of mortuary registration as shown on the map.	Names of Circles.	Population of the circle.	Date of first case of cholera in the circle during the year.	Date of last case of cholera in the circle during the year.	Total deaths from cholera in the circle during the year.	Period of maximum intensity of the disease as represented by mortality.	Number of villages in each of the rural circles.	Number of those— Affected by cholera.	Not affected by cholera.
Eastern Districts—Daoca and Chittagong Divisions.—(*Continued.*)										
Backergunge.—(*Contd.*)	329	Gulsakhally ... ... R. C.	67,293 ...	April ... October.	May ... December ...	49	December	126	16	110
	330	Kailsakhally ... ... „	97,757 ...	March ... November.	June ... December ...	51	„	200	10	190
	331	Dowlutkhan... ... Manpoora ... ... } „	114,262 ...	Throughout the year.	......	474	October to December	170	52	118
	332	Dhuniaymaniya or Barahanuddi. } „	106,775 ...	January ... October.	April ... December ...	166	November and December ...	175	34	141
		District total ...	1,874,201	......	......	3,002	„ „ ...	3,244	458	2,786
Mymensing.	333	Jumalpore ... ... T.	14,312 ...	November ...	December ...	23	„ „ ...			
	334	Kishoregunge ... ... „	13,637 ...	October ...	„ ...	76	„ „ ...			
	335	Nuseerabad or Mymensing. „	10,068 ...	April ... November.	May ... December ...	64	April and May—Nov. and Dec.			
	336	Mymensing or Muktagacha. R. C.	210,865 ...	Throughout the year.	......	408	April to June	505	65	440
	337	Madargunge or Ishurgunge. „	169,829 ...	January ... May. September.	March ... July ... December ...	161	January to May	729	16	713
	338	Gafargaon ... ... „	83,642 ...	January ... November.	July ... December ...	154	„ and Dec.	215	15	200
	339	Netrokona ... ... Kendua ... ... } „	351,380 ...	Throughout the year.	......	416	May and „	1,328	83	1,245
	340	Doorgapore ... ... R. C.	112,900 ...	January ... August.	June ... August ...	292	January and June	528	50	478
	341	Phulpore ... ... „	96,963 ...	January ... July.	May ... July ...	59	„ and July	403	7	396
	342	Jumalpore ... ... „	160,710 ...	January ... April. August.	February ... June ... December ...	308	November and December ...	451	2	449
	343	Sherepore ... ... „	154,225 ...	June ...	„ ...	62	„ „ ...	444	16	428
	344	Dewangunge ... ... „	85,222 ...	April ... October.	June ... December ...	172	October to „ ...	86	15	71
	345	Pingna ... ... „	99,391 ...	April ... September.	July ... December ...	256	November and „ ...	222	7	215
	436	Madhupore ... ... „	126,922 ...	January ... July.	May ... December ...	476	January, Nov., and „ ...	774	325	449
	347	Atia or Tangail ... ... „	309,888 ...	Throughout the year.	......	642	November and „ ...	921	233	688
	348	Kishoregunge ... ... „	96,137 ...	January ... November.	May ... December ...	120	February and „ ...	286	29	257
	349	Nickli ... ... „	97,035 ...	January ... October.	July ... December ...	111	January, April, and June ...	279	25	254
	350	Bazitpore ... ... „	156,791 ...	January ... November.	June ... December ...	563	November and December ...	373	41	332
		District total ...	2,349,917	......		4,372	November and „ ...	7,601	929	6,672
Tipperah.	351	Commillah ... ... T.	12,948 ...	November ...	December ...	27	December	22	10	12
	352	Brahmunberia ... ... „	12,364 ...	March ... December.	March ... December ...	12	Slight	25	6	19
	353	Commillah or Kotwalli... R. C.	109,314 ...	February ... November.	April ... December ...	85	November and December ...	704	24	680
	354	Barkamta ... ... „	103,608 ...	January ... October.	March ... December ...	181	„ „ ...	335	37	298
	355	Tholla ... ... „	213,550 ...	January ... November.	April ... December ...	160	„ „ ...	705	33	672
	356	Doudkandi... ... ... „	167,001 ...	January ... October.	May ... December ...	125	„ „ ...	947	28	919
	357	Nursingpore or Tubkibogra „	129,295 ...	January ... July.	May ... August ...	135	„ „ ...	470	44	426
	358	Hajigunge ... ... „	67,584 ...	October ... „ ...	December ... „	147	„ „ ...	512	36	476
	359	Laksam ... ... „	96,445 ...	March ... November.	June ... December ...	135	May and June—Nov. and Dec.	672	27	645
	360	Jugannathdighi ... ... „	72,202	March ... November.	April ... December ...	67	March, April, and November...	382	28	354
	361	Chagulnayah ... ... „	114,702 ...	March ... October.	July ... December ...	172	March to July	200	82	118
	362	Kusbah ... ... „	130,105 ...	February ... November.	April ... December ...	91	March and December ...	525	21	504
	363	Gouripara ... ... „	106,116 ...	January ... November.	April ... December ...	247	November and „ ...	210	49	161
	364	Brahmunberia ... ... „	198,697 ...	January ... October.	May ... December ...	688	March to May—Nov. and Dec.	441	152	289
		District total ...	1,533,931	......	......	2,228	„ „ „ „ ...	6,150	577	5,573
Chittagong.	365	Chittagong ... ... T.	20,604 ...	March ... November.	July ... December ...	26	November and December ...	26	9	17
	366	Ditto ... ... R. C.	55,337 ...	May ... October.	July ... December ...	29	Slight	31	22	9
	367	Kumeria ... ... „	26,218 ...	January ... November.	May ... November ...	37	January and April	19	3	16
	368	Hathazari ... ... „	82,821 ...	June ... September.	July ... December.	128	November and December ...	42	16	26

***Statement prefixed to Map illustrating the distribution, &c., of Cholera in the Bengal Presidency during the year* 1875.—(Continued.)**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Districts.	Number of circles of mortuary registration as shown on the map.	Names of Circles.	Population of the circle.	Date of first case of cholera in the circle during the year.	Date of last case of cholera in the circle during the year.	Total deaths from cholera in the circle during the year.	Period of maximum intensity of the disease as represented by mortality.	Number of villages in each of the rural circles.	Number of those	
									Affected by cholera.	Not affected by cholera.
		Eastern Districts—Dacca and Chittagong Divisions.—(*Concluded.*)								
Chittagong—(Contd.)	369	Mirkaserai ... ... R. C.	120,980 ...	Throughout the year		307	March to May	152	58	94
	370	Patickchari ... ... „	101,386 ...	October ...	December ...	82	December	78	23	101
	371	Raojan ... ... „	145,424 ...	May ... October ...	August ... December.	172	„	93	26	67
	372	Patia ... ... „	232,516 ...	January ... October ...	August ... December.	85	„	284	12	272
	373	Satkania ... ... „	200,928 ...	None ...	... ...	...	....	149	1	148
	374	Moheshkhali ... ... „	17,448 ...	November	November ...	8	November	2	2	......
	375	Chakaria ... ... „	45,112 ...	None ...	... ...	...	....	52	......	52
	376	Cox's Bazar ... ... „	32,086 ...	Very slight ...	... ...	1	Very slight	19	2	17
	377	Ramoo ... ... „	27,712 ...	None ...	... ...	...	....	30	......	30
	378	Ukhia ... ... „	18,830 ...	None ...	... ...	...	....	92	......	92
		District total ...	1,127,402	......	......	875	November and December ...	1,088	174	914
Noakholly.	379	Ramgunge ... ... R. C.	64,479 ...	Throughout the year		337	October to „ ...	371	63	308
	380	Lukhipore ... ... „	105,017 ...	January ... March ... October ...	January ... June. December.	267	April and May—Nov. and Dec.	420	69	351
	381	Sudharam ... ... „	96,465 ...	January ... November ...	June ... December.	339	Mar. and April—Nov. and Dec.	284	9	275
	382	Begamgunge ... ... „	139,488 ...	January ... April ... 25th October ...	February ... June. 25th December.	751	November and December ...	527	127	400
	383	Ameergunge ... ... „	133,343 ...	January ... November ...	September ... December.	199	„ „ ...	336	61	275
	384	Bamnee ... ... „	33,979 ...	January ... September ...	May ... December.	94	„ „ ...	8	8	......
	385	Sundeep ... ... „	87,016 ...	April ... July ...	April ... December.	53	December	65	12	53
	386	Hatia ... ... „	54,147 ...	January ... November ...	July ... December.	164	March and Nov. and Dec. ...	23	15	8
		District total ...	713,934			2,204	„ to May—Nov. and Dec.	2,034	364	1,670
		Behar—Patna and Bhagulpore Divisions.								
Patna.	387	Patna ... ... T.	158,900 ...	Throughout the year		368	April and May	......	......	......
	388	Behar ... ... „	44,295 ...	May ...	August ...	12	July	......	......	......
	389	Dinapore Nizamut ... „	27,914 ...	April ... 27th March ...	November ... 23rd November.	84	April, October, and November	......	......	......
	390	Dinapore Cantonment ... „	14,170 ...			28	April to June	......	......	......
	391	Fatuha ... ... „	11,295 ...	March ...	October ...	61	March, April, and October ...	......	......	......
	392	Barh ... ... „	11,050	„ ... November ...	August ... November.	87	April to June	......	......	......
	393	Mokama ... ... „	10,715 ...	May ...	June ...	22	May	......	......	......
	394	Patna ... ... R. C.	24,876 ...	Very slight ...	... ...	1	Very slight	347	154	193
	395	Bankipore ... ... „	72,746 ...	April ...	October ...	91	June	300	78	222
	396	Nabutpore ... ... „	83,290 ...	„ ...	July ...	16	May	Included with Bickram.		
	397	Masaurhi ... ... „	103,741 ...	March ...	December ...	116	June and July	555	48	507
	398	Paligunge, Bikram ... „	79,074 ...	April ...	August ...	48	July and August	594	34	560
	399	Dinapore, Khagouli ... „	19,216 ...	„ ...	October ...	63	June and July	51	32	19
	400	Maner ... ... „	80,037 ...	„ ...	August ...	71	April and May	209	14	195
	401	Fatuha ... ... „	66,274 ...	March ...	November ...	56	June and July	226	41	185
	402	Buktearpore ... ... „	58,956 ...	January ...	August ...	74	June	Included with Barh.		
	403	Barh, Mahomedpore ... „	98,287 ...	March ... October ...	„ ... November.	198	April to June	613	52	561
	404	Mokama ... ... „	68,209 ...	March ...	July ...	122	May and June	135	24	111
	405	Behar ... ... „	221,896 ...	„ ...	October ...	407	„ „	807	88	719
	406	Hilsa ... ... „	158,922 ...	February ...	July ...	19	Slight	792	11	781
	407	Atasarai, Silas ... „	145,775 ...	March ...	October ...	118	June and July	613	48	565
		District total ...	1,559,638	......	......	2,062	April to June	5,242	624	4,618
Gya.	408	Gya ... ... T.	66,843 ...	4th July ...	4th September	162	July and August	......	......	......
	409	Daudnuggur ... ... „	10,058 ...	4th August ...	28th „	47	August	......	......	......
	410	Gya ... ... R. C.	209,789 ...	4th May ...	4th „	74	May	749	8	741
	411	Sherghotty ... ... „	152,962 ...	4th July ...	14th August ...	236	July and August	820	14	806
	412	Barachutti... ... ... „	86,183 ...	April ... September ...	April ... September.	26	September	481	4	477
	413	Atri ... ... „	75,852 ..	1st August ...	28th August ...	18	August	174	2	172
	414	Tikarri ... ... „	167,641 ...	4th July ...	4th September	25	May	443	4	439
	415	Jehanabad... ... ... „	254,553 ...	April ...	August ...	166	June to August	784	18	766
	416	Arwul ... ... „	99,667 ...	4th July ...	4th September	203	July and „	299	15	284
	417	Daudnuggur ... ... „	74,589 ...	June ...	September ...	333	„ „	285	31	254
	418	Aurungabad ... ... „	215,687 ...	4th July ...	11th August ...	1,402	July	906	126	780
	419	Nobinnuggur ... ... „	90,930 ...	„ ...	28th „ ...	341	August	537	55	482
	420	Nowada ... ... „	357,360 ...	„ ...	August ...	426	July	741	16	725
	421	Rajowli ... ... „	87,636 ...	April	June ...	46	June	311	10	301
		District total ...	1,949,750	....	......	3,505	May to July	6,530	303	6,227

***Statement prefixed to Map illustrating the distribution, &c., of Cholera in the Bengal Presidency during the year* 1875.—(Continued.)**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Districts.	Number of circles of mortuary registration as shown on the map.	Names of Circles.	Population of the circle.	Date of first case of cholera in the circle during the year.	Date of last case of cholera in the circle during the year.	Total deaths from cholera in the circle during the year.	Period of maximum intensity of the disease as represented by mortality.	Number of villages in each of the rural circles.	Number of those	
									Affected by cholera.	Not affected by cholera.
Behàr—Patna and Bhagulpore Divisions—(*Continued.*)										
Shahabad.	422	Arrah ... T.	39,386	1st June	28th July	54	July	12	3	9
	423	Sasseram ... ,,	21,023	Slight	...	4	Slight	2	2	......
	424	Dumraon ... ,,	17,356	Very slight	...	2	Very slight	3	3	......
	425	Buxar ... ,,	13,446	April	August	39	May and June	3	3	......
	426	Arrah ... R. C.	252,052	May	September	32	Slight	573	29	544
	427	Belowti ... ,,	170,928	22nd June	14th July	33	June	348	12	336
	428	Pero ... ,,	152,614	April August	May September.	46	August	421	7	414
	429	Buxar ... ,,	102,064	April	October	75	April and Aug.	207	16	191
	430	Dumraon ... ,,	152,973	May	,,	41	June	298	5	293
	431	Chousa ... ,,	85,200	March	September	65	July and August	270	16	254
	432	Dhangain ... ,,	151,469	May	October	330	June and July	558	37	521
	433	Nokha ... ,,	116,065	,,	,,	155	May and June	474	22	452
	434	Sasseram, Dehree ... ,,	155,146	February	,,	168	,, and ,,	634	49	585
	435	Bhabhooa, Chand, and Durgaviti ... ,,	200,354	April	,,	222	June and July	924	25	899
	436	Ramgurh ... ,,	93,898	15th June	,,	80	June	383	15	368
		District total ...	1,723,974	....	......	1,346	May to July	5,110	247	4,863
Mozufferpore.	437	Mozufferpore ... T.	38,223	April	August	186	April to June	18	6	12
	438	Hajeepore ... ,,	22,306	,,	July	7	Very slight	15	5	10
	439	Lalgunge ... ,,	12,338	Very slight	...	2	Ditto	15	1	14
	440	Mozufferpore ... R. C.	309,240	April	November	331	April to July	804	94	710
	441	Budrajsomur ... ,,	124,488	23rd May	August	48	May and June	288	11	277
	442	Belsund ... ,,	103,639	April	September	45	June and September	361	11	350
	443	Katra ... ,,	218,210	,,	August	216	April to August	361	56	305
	444	Parukbas ... ,,	133,183	May	,,	84	May to July	297	48	249
	445	Lalgunge ... ,,	123,221	April	September	52	May and September	329	11	318
	446	Mahooa ... ,,	204,990	,,	August	182	May to July	562	35	527
	447	Hajipore ... ,,	120,757	May	,,	29	June	331	12	319
	448	Mahnar ... ,,	60,233	April	July	23	May ...	84	4	80
	449	Shewhur ... ,,	159,377	May	,,	65	July ...	235	20	215
	450	Seetamurhi ... ,,	166,687	April	August	895	April to July	265	80	185
	451	Balamochpukowni ... ,,	93,679	May	July	108	May to ,,	133	20	113
	452	Jaleh ... ,,	297,866	April	,,	794	April to ,,	393	96	297
		District total ...	2,188,382	....	......	3,067	,, ,,	4, 491	510	3,981
Durbhunga.	453	Durbhunga ... T.	47,450	End of March	End of June	52	April	1	Not available, police not being able to furnish the information.	
	454	Tajpore ... R. C.	395,591	April	August	209	,, and May	673		
	455	Dulsingserai ... ,,	248,083	,,	July	64	,, ,,	284		
	456	Rowserah, Muktagachi ... ,,	304,504	,,	,,	163	,, ,,	481		
	457	Bahera ... ,,	255,727	,,	June	199	,, ,,	348		
	458	Durbhunga ... ,,	260,228	End of March	End of June	120	,, ,,	466		
	459	Benipatti Khajouli ... ,,	100,491	April October	August October.	308	,, to June	130		
	460	Bhowarah or Mudhoobunnee ... ,,	165,223	April	July	398	,, to ,,	238		
	461	Mudheypore ... ,,	137,251	,, December	June December.	82	,, May and Dec.	185		
	462	Khajouli ... ,,	139,346	April	June	82	,, and May	152		
	463	Harlokhi ... ,,	63,220	,, September	,, September.	210	,, ,,	72		
	464	Lowkaha ... ,,	84,210	April	May	63	,, ,,	83		
		District total ...	2,196,324	....	......	1,950	,, to June	3,108		
Sarun.	465	Chuprah ... T.	46,287	April June	April September.	77	August and September	1	1	......
	466	Revilgunge ... ,,	13,415	August	,,	5	Slight	1	1	......
	467	Sewan ... ,,	11,099	April	August	32	June and July	1	1	......
	468	Chupra ... R. C.	177,284	June	October	15	Very slight	368	10	358
	469	Digwar or Kusmar ... ,,	107,338	April	December	39	May	212	21	191
	470	Parsa ... ,,	222,360	May	,,	63	Slight	508	33	475
	471	Manjhee ... ,,	136,063	September	October	13	Very slight	225	7	218
	472	Bussuntpore ... ,,	197,111	May	August	58	May to July	412	15	397
	473	Musrukh ... ,,	269,593	,,	September	104	,, to ,,	501	30	471
	474	Sewan ... ,,	271,086	,,	November	79	July to September	587	32	555
	475	Darowli ... ,,	201,836	April	September	272	June to August	471	59	412
	476	Baragaon ... ,,	255,457	,,	October	33	Slight	768	10	758
	477	Barowli, Hurpore, Khajouli ... ,,	154,931	July	,,	42	September ...	295	21	274
		District total ...	2,063,860	... .	......	832	August	4,350	241	4,109

…ent prefixed to Map illustrating the distribution, &c., of Cholera in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1865.—(Continued.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
	Number of circles of registration as shown on the map.	NAMES OF CIRCLES.	Population of the circles.	Date of first case of cholera in the circle during the year.	Date of last case of cholera in the circle during the year.	Total of deaths from cholera in the circle during the year.	PERIOD OF MAXIMUM INTENSITY OF THE DISEASE AS REPRESENTED BY MORTALITY.	Number of villages in each of the rural circles.	NUMBER OF THOSE — Affected by cholera.	NUMBER OF THOSE — Not affected by cholera.
		BEHAR—PATNA AND BHAGULPORE DIVISIONS—(*Continued.*)								
	[illegible]	Bettiah ... ... T.	19,708 ...	None ...	... ...	......	... ...	......	......	......
	[illegible]	Motiharee, Segowlee ... R. C.	142,887 ...	June ...	September ...	35	June and August	146	4	142
	[illegible]	Adapore, Katkenwa, and Ruxool. „	114,561 ...	July ... October ...	July ... October.	34	October	158	3	155
	[illegible]	Dhaka, Ramchunder, Gorahan ... ... „	230,464 ...	June ...	August ...	152	June to August	251	19	232
	[illegible]	Kessariah, Pipra ... „	150,863 ...	„ ...	„ ...	31	July	225	8	217
	[illegible]	Mudhoobunnee ... ... „	84,873 ...	May ...	September ...	91	June to September	173	6	167
	[illegible]	Gobindgunge ... ... „	141,966 ...	„ ...	June ...	15	May	197	1	196
	[illegible]	Bettiah, Choonaha, and Bhowrah ... ... „	269,814 ...	„ ...	August ...	82	June and July	348	8	340
	[illegible]	Lowriah, Ramnuggur, and Shikarpore ... „	170,760 ...	April ...	July ...	23	May	579	2	577
	[illegible]	Buguha, Mudhoobunnee „	114,879 ...	June ...	September ...	58	July	222	9	213
		District total ...	1,440,815	....	.....	521	June and July	2,299	60	2,239
	[illegible]	Monghyr ... ... T.	59,698 ...	10th August ...	23rd October...	149	August to October	......	......	......
	[illegible]	Shaikpoorah ... ... „	11,536 ...	April ...	June ...	98	May and June	......	......	......
	[illegible]	Jumalpore ... ... „	10,453 ...	9th September	23rd October...	35	September and October ...	......	......	......
	[illegible]	Burheya ... ... „	10,405 ...	May ...	July ...	5	Very slight	......	......	......
	[illegible]	Monghyr ... ... R. C.	55,267 ...	August ...	December ...	248	August to December	118	32	86
	[illegible]	Jumalpore ... ... „	15,770 ...	June ...	October ...	38	August to October	11	6	5
	[illegible]	Soorajgurra ... ... „	143,599 ...	May ...	July ...	111	May to July	243	22	221
	[illegible]	Kurrukpore ... ... „	140,139 ...	29th March ...	October ...	154	May to July	298	32	266
	[illegible]	Gogree ... ... „	315,653 ...	September ...	December ...	39	September and October... ...	314	8	306
	[illegible]	Tegra ... ... „	196,663 ...	11th July ...	August ...	101	August	262	12	250
	[illegible]	Bullia or Begooserai ... „	341,062 ..	27th April ... October ...	July ... November.	84	June and July—Oct. and Nov.	441	23	418
	[illegible]	Shaikpoorah ... ... „	187,243 ...	1st May ...	August ...	388	May to August	323	52	271
	[illegible]	Sekundra ... ... „	109,759 ...	April ...	„ ...	409	April to July	201	27	174
	[illegible]	Jamooe ... ... „	137,117 ...	12th March ...	September ...	682	April to August	218	38	180
	[illegible]	Chukye ... ... „	78,622 ...	May ...	August ...	52	May to „	28	15	13
		District total ...	1,812,986	....	......	2,593	August and December	2,457	267	2,190
	[illegible]	Bhagulpore ... ... T.	69,678 ...	June ...	December ...	297	August to November	......	......	......
	[illegible]	Bhagulpore or Kotwali R. C.	82,008 ...	August ...	November ...	63	September and October ...	284	7	277
	[illegible]	Saltangunge or Kumargunge ... ... „	80,500 ...	May ...	October ...	24	July	189	10	179
	[illegible]	Colgong ... ... „	116,122 ...	April ... November ...	August ... November.	113	April to June	295	27	268
	[illegible]	Purneahpore or Lokemanpore ... ... „	139,406 ...	September ...	„ ...	50	September to November ...	101	11	90
	[illegible]	Amurpore ... ... „	159,234 ...	May ...	„ ...	568	June to October	415	12	403
	[illegible]	Banka ... ... „	127,402 ...	„ ...	September ...	149	„ to September	210	32	178
	510	Katoria ... ... „	95,015 ...	April ... August ...	April ... September.	31	Slight	192	4	188
	511	Bhudowna or Kissengunge ... ... „	139,403 ...	September ...	November ...	70	October and November ...	176	10	166
	512	Muddehpoora ... ... „	251,683 ...	„ ...	„ ...	82	September and October ...	199	15	184
	513	Soopool ... ... „	279,102 ...	April ... August ...	May ... October.	96	August to „	284	20	264
	514	Bongong ... ... „	145,088 ...	Very slight ...	... ...	6	Very slight	179	1	178
	515	Nathpore or Protabgunge ... ... „	141,557 ...	August ...	November ...	169	September and October ...	215	25	190
		District total ...	1,826,290	....	......	1,718	June to „	2,739	174	2,565
	516	Purneah ... ... T	16,057 ...	April ...	April ...	17	April	......	......	......
	517	Purneah ... ... R C	132,563 ...	„ ...	May ...	68	„ and May	416	15	401
	518	Damdaha ... ... „	102,338 ...	„ ... September ...	„ ... November.	123	April, Sept., and October ...	223	6	217
	519	Gondwara ... ... „	106,158 ...	April ... October ...	May ... November.	110	April	215	20	195
	[illegible]	Mankole Manihari ... „	51,929 ...	April ...	May ...	101	April and May	133	7	126
	[illegible]	Kadwa ... ... „	134,158 ...	March ... October ...	„ ... December.	291	October and November ...	543	21	522
	[illegible]	Bulrampore ... ... „	115,961 ...	17th March ... October ...	May ... December.	419	March, April, and November...	599	45	554
	[illegible]	Kusba Amour ... ... „	114,147 ...	April ...	May ...	35	April	505	24	481
	[illegible]	Arareah ... ... „	182,871 ...	April ... November ...	August .. December.	68	May	331	9	322
	[illegible]	Raneegunge ... ... „	105,466 ...	March ... September ...	June ... December.	387	September to November ...	153	16	137
	[illegible]	Matiari ... ... „	88,718 ...	April ...	July ...	80	April	196	14	182
	[illegible]	Bahadurgunge ... ... „	173,511 ...	„ ... December ...	„ ... December.	58	„	292	26	266
	[illegible]	Kissengunge ... ... „	144,164 ...	April ... October ...	June ... November.	367	„ and May	252	57	195
	[illegible]	Kaliagunge ... ... „	246,755 ...	April ...	December ...	356	May, October, and November...	321	39	284
		District total ...	1,714,795	....	......	2,480	April and May—Oct. and Nov...	4,179	299	3,880

***Statement prefixed to Map illustrating the distribution, &c., of Cholera in the Bengal Presidency during the year* 1875.—(Continued.)**

Behar—Patna and Bhagulpore Divisions.—(*Concluded.*)

1 Districts.	2 Number of circles of mortuary registration as shown on the map.	3 Names of Circles.	4 Population of the circle.	5 Date of first case of cholera in the circle during the year.	6 Date of last case of cholera in the circle during the year.	7 Total deaths from cholera in the circle during the year.	8 Period of maximum intensity of the disease as represented by mortality.	9 Number of villages in each of the rural circles.	10 Number of those Affected by cholera.	Not affected by cholera.
Sonthal Perghs.	530	Rajmehal ... ... R. C.	190,890 ...	January ... March. July.	January ... May. December.	54	November and December ...	926	30	896
	531	Pakour ... ... „	141,304	March ... December ...	September ... December.	33	March	1,187	15	1,172
	532	Godda ... ... „	293,440	17th May ...	November ...	414	May to August	1,634	57	1,577
	533	Nya Doomka ... ... „	291,263	March ...	October ...	224	May and June—Sept. and Oct.	2,615	32	2,583
	534	Deogurh ... ... „	342,390	21st June ...	December ...	280	July, August, and October ...	3,272	64	3,208
		District total ...	1,259,287	....	......	1,005	May to October	9,634	198	9,436

Orissa Division.

1 Districts.	2 No.	3 Names of Circles.	4 Population.	5 First case.	6 Last case.	7 Total deaths.	8 Period of maximum intensity.	9 Villages.	10 Affected.	Not affected.
Cuttack.	535	Cuttack ... ... T	50,878	July ...	10th December	200	July to September	The registers do not afford this information.		
	536	Jajpore ... ... „	10,753	March ...	December ...	179	June to November			
	537	Kendrapara ... ... „	10,682	May ...	July ...	12	May and June			
	538	Cuttack ... ... R. C.	120,050	June ...	December ...	320	June, November, and Dec. ...			
	539	Solipore ... ... „	220,336	„ ...	„ ...	523	September to December ...			
	540	Kendrapara ... ... „	148,552	January ... October ...	August ... December.	537	April to July			
	541	Patamundai ... ... „	86,851 ...	March ... October ...	August ... December.	229	May to July			
	542	Jajpore ... ... „	178,722 ...	Throughout the year ...	...	620	July, Nov., and December ...			
	543	Dhurmsala... ... ... „	223,069	March ...	December ...	495	October to December ...			
	544	Olabhar ... ... „	108,001 ...	Throughout the year ...	...	883	June and July—Nov. and Dec.			
	545	Jugutsingpore ... ... „	180,886	June ...	December ...	50	September			
	546	Jugernathpore ... ... „	156,004	February ...	May ...	54	April			
		District total ...	1,494,784			4,102	June and July—Nov. and Dec.			
Poori.	547	Poori ... ... T.	22,695 ...	February ... 28th June ... October ...	April ... 23rd July. November.	63	July	......	......	......
	548	Poori Lubba ... ... R. C.	165,585	February ...	December ...	797	„ and Aug.—Nov. and Dec.	707	138	569
	549	Gope... ... ... „	96,096 ...	July ... November ...	July ... November.	40	„ Nov., and December ...	600	15	585
	550	Piplee ... ... „	204,375 ...	March ... June ...	April ... December.	442	„ to December ...	819	107	712
	551	Khoorda ... ... „	204,272 ...	February ... June ...	April ... December.	398	„ and Aug.—Nov. and Dec.	627	76	551
	552	Tanghee ... ... „	33,416	July ...	„ ...	87	„ to September	164	21	143
	553	Banpore ... ... „	43,235	August ...	„ ...	79	August and December ...	258	18	240
		District total ...	769,674			1,906	July to „	3,175	375	2,800
Balasore.	554	Balasore ... ... T.	18,263 ...	February ... October ...	August ... December.	145	April to July	39	23	16
	555	Ditto ... ... R. C.	71,785 ...	January ... November ...	July ... December.	172	„ „	307	75	232
	556	Basta ... ... „	60,035	February ...	„ ...	174	February to April, and Nov. ...	318	64	254
	557	Jelasore ... ... „	45,723 ...	Throughout the year ...	...	147	April and May	167	48	119
	558	Baliapal ... ... „	69,416 ...	January ... November ...	August ... December.	886	February to April	419	118	301
	559	Soro ... ... „	157,444	February ...	„ ...	216	May to July—Nov. and Dec. ...	822	100	722
	560	Bhuddruck... ... ... „	146,679	March ...	„ ...	352	April and May—Oct. to Dec. ...	489	119	370
	561	Basudebpore ... ... „	52,032 ...	„ ... October ...	July ... December.	87	October and November ...	230	32	198
	562	Dhamnuggur ... ... „	114,299 ...	Throughout the year ...	...	440	September to December ...	315	102	213
	563	Chandballi or Motoh ... „	34,550 ...	March ... November ...	September ... December.	157	June	160	43	117
		District total ...	770,232			2,776	March to July—Oct. to Dec. ...	3,266	724	2,542

Chota Nagpore—North-West Frontier Agency.

1 Districts.	2 No.	3 Names of Circles.	4 Population.	5 First case.	6 Last case.	7 Total deaths.	8 Period of maximum intensity.	9 Villages.	10 Affected.	Not affected.
Hazaribagh.	564	Hazaribagh ... ... T.	11,050	Very slight	...	1	Very slight...	......	......	......
	565	Ditto .. ... R. C.	78,015	August ...	October ...	179	August and September ...	435	12	423
	566	Gomea ... ... „	42,074	None	...	......	....	370	......	370
	567	Kasmar ... ... „	22,236	None	...	......	....	117	......	117
	568	Ramghur ... ... „	64,385	September ...	October ...	22	October	445	9	436
	569	Tandowa or Paghur ... „	70,091	Very slight	...	2	Very slight	510	1	509
	570	Chatra ... ... „	72,864	None	...	......	....	699	......	699
	571	Huntergunge ... ... „	38,242	None	...	......	....	475	......	475
	572	Burhi ... ... „	57,196	September ...	October ...	7	Very slight	410	2	408
	573	Kodurma ... ... „	48,639	None	...	......	....	440	......	440
	574	Bagodar ... ... „	42,984	Very slight	...	2	Very slight	347	1	346
	575	Pachumba ... ... „	64,789	March ...	April ...	27	March	811	3	808
	576	Khu rruckdeha ... ... „	126,506	June ...	July ...	15	Slight	1,328	5	1,323
	577	Gowan ... ... „	32,804	„ ...	September ...	15	August	316	4	312
		District total ...	771,875			270	August	6,703	37	6,686

Statement prefixed to Map illustrating the distribution, &c., of Cholera in the Benal Presidency during the year 1875.—(Continued.)

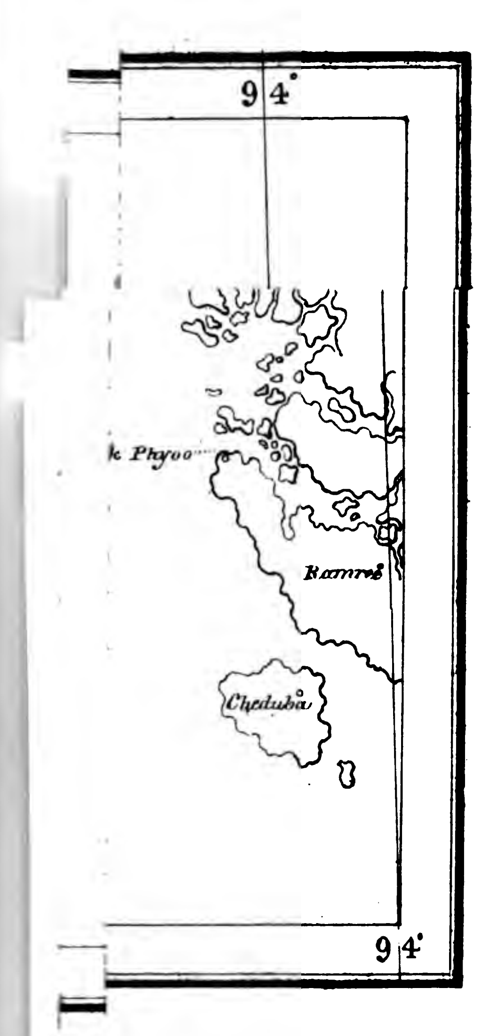
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Districts.	Number of circles [illegible] as shown on the map.	Names of Circles.	Population of the circles.	Date of first case of cholera in the circle during the year.	Date of last case of cholera in the circle during the year.	Total deaths from cholera in the circle during the year.	Period of maximum intensity of the disease as represented by mortality.	Number of villages in each of the rural circles.	Number of those — Affected by cholera.	Number of those — Not affected by cholera.

Chota Nagpore—North-West Frontier Agency.—(*Continued.*)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Lohardugga.	578	Ranchi ... ... T.	12,086	Slight		4	Slight	1	1	......
	579	Balumoth ... ... R. C.	54,078	Very slight		1	Very slight	267	1	266
	580	Barwe ... ... 〃	32,837	None		......	....	258	......	258
	581	Basia ... ... 〃	62,226	Very slight		1	Very slight...	279	1	278
	582	Biru ... ... 〃	38,782	December ...	December ...	14	December	153	1	152
	583	Choreya ... ... 〃	50,648	None		......	....	198	......	198
	584	Korambe ... ... 〃	70,479	Very slight		1	Very slight...	309	1	308
	585	Lodhma ... ... 〃	63,607	None		......	....	316	......	316
	586	Lohardugga... ... ... 〃	93,261	None		......	....	385	......	385
	587	Palcote ... ... 〃	79,999	Very slight		2	Very slight	340	1	339
	588	Ranchi ... ... 〃	104,340	Very slight		1	Very slight...	364	1	363
	589	Silli ... ... 〃	54,524	Very slight		1	Very slight	193	1	192
	590	Tamar ... ... 〃	75,077	None		......	....	366	......	366
	591	Torpa ... ... 〃	78,660	Slight		4	Slight	390	2	388
	592	Baresar ... ... 〃	12,334	July ...	August ...	99	July and August...	86	11	75
	593	Chatarpore ... ... 〃	27,196	April ...	July ...	56	May to July	289	12	277
	594	Daltongunge ... ... 〃	53,976	2nd April ...	September ...	199	June to August	312	29	283
	595	Garhwa ... ... 〃	59,212	March ...	〃 ...	290	〃 〃	369	41	328
	596	Manka ... ... 〃	33,222	May ...	June ...	8	June	322	1	321
	597	Mujheewan or Hossein-abad ... ... 〃	78,336	2nd April ...	September ...	523	May to August	505	42	463
	598	Patan ... ... 〃	59,961	May ...	October ...	179	〃 〃	434	14	420
	599	Ramkunda ... ... 〃	42,282	〃 ... July ...	May ... September.	89	〃 and July	350	13	337
		District total ...	1,237,123			1,472	〃 to August	6,486	173	6,313
Singhbhoom.	600	Chyebassa ... ... R. C.	4,823 (Colehan 144,054)	Very slight		1	Aug., Nov., and December ...	Colehan 883.	1	824
	601	Cherai ... ... 〃	9,136	July ...	November ...	10			10	
	602	Gumrapie ... ... 〃	26,587	〃 ... October ...	August ... December ...	19			6	
	603	Thoiper ... ... 〃	17,063	June ... November ...	September ... December ...	27			9	
	604	Bantoria ... ... 〃	3,771	None		......			......	
	605	Bharbaria ... ... 〃	7,064	October ...	December ...	8			7	
	606	Nagra ... ... 〃	3,230	None		......			......	
	607	Lalghur ... ... 〃	6,022	None		......			......	
	608	Anola ... ... 〃	8,645	None		......			......	
	609	Bar ... ... 〃	18,829	Very slight		2			2	
	610	Kotegurh ... ... 〃	3,025	Slight		8			3	
	611	Jamda ... ... 〃	587	None		......			......	
	612	Gulekera ... ... 〃	4,890	August ...	December ...	19			8	
	613	Kuldiha ... ... 〃	2,276	Very slight		2			2	
	614	Kainua ... ... 〃	1,461	None		......			......	
	615	Burkela ... ... 〃	6,562	May ...	October ...	13			5	
	616	Ajudhia ... ... 〃	7,899	July ...	August ...	12			4	
	617	Sidu ... ... 〃	3,065	None		......			......	
	618	Lota ... ... 〃	1,295	None		......			......	
	619	Rajabassa ... ... 〃	3,999	None		......			......	
	620	Chiru ... ... 〃	3,825	Very slight		4			2	
									59	
	621	Anandapore ... ... 〃	3,696 (Porahat 56,615)	Very slight		1	Very slight	Porahat 380	1	367
	622	Chainpore ... ... 〃	4,554	None		......			...	
	623	Chakradhurpore ... ... 〃	34,816	None		......			......	
	624	Kera ... ... 〃	12,626	August ...	December ...	13			12	
	625	Asantolia ... ... 〃	923	None		......			......	
									13	
	626	Dumaria ... ... 〃	7,579 (Dhulbhoom, Barahagura, 65,054)	None		......	Very slight	Dhulbhoom, Baharagura, 764	......	744
	627	Baharagura ... ... 〃	31,795	Very slight		3			11	
	628	Kokeparah ... ... 〃	25,720	Slight		9			9	
									20	
	629	Kalikapore ... ... 〃	32,285 (Dhulbhoom, Kalikapore, 52,431)	None		......	Very slight	Dhulbhoom Kalikapore, 495	......	452
	630	Ghatsilah ... ... 〃	14,249	None		......			......	
	631	Bhelaipahari ... ... 〃	5,897	June ... September ...	July ... September ...	11			7	
	632	Kharsona ... ... 〃	26,280	Very slight		3	Very slight	118	2	116
	633	Saraikela ... ... 〃	66,347	Slight		7	Slight	568	7	561
		District total ...	410,821			172	July and August...	8,208	108	3,100

Statement prefixed to Map illustrating the distribution, &c., of Cholera in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1875.—(Concluded.)

1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Districts.	Number of circles of mortuary registration as shown on the map.	Names of Circles.		Population of the circles.	Date of first case of cholera in the circle during the year.	Date of last case of cholera in the circle during the year.	Total deaths from cholera in the circle during the year.	Period of maximum intensity of the disease as represented by mortality.	Number of villages in each of the rural circles.	Number of those	
										Affected by cholera.	Not affected by cholera.
Chota Nagpore—North-West Frontier Agency.—(*Concluded.*)											
Manbhum.	634	Barabhoom, Bagmundi, Ichugarh, and Manbazar	R.C.	212,340	June ...	September ...	27	July	1,454	9	1,445
	635	Chas, Jhaldah, and Jaipore.	,,	145,000	March ... October ...	April ... November ...	27	October	761	6	755
	636	Guarandi	,,	36,095	April ...	May ...	26	April	226	6	220
	637	Purulia, Para	,,	180,287	March ...	July ...	67	,, ...	724	12	712
	638	Raipore, Simlapal	,,	112,344	April ...	May ...	25	May	1,040	5	1,035
	639	Raghunathpore	,,	92,057	March ...	June ...	39	March	413	9	404
	640	Soopore	,,	62,705	Very slight	... ...	4	Very slight	530	2	528
	641	Govindpore, Jharia, and Tundi	,,	76,200	March ...	May ...	22	April	650	5	645
	642	Nirsa	,,	39,725	May ...	July ...	14	Slight	234	5	229
	643	Topechanchi	,,	38,817	October ...	November ...	3	Very slight	336	1	335
		District total ...		995,570			254	March to May	6,368	60	6,308
	644	Suburbs of Calcutta		258,910	January ... October ...	April ... December ...	2,099	March and April,—Nov. and Dec.	Not furnished.		



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(B)—SMALL-POX.

Comparative prevalence of small-pox.

78. Small-pox was present during the year under review in every district in Bengal. It prevailed with slightly increased intensity as compared with 1874 in 11 districts, and with considerably abated activity in the remaining 33 districts. It was, on the whole, very mild in character, and considerably less fatal than in 1874 and 1873.

General mortality.

79 Only 5,280 deaths were reported to have occurred from this disease in 1875, against 12,056 in 1874 and 10,933 in 1873. The proportion of deaths to population in the three years were ·08, ·20, and ·18 per 1,000, respectively. Of the deaths in 1875, 514, or ·26 per 1,000 of population, were returned from the towns, and 4,766, or ·08 per 1,000, from the rural circles of the province; and towards this mortality the selected circles contributed at the rates of 382 deaths, or ·29 per 1,000 of population, in the urban, and 224 deaths, or ·15 per 1,000, in the rural circles.

Seasonable prevalence of the disease.

80. In monthly prevalence, the disease exhibited the following relative rates:—

	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths from small-pox to total mortality.		Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths from small-pox to total mortality.
April ...	908	17·19	December ...	360	6·81
March ...	812	15·37	July ...	352	6·66
May ...	706	13·37	August ...	251	4·75
February ...	520	9·84	November ...	209	3·95
June ...	498	9·43	September ...	155	2·93
January ...	397	7·51	October ...	112	2·12

As usual, the disease recurred with the greatest severity in the hot months. Prevailing in February as the hot season set in, it advanced in activity and fatality as the hot weather progressed, culminating in intensity in April, one of the hottest months in the year.

Hughli, Backergunge, Tipperah, are seen to be exceptions in this respect, for in these districts the greatest mortality occurred in November and December.

Localities of severe prevalence of the disease.

81. The districts in which small-pox prevailed with greatest severity during the year were the following:—

82. *Burdwan.*—Here the disease prevailed severely in the northern portion of the district bordering on Birbhum in the early part of the year, in the neighbourhood of Poorbusthulli, on the Bhagiruttee, in the beginning of the cold weather, and in Sonamukhi during the hot weather. The southern part of the district was fairly free from the disease. It was most fatal in those months in which cholera prevailed most severely, and was believed to have been propagated by inoculation in some places, and by importation by infected Railway passengers in others. In order to obviate the latter evil, the Railway authorities were communicated with on the subject. Stricter supervision is promised in future, but it is manifestly difficult to check the evil completely, for among the immense numbers of third class travellers thronging the large stations at the hours of departure of trains it is not easy, if there were time, to detect the disease.

83. *Midnapore.*—In this district the disease was stated to have prevailed epidemically, but not extensively, in Chunderkona from January to March; very severely at Muslundpore throughout the year, particularly in January, February, June, November, and December, and at Panchkoorah from May to July; and with less severity at Tumlook from January to August.

It was observed that the thanas situated along the coast in the south-eastern part of the district, viz. Contai, Kedgeree, Nundigram, Sootahatta, and Muslundpore, where inoculation is universally practised, are subject to annual epidemics of small-pox.

The death-rates in the thanas where the disease prevailed very severely was high, viz. 1·24 per 1,000 of population at Muslundpore, 1·01 at Sootahatta, ·70 at Chunderkona, and ·62 at Tumlook.

84. *Hughli.*—The disease is endemic in this district. This year it prevailed epidemically and very fatally in the town and thana of Hughli, causing a mortality of ·66 and 1·37 per 1,000 of population in these areas respectively, and was arrested by vaccinating the people around the affected localities. It is believed by the Civil Surgeon to have been imported from Calcutta.

85. *Maldah.*—In this district the disease prevailed throughout the year, and was severe and fatal in Kharva and Gazal, which exhibited death-rates of ·32 and 1·42 per 1,000 of population respectively.

86. *Darjeeling.*—No cases of small-pox were stated to have occurred in Darjeeling, although the mortuary returns show that two deaths from this cause had occurred in Darjeeling town and four in Darjeeling thana.

In the hill stations of Dumsong and Kalimpong small-pox prevailed with severity, and caused the high death-rate of 1·19 per 1,000 of population.

A severe outbreak of small-pox also occurred in the Tukvar Company's tea garden, about five miles distant from Darjeeling, in the beginning of February. It was checked for

a time by segregating the sick, burning down the cooly lines, and vaccinating the coolies, but it broke out afresh on the 21st February. Vaccination was again resorted to vigorously, and all doubtful and unsuccessful cases were again operated upon; but the disease continued till March, and was very fatal.

The disease also prevailed in Lingrengram, Poopsering, and Tukdah, places several miles distant from Tukvar, and in the Lebong tea garden, which is situated on the borders of Tukvar. In all 72 coolies were attacked, of whom half died.

87. *Monghyr.*—Although not in excess of the past year, the sickness and mortality from small-pox were still very great, and the areas that suffered the most were Shaikpoora town at 4·50 per 1,000 of population, Burheya town at 1·34 per 1,000, and Monghyr thana at ·45 per 1,000.

88. *Lohardugga.*—Here the disease was present throughout the year, particularly in May, and the thanas that suffered most were Manka at 1·65 per 1,000 of population, and Baresar at ·81 per 1,000.

89. *Sonthal Pergunnahs.*—In this district also small-pox prevailed with great severity, particularly in the sub-division of Rajmehal, where 254 cases occurred in 31 villages, attended with 70 deaths.

Two outbreaks occurred in the Deoghur sub-division, the first in March and the second in June. During these outbreaks 19 persons were attacked in three villages, of whom three died. In the Pakour sub-division the disease was present in March and April—28 cases in ten villages with ten deaths—and in the Godda sub-division 19 villages were affected from May to October, and presented 137 cases and 17 deaths.

Results in localities in which the Act prohibiting inoculation is in force.

90. The subjoined statement shows the towns and districts in which Act IV (B. C.) of 1865, prohibiting the practice of inoculation, is in operation. In a column opposite these towns and districts are noted the death-rates from small-pox that occurred in them during the year.

District.	Place in which Act is in Operation.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population from small-pox during 1875.
Burdwan	In the whole district	·05
Bankura	Ditto ditto	·05
Midnapore	In the town of Midnapore	...
Hughli	*In the whole district*	·27
24-Pergunnahs	In the whole district	·10
Nuddea	Ditto ditto	·02
Jessore	Ditto ditto	·06
Murshidabad	In the town of Berhampore	·25
	Ditto of Jungipore	·08
	Ditto of Murshidabad	·15
	Ditto of Kandi	·08
Bogra	In the whole district	·01
Rajshahye	In thana Rampore Beauleah	·22
	Ditto Charghat	...
	In Aranee outpost, in thana Bilmaria	...
Darjeeling	*In the town of Darjeeling*	·63
	In the sudder thana of Darjeeling	·19
	In thana Kurseong	...
Faridpore	In thana Belgachi	·01
	Ditto Bhusna	·01
	Ditto sudder station	...
	Ditto Ainpore	...
	Ditto Saderpore	...
Dacca	In the whole district	·02
Tipperah	In the town of Brahmanberia	...
	Ditto of Comillah	...
Patna	In the town of Patna	·18
	Ditto of Dinapore	·07
Gya	Ditto of Gya	·52
Shahabad	Ditto of Arrah	·02
Mozufferpore	Ditto of Mozufferpore	·18
Durbhunga	Ditto of Durbhunga	·23
Sarun	Ditto of Chupra	·41
Monghyr	In the town of Monghyr	·15
	Ditto of Jumalpore	·09
Bhagulpore	Ditto of Bhagulpore	·25
Sonthal Pergunnahs	*In the whole district*	·19
Hazaribagh	In the whole district	·05
Lohardugga	*Ditto ditto*	·15
Singbhum	Ditto ditto	·03
Manbhum	Ditto ditto	·03

91. The highest death-rates of the year from this disease in the town circles range from 4·50 to ·54 per 1,000 of population, and in entire district from ·30 to ·15 per 1,000, and these rates were exhibited by the towns and districts noted below.

In these areas the prohibitory Act above referred to is not in operation.

Towns.		*Districts.*	
Shaikpoorah	4·50	Balasore	·30
South Suburban Town	1·51	*Hughli*	·27
Burheya	1·34	Maldah	·21
Mokama	·83	Monghyr	·20
Hazaribagh	·81	*Sonthal Pergunnahs*	·19
Hughli	·66	Birbhum	·18
Kendrapara	·65	Darjeeling	·17
Barh	·54	Pooree	·15
		Midnapore	·15
		Cuttack	·15
		Lohardugga	·15

It will be seen by comparing the two foregoing statements that while the mortality was highest in the towns and districts in which inoculation is practised, the mortality in the areas in which the prohibition Act is in operation is considerably below the high rates ruling in the areas unprotected by the Act, some areas exhibiting no deaths. The few areas that are italicised are exceptions to these observations, and in them the probability is that inoculation is practised surreptitiously. In the case of Darjeeling the high ratio is due to smallness of population.

Protectives against small-pox—Vaccination and inoculation.

92. Vaccination was carried on in the usual manner during the year, principally by the Government Vaccination Department, in those districts to which the circle system of vaccination has been extended. In several districts the towns and municipalities are vaccinated by paid vaccinators entertained by the municipalities and town committees.

The circle system of vaccination was introduced during the year into Maldah and Cuttack, and into the towns of Patna, Barh, Behar, and Brahmanberiah. In Cuttack the vaccinating staff did not arrive till after the close of the year, and the supply of lymph was bad in quality, consequently not a single vesicle could be raised with it in spite of the most careful efforts. Other lymph was obtained, which proved successful.

At Shahabad eight vaccinators were employed—three in and around the town of Arrah, one at Sasseram, one at Jugdispore, one at Bhubboah, one at Doomraon, and one at Chinaree. In addition 12 inoculators were induced to practise vaccination. Their number has now increased to 68, commencing from 1872, since which time this scheme was begun. But as their work is not inspected and verified, it is not certain whether some of them have not reverted to inoculation.

In Chumparun also ex-inoculators practise vaccination, and in Monghyr 159 ex-inoculators do duty, and their work is supervised by an Inspector appointed during the year. Five apprentice vaccinators have also been appointed at Monghyr.

In addition to the Government vaccinators, a vaccinator is attached to the Ranchi dispensary at Lohardugga, and the two Mission establishments there performed a considerable number of vaccinations among the Native Christians, who jointly form a somewhat numerous body.

93. In the following places vaccination has superseded inoculation:—

In the town of Hughli inoculation does not prevail in any part, the municipal vaccinator having successfully overcome the prejudices of the people. The better class and more educated and intelligent natives prefer vaccination and eagerly seek it.

The system has been suppressed in the district of Birbhum generally, and in the town entirely; and the severe epidemic of small-pox of the last year was not repeated this year.

At Nuddea vaccination is reported to be readily sought for.

The successful introduction of vaccination into Maldah was due to the exertions of Dr. Lidderdale, the Superintendent of the Darjeeling Circle of Vaccination, and inoculation having been made penal there was a sensible decline of small-pox this year.

At Patna inoculation is stated to be rarely resorted to.

Dr. Purves, the Civil Surgeon of Darjeeling, reports that several managers of tea gardens were taught to vaccinate, and many coolies were vaccinated by them; that the natives of the place understand the danger of the disease and isolate themselves when attacked; and that in Sikkim it is customary when small-pox exists in any village or house to hoist a peculiar kind of flag as a warning to all comers.

In the northern and western parts of Midnapore inoculation has fallen into disuse.

At Sarun vaccination is gaining ground in the three municipalities of that district.

At Chumparun small-pox prevailed very extensively in former years, and during every month cases of the disease appeared in large numbers, but this year they have been reduced to a minimum. This improvement is entirely due to the extension of vaccination, chiefly through the exertions of Dr. Cullen, so much so that vaccination is now accepted in the eastern part of the district.

At Monghyr it is reported that the inoculaters believe that the Act prohibiting inoculation has been introduced into the district, and in consequence they refrain to a great extent from carrying on inoculation, and the result has been that the prevalence of small-pox has considerably diminished in comparison with former years.

At Manbhoom the benefits of vaccination are now more generally appreciated by the people.

Opposition to vaccination.

94. In some districts vaccination is opposed, and inoculation is either openly practised or surreptitiously carried on where prohibited by law.

In the thanas situated along the coast, in the south-eastern part of Midnapore, inoculation is practised universally, and here small-pox is annually epidemic. In the adjoining thanas the system is carried on to a less extent, and small-pox prevails moderately.

In Sonamukhi, in Burdwan, vaccination is strongly opposed, and in consequence a severe outbreak of small-pox visited the place this year.

At Maldah the greater part of the people in the northern portion of the district are unprotected by vaccination. Here inoculators commence operations in the cold season, and propagate the disease in the villages through which they pass.

At Backergunge a large portion of the people are unprotected, and although inoculation has to some extent fallen off in some parts of the district, it is largely practised in other parts.

At Mymensing inoculation is practised to a considerable extent.

At Noakholi the people regard vaccination as only a temporary protection. There is great need in this district for the Act prohibiting inoculation, and the medical officer believes that if it were introduced and the vaccinators allowed to charge a nominal fee for each successful operation performed by them, vaccination would be effectually introduced into the district.

At Patna inoculation is still carried on surreptitiously in those parts of the district where it is prohibited by law, and much of the prevalent disease is due to this cause.

In Shahabad the people doubt the efficacy of vaccination as a protection against small-pox.

At Sarun vaccination is violently opposed throughout the district.

In a former portion of this report it has been stated that vaccination has been successfully introduced into the eastern parts of Chumparun, but it should be added that the difficulties of doing away with inoculation entirely in this and other districts are very great. The practice of inoculation is hedged round by religious rites and ceremonies rendered sacred by the practice of ages. Again, inoculators from other parts, knowing how the minds of the people are disposed, step in and supplant the ex-inoculators in the villages where their forefathers have practised inoculation before them, and as a consequence the ex-inoculators are compelled to revert to the old system rather than suffer in their means of livelihood. The only remedy suggested by both the Civil Surgeon and the Magistrate is to render vaccination compulsory.

In the thanas of Banka and Amurpore, in Bhagulpore, inoculation is extensively practised.

In the Rajmehal sub-division vaccination is most strenuously opposed.

At Khurdah, in Pooree, the people will neither take to inoculation nor vaccination. They say—"We will not invite the presence of the Thakoorani, as she comes to our homesteads herself."

At Hazaribagh the prejudices against vaccination are strong.

(C)—FEVERS.

95. Almost all diseases associated with febrile symptoms are returned in this class, and it does not therefore show the degree of prevalence of fever as understood by European physicians. For practical purposes, however, the class is sufficiently well defined, and no sub-division of it could be made with advantage.

96. As usual the deaths registered from fever greatly exceed the mortality from any other cause.

General mortality.

97. The total casualties during the past year were 368,087, against 328,721 in 1874 and 303,645 in 1873. Of the number returned for 1875, 25,184 were registered in the town, and 342,903 in the rural circles. In the selected circles of registration 19,341 deaths from this cause were returned from the towns, and 19,870 from the rural circles. These figures represent the following death-rates per 1,000 of population in the general and selected circles.

	1875.		1874.	
	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.
General circles	12·77	5·91	12·30	5·25
Selected circles	15·06	14·15	14·80	13·87

98. The reports received this year regarding the prevalence of fever indicate, with few exceptions, that it occurred with less severity throughout Bengal than it did in the previous year, and the apparent increase which the results of the year show are probably due to improvement in registration.

Types of fever.

99. By far the largest proportion of the fever of this province is of malarial origin, and the specific fevers of Europe are seldom met with or recognized except in Calcutta and its neighbourhood.

Seasonal prevalence.

100. The deaths from this cause in each month were as follows:—

Months.	Number of deaths reported.	Months.	Number of deaths reported.
November	48,894	July	25,175
December	44,764	April	25,150
October	38,320	May	24,688
September	32,750	March	23,403
August	31,418	February	22,794
January	29,252	June	21,479

The seasonal activity of this cause of death in Bengal is found to be similar to that of previous years. Fever declines in fatality from January to February, increases somewhat in March, April, and May, but returns fewest deaths in June. From June there is gradual increase again, month by month, till November, when the maximum intensity is reached. From November the decline in the mortality is rapid, and continues till February of the following year.

Reduction of fever in special localities.

101. It is gratifying to record that the severe and fatal fever which prevailed in the Burdwan, Birbhum, Midnapore, and Hughli districts in past years has continued to abate, both in regard to the area affected by it and the intensity of the disease.

The small areas—Manickgunge and Moonshegunge, in the Dacca district—which for years suffered from a severe and fatal fever, enjoyed comparative immunity during the past year.

Localities of severe prevalence of fever.

102. In the eighteen districts noted below the prevalence of fevers was marked, and its fatality much greater than the average of all the districts.

Districts.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Districts.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.
24-Pergunnahs	15·93	Lohardugga	7·91
Murshidabad	14·25	Hazaribagh	7·77
Maldah	13·08	Hughli	7·74
Jessore	11·17	Nuddea	7·59
Birbhum	10·00	Burdwan	7·23
Purneah	9·45	Noakholi	7·07
Howrah	8·28	Bogra	7·05
Chittagong	8·13	Singbhum	7·03
Dacca	7·98	Sonthal Pergunnahs	7·02

Incidence of fever in certain districts.

103. The incidence of the disease in the following districts deserves special mention.

104. *Burdwan.*—The fever in this district, whatever may have been its altered features in those years in which it prevailed with intense severity, is now regarded as one of malarious origin. Happily, it has greatly declined in the past year, and has ceased to be a cause of anxiety.

The total number of cases admitted into the dispensaries, the daily average attendance at those institutions, the number of deaths reported by the police, and the proportion of deaths to the total population during this and the two previous years, are shown in the following table:—

Months.	Admissions from intermittent and remittent fevers and their sequelæ into the dispensaries in—		Average daily actual attendance at the dispensaries in—			Deaths from fever reported by the police in—			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.		
	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1873.	1875.	1874.	1873.	1875.	1874.	1873.
January	44,287	57,173	3627·8	5643·5	6740·75	1,180	1,411	2,168	·57	·69	1·06
February	33,039	52,898	2866·1	5611·6	6647·95	846	1,311	1,967	·41	·64	·96
March	26,677	52,535	2132·3	5258·4	5418·95	748	1,336	2,418	·36	·65	1·18
April	22,269	41,813	1791·49	4208·1	5284·05	883	953	1,890	·43	·46	·92
May	18,682	38,614	1561·42	3662·8	4781·82	1,126	825	1,169	·55	·40	·57
June	14,694	33,984	1242·0	3143·8	4188·0	756	636	1,150	·37	·31	·56
July	15,176	37,340	1220·20	3416·8	3793·85	1,143	645	898	·56	·31	·44
August	15,373	38,615	1280·72	3674·5	3619·40	1,492	863	1,327	·73	·42	·65
September	18,387	48,370	1480·72	4279·5	4049·13	1,214	776	1,320	·59	·38	·64
October	23,391	58,033	1780·77	4583·1	5178·40	1,314	725	2,045	·64	·35	1·00
November	29,923	84,895	2512·85	5927·8	6240·15	2,172	1,409	2,552	1·06	·69	1·25
December	22,147	58,910	2023·04	5157·7	5992·23	1,854	1,298	1,895	·91	·63	·93
Total ...	283,995	599,180	23519·31	54567·6	61884·68	14,728	12,188	20,799	7·23	5·96	10·22

It is a significant fact that not a single petition for medical aid was received from any village, while in former years these petitions were numerous.

Seasonal features of the fever in Burdwan.

105. The chief incidents connected with the prevalence of the disease in this district during the year were the following:—

Fever continued to decrease in January from the previous month, with a few exceptions here and there, in the district.

The decline was steady until March, when, after the heavy rainfall of the 24th and 27th, there was an immediate increase of fresh cases, but mild in character. In the first week of this month some cases of low remittent were met with.

In April, May, and June fever declined, the last-named month being the healthiest of the year, although towards its close an increase of fever cases occurred in the northern part of the district. In the southern thanas of the district the attendance at the dispensaries declined at the end of June, but this was in all probability due to greater difficulties of locomotion caused by the rains.

In June the station of Burdwan was healthy, but the suburbs of the town began to show increased attendance at the dispensaries.

In July and August the fever increased generally all over the district, but was more marked in the latter month in the northern than in the southern circles of the district.

In September the cases were more numerous. It was reported that Guslee, in thana Boodbood, which had suffered severely in former years, was again visited by the disease; but a local house-to-house inspection showed that this report was unfounded.

In October there occurred a great increase of fever, double at some and treble in other places; and between the first and second weeks of this month the prevalence of the disease was more marked in the southern than in the northern circles.

In November the increase reached maximum intensity as in 1873 and 1872. The third week of the month was the most unhealthy period of the year.

In this month Dr. Joubert, the Officiating Civil Surgeon, visited most of the dispensaries in the northern circle and some in the southern. He found that in the northern circle chronic cases of fever and enlarged spleen existed in most villages, and acute intermittent fever of mild type prevailed in some, but that, on the whole, the general aspect of the people was decidedly good, and very different from what it was described to be in 1871 and 1872. It was also found that in the northern circle the people residing in the country to the south of the Damoodah and to the immediate north of its bund appeared less healthy than the people living in the country to the north of the East Indian Railway. Spleen enlargement was more frequent, and at Jougram nearly every person was affected.

In December improvement commenced and continued to the end of the year.

106. Dr. Joubert sums up the history of the fever of this year as follows:—

(1) "It declined from the beginning of the year till the middle of June, when a perceptible increase commenced in the number of cases. This was the case in 1874 and 1873.

(2) "The type was undoubtedly milder, and the number of cases of remittent fever undoubtedly less, than in former years.

(3) "The low remittent fever and cases complicated with head symptoms were very rare.

(4) "The fever season appears to have attained its maximum height at the same period during the past three years.

(5) "The ascertained mortality was very low, even during the worst month of the year.

(6) "No sudden or severe outbreaks of fever were reported from any part of the district.

Nature of the 'fever' in Burdwan during the year 1875.

"Having been in charge of the station and district for nearly a year, I can record my opinion in support of that held by all medical officers who have had opportunities of judging of the nature of the 'Burdwan fever.'

"I have not seen a single case of supposed doubtful nature that could not be classified as either intermittent or remittent fever. I have frequently pointed out in my reports that the symptomatic pyretic state attendant on acute chest diseases is almost invariably diagnosed by Native Doctors as remittent fever, and many deaths due to the former diseases doubtless are registered under the latter name.

"Every variety of malarious disease may be seen and watched in Burdwan, from the chronically hypertrophied spleen, which some persons carry about without any very evident or frequent disturbance of health, to the attacks of quartan, tertian, or quotidian ague and fever, recurring perhaps two or three times and easily affected by quinine, or to attacks of fever where the intermission is so slightly marked that the fever appears almost a continued one for two or three days, when comes a good intermission, followed by a sequence of daily accesses of fever, gradually declining to tertian, then quartan, and convalescence. Or else are seen occasional cases of undoubted remittent fever, in which the patient rapidly emaciates, the spleen and liver become tender and painful on pressure, an icteric tinge stains the conjunctivæ, sordes form on the tongue and teeth, and the dry, cracked tongue, delirium, and high fever, indicate the severity of the disease. But a few of these cases do not constitute a disease to which the local name of 'Burdwan fever' can be given.

"Whatever may have been the name given to the fever which a few years ago decimated the inhabitants of this district, judging by the after effects one can see now, and by the universal prevalence of intermittent fever and ague, I am of opinion that it was a purely malarious fever locally intensified into a very virulent type. This type is now rarely met

with, either because the exciting cause has died out, or because the disease has exhausted itself on all such as were liable to be affected by it. All those who have had opportunities of studying the disease thoroughly hold the same opinion that it is or was purely malarial fever.

"In conclusion, I may state my opinion that the Burdwan district has regained about as good a condition of general public health as can probably ever be expected. As an almost exclusively rice-producing district, with three-fourths of the soil under water for three or four months of the year, abounding in swamps and old river-beds, with but little natural drainage, with a high level river, the Damoodah, running through the district from end to end, only kept from overflowing by a bund, and not draining the surrounding country at all, we have nearly every factor for an unhealthy district."

107. *Birbhum.*—The fever which prevailed in this district for years and proved so destructive to life, and which had abated in 1874, exhibited a further decline this year.

The reduction was so great that all the endemic dispensaries in the district, excepting those of Mouressur and Bamonkhund, were closed during the year, and in December the cases had become so very few that these two dispensaries are also about to be closed.

From the 23rd May, the date from which weekly reports regarding this fever were received, to the 25th December, 1,366 persons had been attacked and 261 had died in 33 villages in thanas Mouressur, Bhaugchattra, Cynthia, Joori, Kusba, and Mahomedbazar.

The total mortality from fever in the district was 10·00 per 1,000 of population, against 11·48, which was the proportion for the preceding year.

108. *Midnapore.*—The fever distinguished by the name of 'Burdwan epidemic fever' continued to prevail in this district this year, but with greatly abated intensity and considerably reduced mortality.

Regarding this fever Dr. Lyons, the Officiating Civil Surgeon, writes:—"The fever that has been epidemic for some years in the district continued epidemic throughout the year. The part of the district is the north-east; but in August a limited epidemic appeared at Amdohi, in the centre of the district, about nine miles west of the sudder station, and at the close of the year a considerable outbreak occurred in the thana of Narangur, about 20 miles south of the sudder station. It had appeared at Amdohi the year before."

109. From April of this year weekly reports regarding this fever were received from the inspecting medical officers, in compliance with a request made by the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India. The following particulars have been gathered from these reports.

The fever first broke out at Chunderkona, Ramjeebunpore, Nowadah, and Dasspore in 1871. The first two villages are situated in the northern part of the district, and are contiguous to the subdivision of Jehanabad, in the Burdwan district, where fevers were then raging severely. The last two villages are distant 30 and 20 miles respectively from Chunderkona, and have scarcely any trade or communication with the northern villages.

In 1872 many of the intermediate villages were attacked, and the fever became more general.

In 1873 the fever extended to Comulpore, Pingla, and Protabpore, further south. One village, Ahmudpore, situated on the edge of the laterite soil, was attacked this year, but the disease did not continue long in it.

In 1874 the disease was found prevailing in the area bounded on the north by a line drawn from Chunderkona to Ghattal, on the south by a line drawn from Pingla to Protabpore, on the west there was no extension beyond the old alluvium or laterite, nor was there any extension east of a line drawn directly south six miles to the eastward of Ghattal. The parts of this area which suffered most were those around Ghattal; Rajnagar, Dasspore, and Kamalpore. It showed itself also in other places at a distance from this tract. At Amdohi, six miles west of Midnapore, there was a short and sharp attack, and at Chanpore, still further west, cases were seen. The disease was also reported at Kassiaria, about 30 miles south-south-west of Midnapore.

The fever has never attacked villages, as far as I have observed, on the old alluvium or laterite. It was present in Gurbetta, north-west by west of Chunderkona, in Chunderkona and Raskoond, but these places are all on the edge of the laterite, not upon it.

On the whole, then, there was very little, if any, extension of the fever in 1874.

Up to April 1875, when the first of the weekly reports came to hand, no new area was found to have been attacked. In this month the areas that suffered most were Chunderkona, Radhanagar, Sreramtopore, Guralli, Rajnagar, Comulpore, and Dalhawa.

In May the prevalence of fever was considerably less. The attendance at the dispensaries at Radhanagar and Sreramtopore was still very large, but it fell off to less than 100 per day in nine dispensaries. Fresh cases were rare, but spleen and other sequelæ of fever and relapses were chiefly prevalent.

For the first fortnight of June fever continued to decline, but from the third week to the end of the month relapses and fresh attacks were more frequent, especially at Comulpore, Kherpai, Dasspore, and Chunderkona, but no new localities were attacked.

In July there was no general increase in the district, but the village of Amdohi was again attacked, and remittent fever prevailed to some extent at Chunderkona and Radhanagar.

In August the cases were much milder in character as compared with the corresponding period of 1874. The quartan type of the fever preponderated over the quotidian, but remittents were compartively few in number. Amdohi, in which fever was reported to have recurred, was visited this month by the inspecting medical officer. He found that the villages of Ratrapore and Murdipore were the most affected, and that Amdohi itself was comparatively better off. Many remittent cases were seen. From a house-to-house inspection it was ascertained that 83 per cent. of the people were suffering, and that the disease was limited to four or five villages.

In September there was an increase, particularly of the quotidian and tertian types of the fever, as compared with the preceding month, but in comparison with the corresponding period of the preceding year there was a decline both in the number of cases and the severity with which the disease prevailed.

In October there occurred no particular increase, but there was no abatement of the disease. No new area was, however, affected by it. Quotidians, tertians, and severe relapses, were common, but the mortality was insignificant, and the disease was more amenable to treatment.

In November the fever increased considerably both in extent and severity in the fever-stricken areas. Remittents, rarely seen before, were more frequent this month, and quartans assumed quotidian and tertian forms.

In December there was some improvement, although here and there the disease was yet severe, and at Naranghur a smart outbreak occurred.

Briefly, the results of the year show that while fever in this district has not extended to fresh localities, it has declined in severity and fatality; that the mortuary returns of the police show that 8,846 persons, or 3·48 per 1,000 of the population, died during the year, against 14,485, or 5·70 per 1,000, in 1874; and that the areas that suffered in the highest degree were Midnapore town at 17·37, and the thanas of Chunderkona at 12·61, Gurbetta at 12·07, Dasspore at 6·37, and Salboni at 4·40 per 1,000 of population.

110. *Hughli.*—Fevers of severe intermittent and remittent type occurred in this district mostly at the commencement and breaking up of the monsoons, as well as at the beginning of the cold season.

Dr. Thompson writes:—"The type of the fever differs but little from the ordinary intermittent and remittent fevers, and in their worst phases assume a congestive type. In cases which came under my immediate observation, they were complicated with symptoms of cerebral derangement and abdominal complications of a congestive nature; in others with bronchitis or typhoid pneumonia; in others, again, with symptoms resembling hæmorrhagic dysentery. From repeated inquiries and personal observations I find that these fevers are not contagious, but under certain conditions—overcrowding, filth, imperfect ventilation, drainage, proper care and treatment—they might become infectious. * * * The fevers I attribute entirely to local causes."

The disease was very fatal in Hughli town and Bansberia thana, but on the whole the mortality of this year was not in excess of the preceding year.

111. *Serampore.*—Fevers of a malarious type prevailed in Connaghur and the neighbouring villages of Bashoye, Kunyepore, and Rishra. Commencing in September they went on increasing in October, November, and December, and in the latter month very few families escaped in these places.

112. *Howrah.*—No sanitary report was received, but this district was one of those that suffered severely from fever this year. Fever was present in it throughout the year, but particularly in the months of October, November, and December. It affected every thana, and was severest in the Howrah Municipality, in which the mortality was the highest, 30·31 per 1,000 of population.

113. 24-*Pergunnahs.*—This was the district in which fevers prevailed to the greatest extent this year, and in which the mortality was the highest and in excess of the preceding year. They were the ordinary malarious fevers due chiefly to moist and swampy soil, but also to the insanitary conditions in which the people live in their villages. They prevailed throughout the year, but with the greatest severity in November and December, and the areas that suffered most were the thanas of Sonapore, Dum-Dum, Barrackpore, Areadaha, Barasat, Magura, and Satkhira.

114. *Murshidabad.*—Here the disease prevailed with greater severity than in 1874 and 1873. It was present throughout the year, and, increasing in virulence during the rains, assumed an epidemic form in September, October, November, and December, after which it abated. It was of a malarious type, and amenable to treatment if attended to in time. The city and thana of Murshidabad, the town and thana of Jungypore, the Berhampore town and thana, the town of Kandi, and the Hurrihurpara thana, suffered the most.

115. *Maldah.*—The usual malarious fevers prevailed in this district, but with greater severity than in the past year. They were present throughout the year, but October, November, and December, were the worst months. The thanas of Maldah, Kharva, Gazal, Gorgariba, Navabganj, and Kaliachuck, and the town of English Bazar, suffered in the highest degree.

116. *Purneah.*—1875 was essentially a fever year in this district. The disease prevailed throughout the district, and was present during every month, but was severest during



October, November, and December. The well known fever localities (the villages swamped by the Koosi river, Beernuggur, Bhowanipur, &c., in the west of the district,) as well as those better situated were equally affected. The thanas of Raneegunge and Kissengunge, and the town of Purneah, suffered the most. Very few people escaped the disease, and the general mortality was three times greater than in the preceding year. The fever was of the intermittent and remittent types. Splenic enlargement was very common, and liver complications also were very frequent.

117. *Bogra.*—Fever prevailed here throughout the year, but was most fatal during October, November, and December. Thana Badalgachhi and the town of Bogra suffered the most. In October the town, said to be usually healthy, was "*full of fever,*" one out of every three being affected with it.

118. *Tipperah.*—Fevers, intermittent and remittent, are endemic in this district. This year they were more prevalent than during the preceding six years, although the recorded mortality is not high. This accession of the disease was traced to the severe inundation of the river which occurred this year. Very heavy rainfall during June had caused the river to burst the bund about two miles to the east of the station and inundate the country for many miles around. Some three hundred villages were reported to have suffered, the inhabitants being driven to take shelter in the sudder station and in other places of higher level. The water thus collected remained on the ground, no means of draining it away being practicable, and as it gradually dried up sickness, particularly fever and cholera, were very rife and fatal.

119. *Rungpore.*—Remittent fevers are common and very fatal in this district, but the principal disease is intermittent fever, which is most prevalent during and after the rains. Chronic enlargement of spleen and fever follow repeated attacks of the disease, and in the cold months diseases of the lungs and general dropsy supervene.

The areas that suffered most in this district were the town of Rungpore at 22·29 per 1,000 of population, and the thanas of Bhowanigunge at 6·98, Peergunge at 6·54, Sadullapore at 6·02, and Gobindgunge at 5·26.

120. *Darjeeling.*—Fevers of malarious origin are very common among both Europeans and natives, whose occupations compel them to reside in, or frequently pass through, the Terai or the deep valleys nearer Darjeeling, and prevail usually during the rains, and are specially severe after the rains. But fevers of this type, which originate at or near the elevation of the station of Darjeeling, are not met with.

Dr. Purves, the Civil Surgeon, writes regarding the Terai fever as follows:—

"The incubation stage after exposure to the malarious influences seems to vary from a week to a fortnight. Some Europeans and natives, who live constantly in the Terai, may only be subject to occasional and slight attacks, which however undermine the health and power of withstanding disease. When the Terai residents visit Darjeeling, however, they are almost certain to get fever, and that to a much more intensified degree than down below. In such cases relapses are common, and it often takes a long time to exhaust the force of the poison, which seems to have accumulated in their system. The severe cases soon runin to the remittent, and often continued type with cerebral complications."

One case of undoubted typhoid fever came under observation during the year 20 miles from Darjeeling, in a patient who had resided on the border of the Terai for a considerable time. The disease went through all the different stages and ended in recovery.

121. *Bhagulpore.*—Fever, as usual, prevailed extensively in this district during the year on the subsidence of the floods. It was very prevalent in nearly the whole sub-division of Muddehpoorah, and especially severe in those parts of it that were flooded by the Koosi river. The recorded mortality from the disease was not high, although in excess of the previous year, amounting to only 4·16 per 1,000 of population in the district.

(*D*)—BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

Total deaths from this cause.

122. The recorded deaths from this cause amounted during the year under notice to 35,645 in the entire province, against 31,240 in 1874. The urban circles returned 5,756 deaths, and the rural circles 29,889. To these numbers the selected circles contributed 6,584 casualties, viz. 4,855 in the urban and 1,729 in the rural circles.

123. The ratios of deaths to population afforded by these numbers are—

	1875.			1874.		
	Urban.	Rural.	Combined.	Urban.	Rural.	Combined.
General circles ...	2·92	·51	·59	2·91	·43	·52
Selected circles ...	3·78	1·23	2·44	3·68	1·26	2·41

These figures do not represent, it is feared, even an approximation to the actual prevalence and fatality of bowel complaints in Bengal. Much of the mortality which would be registered in this class is doubtless included with fever and other diseases, and no practical deductions can be drawn from the returns under this class.

124. The deaths during each month stood as follows, showing again that the diseases under this head prevail with greatest severity in the cold season and height of the rains—

Seasonal prevalence of the diseases.

	Deaths.		Deaths.
December	3,596	January	2,827
November	3,505	April	2,807
September	3,330	March	2,613
August	3,319	May	2,522
October	3,294	February	2,499
July	2,932	June	2,401

Localities of special prevalence.

125. For three years consecutively the following districts have suffered from these diseases at the highest rates :—

Poori.	Patna.
Balasore.	Lohardugga.
Cuttack.	Sarun.
Howrah.	Midnapore.
Serampore.	Gya.
Singbhum.	Chumparun.

I am unable to account for the high rates in some of these districts.

That great mortality occurs among pilgrims from this cause is well known, and in the districts of Poori, Balasore, Cuttack, Midnapore, and Gya, the returns may be influenced by the large numbers of pilgrims which traverse these districts. The subject is one which will receive due investigation during the current year.

126. Darjeeling is another district which suffered much during the year from these causes. Dysentery is not common in the hill circles, but diarrhœa prevails at the commencement and during the rains among all classes of the population at Darjeeling.

(*E*)—INJURY.

127. The deaths from violence amounted to 19,086, against 19,469 in the preceding year, and were distributed into the following classes:—

	In 1875.		In 1874.	
	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. to total mortality from injury.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. to total mortality from injury.
Suicide	1,987	10·41	2,149	11·03
Wounds	1,364	7·14	1,360	6·98
Accident	6,689	35·04	7,800	40·06
Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts ...	9,046	47·39	8,160	41·91

Thus nearly half of the total mortality from injury was caused by snakes and wild beasts, about one-third from accidents, and above one-ninth from suicides. There was a reduction as compared with 1874 in suicides and in casualties the result of accidents, and an increase of deaths caused by snakes and wild beasts. The mortality from wounds continued within a fraction the same in both years.

128. By far the greater number of suicides were women, in the proportion of 1,249 to 738 males.

129. There are no data available for distinguishing the several descriptions of casualties from violence that fall under the general heads above indicated.

SECTION III.

METEOROLOGY.

130. I regret to be obliged to confine myself in this section to the rainfall of the year. Returns relating to atmospheric pressure have been received from 17 districts, and those showing temperature from 31 districts; but I am uncertain whether the conditions under which the observations have been recorded are uniform in all the districts from which returns have been sent in, and the results are therefore withheld from publication.

131. I am indebted to the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal for the following table showing the rainfall of the year 1875 and the average of previous years, and to the pages of the *Statistical Reporter* for the following remarks on the distribution of the rainfall over the various districts of the province:—

"North and east of the Ganges in Bengal (excluding Maldah and the Chittagong division), the total rainfall for the year was somewhat less than the average quantity. The defect, however, was only considerable in the northern districts. At Dinagepore, where it was greatest, it amounted to 45 per cent. of the average fall.

"In the Chittagong division, as in the neighbouring Assam districts of Sylhet and Cachar, the rainfall was very heavy.

"In Maldah it was somewhat greater than the usual quantity. South and west of the Ganges the total rainfall was on the whole about the average quantity, although slightly deficient in parts of Burdwan and in the Midnapore, Hooghly, and Howrah districts."

"The distribution of rainfall in Behar was somewhat irregular Above the average quantity was recorded in Chumparun, in Patna, in the Tirhoot sub-divisions of Hajeepore and Tajpore, in parts of Shahabad, and in Monghyr. Elsewhere in Behar the total rainfall was somewhat deficient. At Seetamurhee, where the defect was greatest, it amounted, as recorded, to 42 per cent. of the average fall.

"Two regions may be traced in which the rainfall of the year has been much more deficient than elsewhere. The principal one lies north of the Ganges, in Bengal and Behar, extending from Assam on the east as far as the Sarun and Chumparun districts on the west. This area includes the districts of Cooch Behar, Julpigoree, Dinagepore, Purneah, and parts of Bhagulpore, Durbhunga, and Mozufferpore. Over this tract of country the defect of rainfall was generally greater near the Himalayas than further south. The second area of scanty precipitation lies south of the Ganges, extending from the Rajmehal Hills on the east into the Shahabad district on the west. It includes the greater portion of South Behar and the northern parts of the province of Chota-Nagpore. The deficiency of rainfall was not so large in this second region as in the tract above mentioned.

"In the remainder of the province of Chota-Nagpore the rainfall of the year was above average. This was likewise the case in the northern portion of Orissa,

"In the northern districts of Orissa the total rainfall of the year was unusually large."

Statement showing the monthly Rainfall during the year 1875 in each District of the Bengal Province, and the average yearly Rainfall.

Districts.	Stations.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Actual rainfall of the year 1875.	Average rainfall of previous years up to December 1875.
Bengal.															
Western Districts.															
Burdwan	Burdwan	1·42	0·17	1·92	7·77	5·31	10·07	6·69	8·18	13·40	1·73	...	...	56·66	59·04
	Cutwa	3·19	0·30	0·08	2·79	8·41	19·32	8·16	9·06	6·16	0·83	...	...	58·30	55·06
	Culna	1·20	0·17	0·33	4·72	6·25	10·97	6·32	12·80	3·61	2·15	...	...	48·52	51·26
	Bood-Bood	1·50	0·43	0·80	2·72	3·64	9·07	5·08	10·43	9·24	0·71	...	...	43·61	51·89
	Raneegunge	1·62	0·65	......	2·03	5·23	8·28	9·10	11·88	7·03	0·64	...	...	46·46	51·03
	Jehanabad	1·22	......	0·70	2·47	6·86	7·22	5·81	8·50	7·79	4·83	...	...	45·40	55·51
Bankura	Bankura	0·63	0·30	......	1·29	7·30	9·14	10·06	17·52	6·20	5·49	...	...	57·93	52·40
Birbhum	Soori	2·18	0·96	0·01	1·35	2·58	19·88	9·26	17·35	8·95	2·11	...	...	64·63	54·09
	Hetampore	1·98	0·78	0·07	3·28	2·66	30·49	8·40	19·32	7·63	0·88	...	...	75·49	......
Midnapore ...	Midnapore	0·75	0·11	......	2·03	8·91	11·09	12·65	8·31	6·35	3·06	...	0·02	58·23	59·13
	Tumlook	0·12	......	0·15	3·95	8·18	10·53	11·76	11·01	10·11	0·76	...	...	56·57	57·93
	Gurbetta	0·77	0·30	0·30	2·53	8·09	6·96	7·87	10·02	10·96	6·15	...	...	53·95	53·20
	Contai	0·18	......	......	3·27	4·27	9·77	19·03	12·95	14·90	4·65	...	...	69·02	74·04
Hughli ...	Hughli	0·86	......	......	3·39	6·20	12·12	8·50	15·55	4·78	1·61	...	...	53·01	62·76
	Serampore	1·64	0·50	......	4·07	5·26	7·69	11·27	12·35	4·62	3·07	...	...	50·47	54·61
Howrah	Howrah	1·39	0·14	......	3·66	5·93	10·89	14·61	13·06	7·24	2·97	...	...	59·89	65·20
	Moheshrekha	......	......	......	......	......	11·59	13·91	8·02	3·92	2·27	...	...	......	......
Central Districts.															
24-Pergunnahs	Saugor Island	0·35	......	......	2·30	6·19	14·50	20·02	16·85	12·10	6·00	...	...	72·31	75·60
	Calcutta...	1·27	......	......	4·18	5·24	11·83	13·90	12·64	7·41	3·42	...	...	59·89	65·66
	Alipore	1·00	0·23	......	3·94	5·48	9·90	13·49	11·66	8·16	3·30	...	...	57·16	62·12
	Busseerhat	1·66	0·50	1·39	2·80	5·79	14·12	10·49	11·89	6·06	1·58	...	...	56·23	55·51
	Baraset	2·35	0·46	0·09	3·34	9·44	12·73	10·82	13·08	8·10	2·97	...	...	63·38	54·99
	Diamond Harbour ...	1·26	......	0·01	2·18	4·93	10·71	21·87	13·19	9·01	4·55	...	...	67·71	67·07
	Barripore	0·61	0·17	......	1·72	3·68	11·40	21·34	9·18	7·36	5·03	...	...	60·49	65·00
	Satkhira	1·66	0·04	4·51	5·65	4·08	12·38	14·84	14·28	5·77	1·74	...	...	64·95	56·66
	Barrackpore	1·76	0·35	......	4·37	5·07	7·84	12·25	9·40	3·56	2·71	...	...	47·31	53·55
	Dum-Dum	1·32	0·51	......	4·28	5·56	15·22	11·09	12·69	6·16	3·14	...	...	59·88	56·72
Nuddea	Kishnaghur	1·61	0·16	2·15	2·31	7·14	14·14	9·83	10·47	5·83	1·06	...	...	54·70	55·43
	Bongong	1·72	......	2·78	3·40	9·02	13·91	10·96	14·33	4·84	1·48	...	...	62·44	53·49
	Meherpore	1·86	0·33	......	3·61	9·37	14·59	5·40	9·11	4·93	1·80	...	...	51·00	51·64
	Choadangah	1·51	0·20	1·05	1·44	8·06	16·99	6·63	5·72	7·63	0·90	...	...	50·13	54·27
	Kooshtea	1·65	1·12	1·06	5·03	5·36	16·88	7·94	12·30	3·78	0·86	...	...	55·92	53·10
	Ranaghat	1·51	0·17	1·60	5·43	4·34	12·87	5·99	15·36	5·72	1·29	...	...	54·28	48·78
Jessore	Jessore	2·66	0·12	0·66	2·71	5·42	20·35	10·25	14·44	6·49	0·72	...	...	63·82	63·97
	Narail	2·34	0·03	1·84	1·70	5·29	23·85	8·81	13·68	1·54	0·58	...	...	59·66	61·07
	Khoolna	2·60	......	0·40	2·30	4·65	18·05	12·17	15·08	4·90	0·70	...	...	60·85	62·59
	Jhenidah	0·67	0·02	1·18	3·52	5·28	21·82	10·97	12·26	9·89	0·46	...	...	66·07	65·67
	Bagirhat	3·03	......	0·37	3·02	5·85	23·56	18·95	9·43	6·36	4·44	...	...	75·01	65·23
	Magoora	0·65	0·21	3·40	3·54	5·45	17·06	12·86	13·89	6·22	1·54	...	...	64·82	53·00
Murshidabad ...	Berhampore	2·24	0·51	0·20	1·67	4·25	14·65	5·20	17·50	6·56	1·82	...	...	54·60	53·54
	Rampore Haut ...	1·59	0·59	0·42	1·61	4·87	15·06	8·15	14·54	9·51	1·54	...	...	57·88	.. ...
	City Moorshedabad ...	1·76	0·48	0·04	0·77	5·81	17·06	6·33	14·14	10·12	1·36	...	...	57·86	51·66
	Jungipore	1·16	0·68	0·39	1·05	4·40	12·15	4·09	10·05	9·67	0·83	...	...	44·47	53·46
	Azimgunge	1·61	0·47	... ..	1·36	4·00	13·79	2·52	18·05	10·08	0·26	...	...	52·09	(?)47·12
	Lalgolla	1·94	0·60	0·50	1·00	6·14	8·25	4·22	13·04	9·98	0·55	...	...	46·22	......
	Kandee	......	......	(?)0·39	1·80	5·82	17·50	8·19	10·86	9·44	0·77	...	...	......	......
Dinagepore ...	Dinagepore	0·67	......	0·05	3·19	9·29	12·20	3·90	8·84	5·46	......	...	...	43·60	78·92
Maldah	Maldah	1·18	0·10	0·12	0·53	2·05	18·66	7·41	16·12	8·21	0·02	...	...	54·40	53·33
	Chanchal	1·11	0·06	......	0·29	4·51	10·97	12·96	23·82	8·44	......	...	...	62·16	......
Rajshahye ...	Bauleah	2·27	0·42	0·51	0·88	4·84	12·27	4·87	13·17	8·91	0·86	...	...	49·00	58·59
	Nattore	2·80	0·37	......	5·61	5·35	8·14	8·75	13·09	5·66	1·31	...	...	51·07	59·85
Rungpore ...	Rungpore	0·38	......	0·62	1·39	13·16	15·29	8·71	17·22	3·45	0·23	...	...	60·45	83·93
	Bhowanigunge ...	1·04	0·16	1·66	1·29	8·83	15·65	7·47	10·63	5·86	0·11	...	0·32	53·02	64·35
	Kurigram	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	7·62	4·52	......	0·09	...	......	......
	Bogdogra	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	18·09	3·50	......	...	...	......	......
Bogra	Bogra	1·80	0·11	0·69	2·59	7·16	16·61	9·30	11·14	6·56	1·85	...	...	57·81	82·84
Pubna	Pubna	1·38	0·40	1·85	2·08	4·85	10·64	5·18	16·83	6·14	0·73	...	...	50·08	67·22
	Serajgunge	0·81	0·20	0·42	2·48	8·75	14·23	7·32	15·42	3·77	1·32	...	...	54·72	57·62
Darjeeling ...	Darjeeling	1·68	0·85	1·54	2·71	7·92	30·11	27·46	31·08	11·44	0·05	...	0·33	115·17	121·02
Julpaiguri ...	Julpaiguri	0·71	......	2·09	4·87	14·07	24·49	25·27	24·79	9·65	0·59	...	0·06	106·59	127·55
	Buxa	4·01	0·25	3·32	16·00	11·04	19·64	37·74	39·19	18·75	4·08	0·26	0·30	154·58	226·84
	Bodah	0·30	......	0·51	0·56	15·12	16·09	10·72	23·13	0·64	......	...	...	72·07	84·87
	Titalya	0·81	......	0·96	4·36	7·82	27·35	18·59	22·21	8·89	......	...	...	90·99	108·44
Eastern Districts.															
Dacca	Dacca	1·74	0·08	0·88	2·21	5·03	21·85	9·17	11·95	6·29	0·22	...	...	59·42	71·12
	Moonshegunge ...	2·14	0·10	0·10	2·28	6·93	14·14	7·15	13·18	4·80	0·15	...	...	50·97	......
	Manickgunge	1·30	0·14	0·24	3·35	9·36	18·55	7·90	8·18	4·39	1·59	...	...	55·00	......
Faridpore ...	Faridpore	1·94	0·21	1·17	3·36	6·39	19·05	9·75	17·50	7·64	1·50	...	...	68·51	72·65
	Goalundo	1·86	0·21	1·58	3·58	5·19	20·44	9·96	13·14	5·48	1·91	...	...	63·37	54·49
	Madaripore	4·46	......	2·75	2·06	4·66	17·05	9·18	15·31	6·55	2·36	...	...	64·38	70·41
Backergunge ...	Burrisal	3·46	......	0·58	2·71	4·26	14·76	23·38	8·22	9·44	1·21	...	...	68·02	73·22
	Perozepore	1·75	......	2·02	2·40	4·85	17·83	27·19	12·05	5·19	0·75	...	...	74·03	68·09
	Patooakhally	3·83	......	0·25	7·64	6·39	34·73	36·90	13·74	12·60	3·02	...	...	119·10	......
	Dowlutkhan	1·06	......	2·02	1·29	7·91	25·90	31·29	23·68	13·69	3·62	...	...	110·46	97·26

***Statement showing the monthly Rainfall during the year* 1875 *in each District of the Bengal Province, and the average yearly Rainfall.*—(Continued.)**

Districts.	Stations.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Actual rainfall of the year 1875.	Average rainfall of previous years up to December 1875.
Mymensing ...	Mymensing	1.36	0.16	5.12	4.22	12.66	20.93	11.95	10.04	11.29	2.40	...	...	80.13	95.26
	Jamalpore	1.65	0.35	2.77	3.25	10.44	13.90	14.28	16.02	12.05	0.35	...	...	75.06	75.48
	Atia	2.28	0.30	1.30	1.53	5.21	29.18	8.20	15.58	7.21	1.77	...	...	72.56	70.19
	Kishoregunge	3.16	0.05	6.13	4.65	8.72	22.02	12.91	19.55	8.32	2.92	...	...	88.43	89.54
Chittagong ...	Chittagong	5.68	......	1.25	6.23	6.97	33.02	27.86	38.63	13.92	2.16	...	...	135.72	104.99
	Cox's Bazar	2.55	......	0.02	8.70	5.80	38.15	51.88	17.05	20.86	2.85	...	...	147.86	143.26
Noakholi ...	Noakholi	2.60	......	0.52	3.45	9.36	33.00	36.88	22.78	9.47	1.75	...	...	119.81	103.76
Tipperah ...	Comillah	4.43	......	5.07	1.63	5.66	25.34	19.97	21.18	5.60	0.42	...	...	89.30	90.68
	Brahmanberiah ...	2.55	0.12	10.09	2.45	5.38	29.26	8.00	14.33	4.20	1.31	...	...	78.29	74.99
Behar.															
Patna	Patna	1.27	0.11	......	0.21	2.59	18.10	9.34	8.37	5.36	0.03	...	...	45.38	38.57
	Behar	0.90	0.26	......	0.16	3.20	9.37	9.29	12.26	3.23	......	...	...	38.67	43.82
	Barh	0.37	......	......	0.16	2.91	10.91	12.89	9.60	4.61	......	...	...	41.45	39.53
	Dehree	1.16	0.33	......	0.13	0.60	13.60	15.09	16.48	2.87	0.05	...	...	50.31	42.17
	Dinapore	0.42	0.20	......	0.50	2.55	14.55	11.10	10.17	4.40	......	...	...	43.89	43.00
Gya	Gya	1.03	0.57	......	......	1.22	14.19	7.01	(?)6.94	7.29	......	..	...	38.25	42.52
	Nowadah	0.68	0.20	......	0.36	1.83	9.01	11.92	11.96	3.24	......	...	...	39.20	47.17
	Arungabad	0.95	0.88	......	0.29	0.33	9.74	10.92	15.71	3.75	......	...	...	42.57	43.98
	Jehanabad	1.13	0.16	......	......	1.85	4.42	11.12	10.74	3.26	......	...	...	32.68	......
Shahabad ...	Arrah	0.90	0.17	......	0.59	1.98	5.61	7.83	12.18	3.80	......	...	...	33.06	47.86
	Sasseram	0.75	0.40	......	0.26	0.40	8.81	12.65	25.02	2.69	......	...	...	50.98	47.35
	Buxar	0.65	0.07	......	......	1.06	11.28	7.37	17.07	4.51	0.62	...	...	42.63	42.68
	Bhubooah	0.56	0.33	......	0.10	1.05	9.53	11.49	18.94	7.17	......	...	...	49.17	51.89
Mozufferpore ...	Mozufferpore	1.27	......	......	1.01	2.67	4.86	9.46	8.98	4.36	......	...	...	32.61	42.72
	Hajeepore	0.95	0.11	......	0.30	3.15	22.12	9.57	10.44	9.52	0.11	...	...	56.27	46.85
	Seetamurhee	0.90	......	......	1.40	5.14	3.37	3.99	8.80	2.47	......	...	...	26.07	45.30
Durbhunga ...	Durbhunga	0.56	......	......	0.12	3.96	8.26	9.46	16.27	7.19	......	...	...	45.82	49.56
	Mudhoobunee	1.63	......	......	3.73	3.91	5.77	6.05	10.46	3.21	......	...	...	34.76	46.63
	Tajpore	0.90	0.25	......	0.30	2.42	11.35	13.75	7.88	7.09	......	...	...	43.94	42.18
Sarun	Chuprah	0.83	0.10	......	0.50	1.91	7.65	9.16	8.14	4.15	......	...	...	32.44	37.66
	Sewan	0.66	0.58	......	0.34	3.35	13.67	7.70	11.44	5.28	0.53	...	...	43.55	52.21
Chumparun ...	Motiharee	0.47	......	......	1.61	4.60	9.42	8.25	14.75	8.63	......	...	0.20	47.93	45.90
	Bettiah	0.40	0.10	......	4.70	6.26	11.07	10.68	12.82	5.65	......	...	...	51.68	52.93
Monghyr ...	Monghyr	0.97	......	......	0.55	4.15	7.57	14.84	14.13	4.25	0.05	...	...	46.51	41.73
	Begooserai	0.55	......	......	0.91	3.52	6.47	17.91	9.33	3.35	......	...	...	42.04	41.74
	Jamooie	0.60	......	......	0.40	1.02	11.72	11.97	15.12	4.65	......	...	...	45.48	46.53
Bhagulpore ...	Bhagulpore	0.98	0.16	......	0.24	2.80	6.25	10.22	11.37	4.45	......	...	...	36.47	47.14
	Soopool	0.34	......	......	0.64	4.50	6.35	7.07	21.33	3.27	......	...	...	43.50	49.43
	Muddehpoora	1.26	......	......	1.60	4.10	6.61	6.72	17.62	4.35	......	...	...	42.26	52.76
	Banka	1.31	......	......	1.32	1.95	6.83	8.88	11.41	7.25	0.99	...	...	39.94	45.66
	Sanborsa	0.69	......	......	1.36	3.62	6.53	6.72	15.86	7.90	......	...	...	42.68	......
Purneah ...	Purneah...	0.68	......	......	0.51	4.71	8.95	9.27	14.95	5.09	......	...	...	44.16	62.54
	Kishengunge	0.96	......	0.10	1.45	14.98	11.94	7.81	12.73	3.38	......	...	...	53.35	70.40
	Arrareah	0.54	0.03	0.18	0.73	10.98	6.06	14.05	12.21	1.86	1.43	...	...	48.07	(?)65.66
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	Nya Doomka	2.29	0.57	0.22	1.57	4.40	13.58	9.55	15.10	6.50	1.55	...	...	55.33	55.86
	Deoghur...	1.18	0.14	......	0.13	2.49	8.38	14.81	9.73	4.33	0.43	...	...	41.62	48.10
	Rajmehal	0.10	......	......	1.06	2.60	17.50	4.50	16.40	16.30	0.80	...	...	59.26	50.50
	Godda	0.84	......	......	0.35	3.50	6.12	6.76	11.27	7.13	0.33	...	...	36.30	......
	Jamtara...	0.97	0.33	......	1.75	9.39	11.42	7.74	9.33	5.86	1.21	...	...	48.00	......
Orissa.															
Cuttack ...	Cuttack	1.08	......	0.07	2.54	3.32	19.92	27.19	8.34	19.26	10.25	...	...	91.92	57.58
	Jajeepore	1.00	......	1.00	3.90	3.50	11.30	13.95	12.00	13.15	6.55	0.20	...	66.55	63.66
	Kendraparah	2.20	......	......	0.20	3.70	6.60	19.60	12.40	11.70	4.50	...	...	60.90	57.08
	Jagatsingpore ...	0.30	......	......	1.20	2.35	7.90	......	......	......	7.80	...	...	......	53.44
	False Point	2.85	......	......	0.80	3.05	13.05	33.40	14.30	14.10	6.55	...	...	88.10	76.26
Poori	Poori	2.15	......	......	0.40	4.28	5.51	17.44	8.00	11.37	15.01	...	...	64.16	56.33
	Khurdah	1.28	0.28	0.04	0.37	2.64	17.89	25.22	12.92	17.70	7.47	...	...	85.81	66.93
Balasore ...	Balasore...	2.76	......	0.59	1.71	4.15	5.13	16.88	13.17	12.69	2.37	...	...	59.45	64.83
	Bhadrack	0.67	......	......	0.37	3.90	9.46	14.12	8.25	11.88	1.98	...	...	50.63	51.71
	Jellasore	0.21	......	......	2.80	2.90	11.13	15.88	14.13	8.54	4.98	...	...	60.57	......
	Sorah	0.65	......	2.08	1.37	4.58	4.39	17.12	12.47	15.43	3.89	...	...	61.98	......
	Chandballi	0.87	......	0.15	0.60	3.29	9.03	22.69	8.93	8.80	2.72	...	...	57.08	......
Chota Nagpore.															
South-Western Frontier Agency.															
Hazaribagh ...	Hazaribagh	1.87	1.74	......	0.04	3.03	12.12	12.62	5.79	5.35	0.96	...	...	43.52	51.53
	Pachamba	1.42	0.59	......	0.21	2.15	13.90	10.05	11.34	7.10	1.00	...	...	47.66	49.59
Lohardugga ...	Ranchi	1.70	1.51	......	1.08	4.63	8.04	19.29	12.97	8.74	1.07	...	...	59.03	45.37
	Palamow	1.18	0.42	......	0.02	0.96	11.06	15.65	7.82	5.95	0.11	...	...	43.17	49.49
Singbhum ...	Chyebassa	2.21	1.23	0.26	0.79	4.84	11.03	18.90	12.27	8.52	3.71	...	...	63.76	53.93
Manbhum ...	Purulia	1.28	0.82	......	0.32	4.65	11.00	14.16	12.50	6.94	1.42	...	...	53.18	44.62
	Gobindpore	1.37	0.75	......	0.99	3.05	12.55	11.54	13.62	5.93	1.78	...	...	51.58	54.61

SECTION IV.

FOOD-SUPPLY.

132. The subjoined statement shows the average quantities of the principal food-grains—common rice, wheat, and dâl of sorts—that were obtainable for a rupee in the districts in Bengal during the year under review, as compared with the averages of the preceding year.

133. A detailed comparative statement, showing the monthly variations in the prices for these food-grains in each district, will be found appended to this Section.

134. These statements have been compiled from the price-currents published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, as the local returns did not furnish complete information on the subject.

	ANNUAL AVERAGE QUANTITY OF 80 TOLAHS TO THE SEER OBTAINABLE FOR ONE RUPEE.																							
	WHEAT.								RICE.								DALS.							
	1875.		1874.		Increase.		Decrease.		1875.		1874.		Increase.		Decrease.		1875.		1874.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.
Burdwan	16	16	13	4	3	12	...	...	19	6	13	8	5	14	...	...	21	2	19	2	2	...	...	...
Bankura	18	6	13	...	5	6	...	...	18	4	13	6	4	14	...	...	18	9	14	9	4	...	...	...
Birbhum	19	9	11	12	7	13	...	...	21	14	13	10	8	4	...	...	19	4	12	15	6	5	...	...
Midnapore	12	...	11	12	...	4	...	...	17	6	16	2	1	4	...	...	15	9	12	11	2	14	...	...
Hughli	16	4	12	5	4	...	...	...	16	4	12	...	4	4	...	...	20	1	13	8	6	9	...	...
Howrah	15	14	12	11	3	4	...	...	16	1	17	...	...	...	...	15	19	11	14	6	5	5	...	...
24-Pergunnahs	16	4	10	8	5	13	...	...	14	11	14	14	...	...	...	3	17	14	14	7	2	7	...	...
Nuddea	18	3	13	3	5	...	...	...	11	...	11	8	...	...	...	8	25	5	16	4	9	1	...	...
Jessore	18	4	12	6	5	14	...	...	19	3	14	7	4	12	...	...	21	2	12	12	8	6	...	...
Murshidabad	20	13	14	8	6	5	...	...	18	13	13	7	5	6	...	...	27	4	16	...	11	4	...	...
Dinagepore	16	9	11	6	5	3	...	...	25	11	14	10	11	1	...	...	18	8	12	14	5	10	...	...
Maldah	22	14	14	7	8	7	...	...	22	7	14	12	7	11	...	...	22	10	14	10	8	...	...	...
Rajshahye	20	11	12	14	7	13	...	...	21	9	14	4	7	5	...	...	21	13	11	5	10	8	...	...
Rungpore	20	7	12	...	8	8	...	...	20	14	13	10	7	4	...	...	13	10	12	9	1	1	...	...
Bogra	15	6	11	7	3	15	...	...	25	3	16	...	9	3	...	...	15	13	11	10	4	3	...	...
Pubna	20	10	12	8	8	2	...	...	21	4	14	10	6	10	...	...	22	1	13	13	8	4	...	...
Darjeeling	7	4	6	...	1	4	...	...	12	7	8	9	3	14	...	...	8	...	7	4	...	12	...	...
Julpaiguri	12	7	8	12	3	11	...	...	22	5	14	4	8	1	...	...	12	1	9	7	2	10	...	...
Dacca	15	1	12	...	3	1	...	..	20	4	14	10	5	10	...	...	17	14	14	1	3	13	...	...
Faridpore	17	4	16	...	1	4	...	...	20	...	13	8	6	8	...	...	15	5	21	...	...	...	5	11
Backergunge	*Not furnished.*								19	7	14	13	4	10	...	...	17	3	13	...	4	3	...	...
Mymensing	13	2	14	4	...	...	1	2	20	3	13	12	6	7	...	...	15	3	15-	13	...	...	...	10
Tipperah	13	3	10	7	3	12	...	...	20	11	15	7	5	4	...	...	14	13	11	14	2	15	...	...
Chittagong	11	2	10	7	...	11	...	...	19	8	16	12	2	12	...	...	12	15	11	3	1	12	...	...
Noakholi	*Not furnished.*								18	15	14	5	4	10	...	...	12	4	10	4	2	...	...	...
Patna	23	6	17	...	6	6	...	...	22	14	16	...	6	14	...	...	28	13	20	10	8	3	...	...
Gya	22	8	12	13	9	11	...	...	22	1	13	2	8	15	...	...	25	1	16	13	8	4	...	...
Shahabad	18	14	14	13	5	1	...	...	17	15	12	12	5	3	...	...	28	2	18	13	9	5	...	...
Mozufferpore	18	11	12	...	6	11	...	...	17	1	12	...	5	1	...	...	24	7	10	...	14	7	...	...
Durbhunga	20	8	13	...	7	8	...	...	17	12	13	...	4	12	...	...	25	12	17	8	8	4	...	...
Sarun	20	6	15	...	5	6	...	...	22	4	14	8	7	12	...	...	26	15	13	...	13	15	...	...
Chumparun	20	5	11	8	7	13	...	...	19	12	13	11	6	1	...	...	22	15	11	...	11	15	...	...
Monghyr	19	11	15	12	3	15	...	...	17	...	13	...	4	...	...	...	26	...	13	8	12	8	...	...
Bhagulpore	19	11	14	14	4	13	...	...	21	6	13	...	8	6	...	...	24	5	17	11	6	10	...	...
Purneah	24	7	13	...	11	7	...	...	21	12	15	...	6	12	...	...	21	2	14	1	7	1	...	...
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	17	8	11	2	6	6	...	...	20	4	11	9	8	11	...	...	17	13	14	1	3	12	...	...
Cuttack	19	5	15	4	4	1	...	...	24	11	26	...	...	...	1	5	17	1	25	3	...	...	8	2
Poori	15	12	12	12	3	...	...	...	24	11	25	3	...	...	...	8	15	6	22	6	...	...	7	...
Balasore	15	14	11	11	4	3	...	...	26	9	23	...	3	9	...	...	11	6	10	15	...	7	...	...
Hazaribagh	19	4	11	3	8	1	...	...	21	8	14	9	6	15	...	...	21	1	13	10	7	7	...	...
Lohardugga	17	4	11	15	5	5	...	...	23	16	20	5	3	11	...	...	19	5	13	4	6	1	...	...
Singbhum	16	9	11	12	4	13	...	...	25	5	11	15	13	6	...	...	15	1	12	15	2	2	...	...
Manbhum	15	14	11	8	4	6	...	...	21	6	15	9	5	13	...	...	15	14	12	6	3	8	...	...
Mean annual quantities	17	10	22	11	5	1	...	...	20	4	14	13	5	7	...	...	19	6	14	5	5	1	...	...

135. It is seen that with very few exceptions the average price of the three principal food-grains was much lower in the past year than in 1874.

Dâl was dearer in Poori, Cuttack, Faridpore, and Mymensing, and there was an insignificant increase over 1874 in the price of rice in Poori, Cuttack, Jessore, Nuddea, and 24-Pergunnahs. Mymensing is the only district in the province in which the average price of wheat was greater in 1875 than it was in 1874.

The higher price of rice in the Poori and Cuttack districts is unexplained and, considering the unusually rich autumn harvest of the Orissa division, is remarkable. There were local failures of crops in different parts of the province, such as those of the northern parts of the Patna division, of the southern parts of Mymensing, and of Tipperah; but on the whole the yield of the year was plentiful, and there was no distress for want of food.

Question of insufficiency of food ascribed as cause of the prevalence of the Burdwan fever.

136. At the instance of the Government of India an inquiry was made by the Government of Bengal with the view to ascertain if there was any truth in the theory or opinion which has been expressed, that the prevalence of the fever in Burdwan was in part due to the physical depression of the people by reason of insufficiency of food.

It appeared from a Minute by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor on the subject that, the results of a local inquiry into the question did not support that theory of the fever which ascribed its origin, and the great mortality caused by it, to the deterioration of the physical and economic condition of the people, although there was little doubt that Burdwan did suffer in this respect after the disease had established itself in it, and not antecedently to its outbreak, just in the same manner that any other place in India where the poorest classes constitute a large proportion of the population would have suffered under an epidemic visitation of disease. At the same time it was clear that other circumstances, such as the inability of the people to escape from the infected to more healthy localities; their inability to easily procure for themselves that skilled professional attendance without which fever is at all times a more or less fatal disease; the impartiality with which the disease prevailed among all classes and conditions of people, negatived the theory that poverty was the primary element in the causation of the fever. On the whole, His Honor inclined to the opinions—

"That the condition of the poorer classes (though they are better fed, clothed, and housed now than formerly,) is not so good as in many parts of Bengal, and not so good as it ought to be in reference to the central situation of the district:"

"That although this inferiority of condition cannot be fully accounted for, still it is to be observed that the agricultural peasantry are not so favourably situated, as regards tenures and rents, as in many parts of Bengal, and that the decline of the tusser silk manufactures has impoverished the weaver classes:"

"That from a variety of causes there has been an increasing stagnation of water in a district which is a sort of delta, formed by the two rivers Adjai and Damooda, joining the Hughli river:"

"That the interruption of natural drainage may have been increased since the Railway with its embanked roadway has intersected the district, and may have affected the village tanks:"

"That the tract has been much troubled by drought, recurring at intervals of time, and that some of the water-supply might be made available for canal irrigation."

Comparative Statement showing the prices-current for the undermentioned

	January.												February.												March.											
	Wheat.				Rice.				Dâls.				Wheat.				Rice.				Dâls.				Wheat.				Rice.				Dâls.			
	1875.		1874.		1875.		1874.		1875.		1874.		1875.		1874.		1875.		1874.		1875.		1874.		1875.		1874.		1875.		1874.		1875.		1874.	
	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.
Burdwan ...	15	2	18	...	19	8	14	...	18	1	28	...	14	8	12	...	20	6	13	8	19	11	18	...	14	11	16	8	10	8	13	4	18	12½	19	...
Bankura ...	15	3	12	2	18	12	14	4	15	6	16	1	15	9	12	4	19	5	13	6	16	2	13	14	17	9½	12	3	20	...	13	6	16	10½	13	11
Birbhum ...	13	8	10	3	21	...	13	7	13	8	12	13	14	14	10	5	21	8	12	2	13	14	11	11	15	6½	10	6	23	11	13	3	15	5	11	12
Midnapore ...	12	...	10	5	21	8	19	2	14	...	12	12	12	...	10	10	18	4	17	...	14	...	12	1	12	...	12	...	17	8	17	2	24	...	12	...
Hughli ...	18	4	12	...	16	...	12	...	16	...	13		14	...	12	...	17	4	10	...	16	4	12	...	14	12	12	...	17	4	12	...	16	4	12	...
Howrah ...	15	...	12	...	15	9	16	...	18	8	13	14	13	12	12	...	16	...	16	...	17	4	13	2	13	4	12	...	16	6	16	...	18	13	13	12
24-Pergunnahs ...	15	4	11	4	13	12½	14	8	15	2½	13	5	14	13½	10	8	16	...	13	5	15	11½	13	...	13	15½	11	8	16	14	15	...	16	7	12	8
Nuddea ...	16	...	12	13	16	...	12	5	20	...	18	...	18	...	12	5	16	...	11	7	20	...	17	...	20	13	15	4	16	5	11	7	23	8	18	...
Jessore ...	12	13½	17	4	18	3	16	4	13	½	11	12	13	...	10	9	18	13	14	3	13	8½	11	9	15	6	10	11	19	8	15	3	16	11	11	3
Murshidabad ...	16	8	12	4	18	10	12	10	18	8	13	8	18	8	12	12	22	...	12	4	19	...	13	12	18	8	14	6	19	8	12	12	21	3	15	...
Dinagepore ...	12	8	11	...	27	8	12	8	13	9	12	...	13	8	9	14	28	...	13	13	13	8	14	2	14	8	10	13	28	...	12	2	13	...	13	1
Maldah ...	19	...	12	8	27	8	11	8	16	4	12	...	19	8	12	...	25	4	12	8	16	15	12	8	20	5	13	...	23	6	12	...	17	6	13	...
Rajshahye ...	15	8	11	7	22	5	12	...	17	1	10	...	17	11	11	...	23	15½	12	6	17	6	10	...	16	15	12	7	24	4	12	10	16	7	10	8
Rungpore ...	13	5	10	...	23	11½	11	7	11	2½	10	14	14	½	10	8	21	14	11	3	11	15½	11	2	16	1	11	9	21	8	11	2	13	9	11	1
Bogra ...	10	14	12	..	29	4	13	7	12	8	12	...	12	...	12	...	27	10	13	4	14	...	10	5	12	9	12	..	26	6	11	8	16	...	11	12
Pubna ...	14	...	9	13	20	8	14	8	14	12	10	8	15	...	10	14	20	15	14	8	15	...	11	7	16	3	11	6	20	3	12	3	15	7	12	8
Darjeeling ...	7	...	5	7	12	12	9	4	8	...	8	...	6	4	6	...	12	12	10	...	8	...	6	8	6	...	6	...	13	8	8	2	8	...	8	...
Julpaiguri ...	10	12	9	..	26	12	16	...	10	12	11	...	13	2½	8	...	25	6½	11	8	12	...	11	8	13	2	8	..	26	6	12	...	10	12	8	...
Dacca ...	14	6	10	9	20	12	17	2	15	4	13	8	13	15½	12	7	22	...	15	5	14	2	15	2	13	1	12	6	22	8	13	2	15	12	13	8
Faridpore ...	12	...	13	4	20	...	13	4	11	...	21	4	12	...	13	4	19	14	13	12	11	...	21	8	13	7	14	8	21	9	16	...	14	...	22	...
Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	20	8	16	8	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	15	...	14	...	13	6	...	...	...	...	21	10	16	...	14	...	13	...
Mymensing ...	12	6	10	..	19	14	18	10	13	14	16	...	12	14	10	13	21	4	18	4	13	6	16	...	11	6	11	5	20	8	13	6	13	2	16	...
Tipperah ...	11	10	10	4	23	8	19	1	13	...	10	1	12	...	9	10	23	...	15	1	13	...	12	...	11	6	10	...	23	...	14	...	12	11	12	...
Chittagong ...	10	...	9	...	21	...	18	...	12	4	9	...	9	8	9	...	19	8	17	...	12	12	11	6	10	1	10	...	19	13	16	...	12	...	11	8
Noakholi ...	...	...	...	...	20	4	17	8	10	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	13	4	10	13½	9	...	...	...	...	...	20	8	14	8	10	7	10	8
Patna ...	19	...	16	...	26	4	12	...	23	13	18	13	18	14	16	...	24	...	13	8	23	6	18	4	18	11	16	...	21	3	12	...	24	11	19	2
Gya ...	17	10	12	...	22	10	10	8	20	...	18	...	16	2	12	...	22	8	10	8	18	14	14	8	18	8	11	8	23	...	10	4	18	11	14	8
Shahabad ...	18	15	13	...	19	4	13	...	20	8	...	...	16	8	14	8	17	2	12	4	21	4	18	2	16	11	15	8	17	14	12	...	22	6	21	...
Mozufferpore ...	...	...	11	...	...	...	9	...	..	...	11	...	13	12	11	...	18	4	9	...	25	...	10	...	13	10	12	...	18	...	9	...	25	...	10	...
Durbhunga ...	15	4	13	...	23	8	11	8	25	4	14	...	...	...	11	8	...	...	9	8	...	...	10	...	..	...	12	...	...	...	11	8	...	...	14	...
Sarun ...	17	...	13	...	24	4	12	...	20	...	13	...	15	10	14	...	22	14	12	...	19	12	14	...	17	...	14	...	22	8	12	...	21	8	12	...
Chumparun ...	14	6	11	...	23	8	13	...	17	...	11	...	14	2½	12	...	22	...	12	...	16	10½	11	...	15	2	11	...	20	12	10	...	17	8	11	...
Monghyr ...	19	14½	13	6	20	4	12	6	23	1	14	...	17	13½	14	7	21	9	12	3	16	3	14	...	17	5	14	7	18	14	12	6	21	8	12	...
Bhagulpore ...	19	4	13	...	22	8½	12	...	20	7	19	...	18	5	13	...	22	11½	12	...	20	5½	15	...	18	7	14	...	22	3	11	8	21	3	17	...
Purneah ...	19	...	11	...	26	4	9	...	17	12	8	...	17	...	11	...	22	12	10	...	19	8	10	4	16	...	12	...	22	10	11	...	20	...	12	7
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	14	...	11	...	21	...	13	...	13	...	13	10	15	8	11	...	20	12	11	...	16	12	13	4	15	5	11	...	21	...	11	...	14	8	12	...
Cuttack ...	19	½	13	...	26	9½	26	...	19	½	26	...	20	10½	13	...	25	14½	26	...	18	½	26	...	18	8	17	...	26	4	26	...	17	14	28	...
Poori ...	15	1½	11	1	27	8½	22	...	12	7½	22	12	16	6½	12	16	25	9½	23	9	18	[illegible]	23	10	16	13	11	8	27	9	26	3	17	1	25	9
Balasore ...	11	...	10	8	26	...	26	...	11	...	13	...	11	13½	13	...	26	8½	24	...	8	10½	13	...	14	...	11	.	27	5	24	...	11	5	11	...
Hazaribagh ...	13	4	10	12	21	8	13	5	16	8	14	2	11	15	10	10	20	12	12	10	14	12	12	8	16	1	11	9	22	...	12	6	15	9	12	10
Lohardugga ...	9	12	10	8	22	14	17	12	12	8	12	5	9	8	10	4	23	...	15	4	12	5	10	11	11	5	11	5	22	6	15	...	13	2	11	4
Singbhum ...	12	...	14	...	28	...	20	...	13	...	16	...	12	...	12	...	26	...	20	...	13	...	14	...	12	13	12	...	24	...	20	...	13	3	13	...
Manbhum ...	12	8	10	8	12	12	15	8	13	...	13	..	12	6	11	...	22	6	14	8	13	...	13	...	14	7	12	...	22	5	14	8	14	13	13	...

	July.												August.												September.											
	Wheat.				Rice.				Dâls.				Wheat.				Rice.				Dâls.				Wheat.				Rice.				Dâls.			
	1875.		1874.		1875.		1874.		1875.		1874.		1875.		1874.		1875.		1874.		1875.		1874.		1875.		1874.		1875.		1874.		1875.		1874.	
	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.
Burdwan ...	17	4	13	...	15	4	12	..	21	...	18	12	17	...	13	...	16	8	11	12	21	8	17	...	17	6	13	...	19	...	13	4	21	10	17	4
Bankura ...	18	12	12	8	16	6	12	5	19	8	13	12	17	6	13	...	16	2	11	6	19	8	13	14	18	14	13	4	17	12	12	6	19	12	15	...
Birbhum ...	21	...	12	...	19	6	12	1	21	...	13	...	21	...	12	...	19	12	11	2	21	8	13	...	20	8	12	...	22	8	11	...	21	...	14	...
Midnapore ...	12	...	12	...	16	...	15	8	16	14	12	...	12	...	12	...	16	...	13	8	16	14	12	8	12	...	12	...	16	...	14	...	16	...	13	...
Hughli ...	16	8	12	...	13	8	13	...	21	8	13	...	15	...	12	...	15	4	13	...	21	8	14	...	15	8	12	...	17	4	12	...	21	8	14	...
Howrah ...	16	2	12	...	15	12	16	...	20	8	14	8	16	4	12	...	16	...	16	...	21	8	15	...	16	8	12	...	15	8	16	...	21	...	15	8
24-Pergunnahs ...	15	8	11	8	13	14	14	...	18	4	14	...	15	6	12	5	13	8	13	12	18	4	16	...	18	...	11	...	13	8	14	8	19	6	14	8
Nuddea ...	17	9	13	5	14	8	11	...	26	5	16	...	16	14	12	5	15	4	10	5	26	5	16	...	18	5	12	5	16	14	10	7	27	11	15	...
Jessore ...	17	...	11	13	16	8	12	13	23	...	13	8	18	...	11	4	17	8	13	4	22	6	14	8	18	2	12	10	20	11	13	14	21	14	14	8
Murshidabad ...	20	8	13	2	16	...	12	6	30	...	15	12	19	...	13	...	14	8	12	4	29	...	15	12	20	8	23	6	19	8	12	8	29	...	16	8
Dinagepore ...	17	12	11	...	23	6	10	6	21	...	13	4	18	8	11	2	24	...	12	8	21	...	13	8	18	8	12	...	25	...	16	...	22	8	13	8
Maldah ...	25	...	14	...	19	...	13	8	25	...	16	...	21	8	15	...	19	4	12	12	25	...	16	...	23	...	16	...	23	4	13	12	25	...	16	...
Rajshahye ...	20	2	12	8	18	12	13	5	26	12	10	...	18	6	12	3	19	2	13	1	26	4	10	8	19	8	13	5	22	14	15	3	24	6	9	12
Rungpore ...	29	15	12	3	25	4	12	1	12	1	15	...	22	13	13	...	21	11	18	1	10	2	15	10	18	9	14	2	21	4	16	2	13	7	15	...
Bogra ...	15	...	11	4	23	4	13	1	14	8	12	...	15	...	10	5	21	...	18	...	14	12	10	8	16	2	11	8	24	12	17	4	16	8	11	10
Pubna ...	21	4	13	10	19	2	14	...	25	2	12	12	20	...	15	...	20	12	15	...	22	8	13	...	20	...	13	4	22	8	13	8	22	8	14	...
Darjeeling ...	8	...	6	...	12	...	7	...	8	...	6	...	8	...	6	...	12	...	7	3	8	...	6	...	8	...	6	...	13	...	8	...	8	...	7	...
Julpaiguri ...	13	7	8	...	22	...	11	3	13	3	9	10	13	5	10	...	20	...	11	3	13	3	10	...	12	3	9	10	22	8	12	...	13	2	9	11
Dacca ...	16	8	11	2	20	...	14	...	19	...	14	...	16	...	11	4	19	10	14	6	20	...	14	8	14	12	12	1	20	...	13	5	20	...	13	8
Faridpore ...	18	...	17	12	18	...	12	12	15	...	21	...	18	...	17	12	19	...	12	12	15	...	20	8	20	...	16	12	18	...	12	4	15	...	21	...
Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	19	...	15	10	18	...	13	10	...	...	...	...	17	8	14	...	18	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	13	10	19	...	13	10
Mymensing ...	15	...	10	...	19	8	11	14	13	12	15	8	13	8	10	...	19	...	12	4	17	...	16	10	13	2	12	11	19	...	12	...	17	8	15	5
Tipperah ...	13	5	10	...	21	8	13	2	14	...	12	...	15	8	10	.	14	8	13	...	15	...	14	4	16	...	10	8	16	4	12	8	16	...	12	8
Chittagong ...	13	8	12	...	20	...	16	...	11	12	11	8	12	8	12	...	18	...	16	12	14	8	12	...	11	8	9	...	18	...	14	...	16	...	12	...
Noakholi ...	...	...	...	...	19	...	13	12	11	4	11	...	...	...	...	...	16	8	12	8	11	...	10	8	...	...	...	...	17	...	11	8	14	...	10	...
Patna ...	25	8	16	12	23	4	14	.	29	...	19	14	23	8	17	...	24	...	17	...	29	8	20	2	26	...	17	...	22	...	14	...	30	...	21	...
Gya ...	26	...	11	12	22	8	10	...	26	8	16	...	25	...	11	..	21	12	10	...	26	8	15	8	25	8	13	8	23	4	13	...	26	12	17	...
Shahabad ...	19	12	15	8	17	12	11	8	29	...	19	14	20	...	15	8	18	...	11	8	30	...	19	...	19	8	14	8	18	...	13	8	31	...	19	...
Mozufferpore ...	20	...	12	...	16	...	10	...	21	8	10	...	20	...	13	...	14	8	12	8	24	8	10	...	20	...	13	...	15	8	14	...	24	8	10	..
Durbhunga ...	21	...	12	...	...	...	9	12	...	...	15	4	19	4	12	8	17	8	11	8	26	6	16	4	19	4	13	...	18	11	12	...	26	4	18	...
Sarun ...	21	4	15	...	21	...	13	..	28	8	14	...	21	...	15	...	21	...	13	...	29	8	13	...	22	..	15	...	21	8	13	...	31	...	13	...
Chumparun ...	23	8	12	...	17	8	11	...	27	8	10	...	23	...	12	...	16	...	12	...	26	...	11	...	22	8	12	.	20	12	13	...	25	8	11	...
Monghyr ...	19	12	15	7	17	8	11	5	28	4	13	...	18	...	15	7	16	5	10	5	26	13	15	...	19	13	16	8	16	14	13	6	28	3	14	...
Bhagulpore ...	17	15	15	...	21	7	12	11	26	11	17	...	16	11	15	...	18	15	12	11	25	14	19	...	18	15	15	...	18	15	12	...	27	12	20	...
Purneah ...	29	...	13	...	21	...	11	...	22	8	13	8	25	...	14	...	18	...	14	...	22	2	15	...	25	...	15	...	10	...	18	...	22	8	16	...
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	18	...	10	...	18	8	11	...	18	...	13	...	18	...	10	...	20	...	10	...	18	...	13	...	18	...	11	...	19	8	10	...	19	...	16	8
Cuttack ...	16	7	14	...	21	...	26	...	15	12	25	...	20	6	16	...	19	6	26	...	16	1	25	...	18	6	16	...	20	6	21	..	15	11	22	...
Poori ...	14	7	11	13	22	5	25	...	15	12	21	10	15	12	12	13	21	...	22	5	13	7	21	...	15	12	14	10	21	11	23	6	13	2	21	...
Balasore ...	16	...	12	...	24	8	21	...	12	...	11	...	16	8	11	...	25	8	21	...	12	...	11	...	16	8	10	...	27	...	21	...	13	...	10	8
Hazaribagh ...	22	4	10	14	20	8	13	11	23	...	12	10	19	8	10	10	18	14	13	8	20	...	12	10	19	8	11	...	19	8	15	...	18	8	13	14
Lohardugga ...	19	12	12	12	22	...	18	6	23	...	14	4	19	8	12	12	22	...	18	10	22	...	15	4	19	4	14	13	22	...	23	13	19	4	17	4
Singbhum ...	18	...	12	...	24	...	20	...	16	...	13	...	18	...	11	...	24	...	20	...	16	...	12	...	18	...	11	...	24	...	22	...	16	...	12	...
Manbhum ...	17	...	11	...	19	8	13	...	17	...	11	8	16	8	11	...	18	8	13	4	17	...	12	...	16	...	11	...	20	...	14	...	16	...	12	8

food-grains in the Districts of the Bengal Province for the years 1875 *and* 1874.

April.												May.												June.											
Wheat.				Rice.				Dáls.				Wheat.				Rice.				Dáls.				Wheat.				Rice.				Dáls.			
1875.		1874.		1875.		1874.		1875.		1874.		1875.		1874.		1875.		1874.		1875.		1874.		1875.		1874.		1875		1874.		1875.		1874.	
Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.
18	8	13	...	19	6	18	8	23	10	19	...	17	12	12	8	16	12	13	8	21	8	19	...	18	...	12	...	15	6	13	12	21	4	20	...
20	1	14	4	18	15	13	5	17	12	14	15	19	...	13	3	17	8	12	8	18	8	14	6	18	12	12	7	17	...	12	5	19	8	13	14
24	14	12	7	24	6	12	6	21	...	13	6	21	...	13	4	18	8	11	9	21	...	13	8	20	8	12	5	18	14	11	9	21	...	12	4
12	...	12	...	17	12	17	12	14	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	16	8	17	8	15	8	12	...	12	...	12	...	16	...	16	...	16	8	12	...
18	...	13	...	16	12	12	...	18	...	13	...	18	...	13	...	15	...	12	...	22	...	13	...	19	8	13	...	16	4	11	...	24	...	13	...
16	...	12	...	16	6	16	...	20	8	13	14	16	14	12	...	16	...	16	...	20	...	13	2	17	4	12	...	15	10	16	...	20	...	13	2
15	15	12	...	16	8	14	8	17	12	13	5	17	2	10	8	16	...	13	5	18	12	13	5	18	...	11	...	15	4	13	5	18	14	13	5
20	8	14	9	15	13	11	7	26	5	17	...	18	5	18	5	13	15	11	...	26	5	17	...	18	5	12	5	13	15	10	5	26	5	16	...
19	10	12	10	18	3	15	4	25	4	16	3	18	4	13	4	18	4	14	4	24	...	15	9	17	14	11	15	17	12	11	12	25	...	13	10
26	12	15	...	20	13	12	...	31	3	17	8	21	8	14	4	15	8	11	...	28	...	16	8	23	...	12	12	16	8	15	...	30	...	15	...
15	15	11	13	28	...	9	8	13	12	10	4	17	...	10	...	28	...	8	5	15	...	12	6	17	...	11	...	25	...	8	14	16	4	12	...
25	4	15	...	22	8	10	8	25	...	14	...	25	...	12	8	21	8	9	...	25	...	13	...	26	4	13	8	20	8	11	8	25	8	15	...
25	14	12	6	21	3	11	3	20	12	12	2	22	8	12	5	20	8	14	4	20	10	17	...	22	5	11	5	19	2	10	5	26	4	15	...
22	8	12	5	23	4	9	...	14	12	13	11	22	13	12	3	19	8	8	3	14	8	15	...	18	11	12	1	18	...	9	6	12	12	15	...
17	12	12	...	26	7	11	1	16	15	14	4	17	...	12	...	24	...	10	2	16	4	12	...	14	...	12	...	24	...	10	9	15	8	12	...
22	10	16	...	19	...	16	2	25	3	16	12	21	14	17	...	18	...	11	3	24	...	18	13	22	8	14	4	17	10	13	...	25	2	13	10
6	...	6	...	10	4	8	5	8	...	8	...	7	...	6	...	12	...	8	2	8	...	8	...	8	...	6	...	13	...	7	...	8	...	7	...
12	14	9	...	23	...	14	...	9	...	8	12	12	9	6	10	22	...	10	...	11	9	8	...	13	5	8	...	23	3	10	...	12	3	8	8
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15	4	14	8	18	8	17	12	17	12	22	4	20	8	20	...	18	8	13	4	18	8	21	4	18	...	20	...	18	...	13	4	20	...	21	...
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21	...	16	...	23	...	12	8	30	...	18	6	24	8	16	...	22	...	12	...	30	8	18	8	26	8	17	...	22	8	13	...	30	8	21	4
18	...	10	8	22	10	10	8	24	3	17	12	24	8	12	8	21	12	10	...	25	8	15	8	25	4	12	...	22	8	18	...	26	2	16	...
17	6	14	8	18	...	12	...	28	...	19	6	18	12	14	8	17	12	11	8	29	4	16	8	18	...	14	...	17	8	11	...	29	...	19	...
18	8	10	...	18	12	9	...	24	8	11	...	21	...	10	...	16	...	8	...	23	...	8	...	20	...	12	...	15	...	10	...	22	8	9	...
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26	12	12	...	23	6	10	...	19	...	13	6	30	...	11	...	22	...	9	...	20	...	13	8	30	...	12	...	22	...	10	...	20	...	13	12
17	...	12	...	22	...	11	...	17	8	12	10	17	8	11	...	20	...	10	...	18	...	11	8	17	8	10	...	18	...	10	...	17	8	12	8
17	6	16	...	30	4	29	...	18	1	29	...	15	12	13	...	21	...	28	...	15	12	28	...	19	5	12	...	21	10	25	...	15	12	26	...
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17	...	12	...	24	...	20	...	14	...	13	...	19	...	12	...	24	...	16	...	16	...	13	...	18	...	12	...	24	...	20	...	16	...	13	...
17	...	12	...	22	...	13	...	17	...	12	8	17	...	10	8	22	...	14	...	17	...	11	8	17	...	11	...	21	...	14	...	17	...	11	...

October.												November.												December.											
Wheat.				Rice.				Dáls.				Wheat.				Rice.				Dáls.				Wheat.				Rice.				Dáls.			
1875.		1874.		1875.		1874.		1875.		1874.		1875.		1874.		1875.		1874.		1875.		1874.		1875.		1874.		1875.		1874.		1875.		1874.	
Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.
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20	8	12	...	24	8	12	2	20	8	13	8	20	4	12	...	24	...	16	3	20	12	13	8	21	4	12	...	24	8	19	...	21	4	13	8
12	...	12	...	16	...	14	8	16	...	14	...	12	...	12	...	16	...	14	...	16	...	14	...	12	...	12	...	21	...	17	...	17	...	14	...
17	...	12	...	17	4	11	...	22	8	15	...	17	...	12	...	16	12	12	...	21	8	15	...	17	...	13	...	16	8	14	...	19	12	15	...
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23	...	13	10	20	8	13	12	29	...	16	8	20	...	14	6	20	8	19	4	30	8	19	...	22	...	15	...	22	8	15	10	32	...	17	4
18	6	12	13	23	13	19	...	24	...	13	8	18	8	12	8	24	...	24	14	24	...	13	10	17	...	12	8	24	...	28	...	24	10	13	12
24	...	16	...	22	...	18	...	25	...	16	...	23	...	16	...	22	12	23	8	22	8	16	...	23	...	18	...	23	...	28	8	23	...	16	...
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24	...	12	...	24	8	15	9	25	8	14	...	24	...	13	8	28	...	18	12	24	...	14	...	26	...	14	4	24	8	20	8	26	...	14	...
8	...	6	...	12	8	8	5	8	...	7	...	18	...	6	2	13	...	9	5	8	...	7	8	8	...	7	3	13	...	12	3	8	1	8	...
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24	...	18	...	18	...	19	...	30	...	25	...	25	8	19	...	23	...	24	...	31	...	23	8	27	8	19	...	25	8	27	...	33	8	24	...
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19	8	15	...	16	4	11	12	32	...	19	...	20	...	15	...	19	...	16	...	32	...	19	...	21	8	17	...	19	...	18	...	33	8	19	...
20	...	12	...	14	8	14	...	25	...	10	...	20	8	15	...	17	...	20	...	26	8	12	...	21	...	14	...	18	...	23	...	27	...	10	...
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23	...	11	...	18	12	18	...	24	8	11	...	21	...	12	...	21.	...	21	...	24	...	12	...	21	...	13	...	21	8	25	...	24	...	12	...
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25	...	14	...	17	8	22	...	24	...	16	...	24	...	15	...	23	...	26	...	22	8	16	...	24	8	16	...	23	10	29	...	24	...	16	...
19	...	12	...	20	8	10	...	20	...	15	...	20	8	12	...	21	...	12	...	22	8	13	...	20	...	13	...	21	...	20	...	20	...	13	8
19	11	17	...	23	10	24	...	16	1	22	...	24	12	18	...	28	14	26	...	19	1	23	...	21	...	18	...	31	8	29	...	17	12	23	...
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15	8	11	...	26	...	22	...	11	12	12	...	18	...	13	...	28	...	24	...	11	...	11	...	18	...	11	...	28	...	26	...	11	...	11	...
21	...	11	12	19	8	16	...	23	...	13	10	22	...	12	4	27	...	18	...	27	8	15	...	23	...	12	...	27	6	22	8	29	...	17	4
20	4	11	9	23	4	25	13	20	8	13	...	21	8	11	2	32	...	26	2	24	...	13	8	21	...	11	8	32	...	36	9	24	...	13	...
18	...	11	...	26	...	21	...	16	...	12	...	18	...	11	...	28	...	25	...	16	...	12	...	18	...	11	...	28	...	28	...	16	...	12	...
16	8	11	...	19	8	15	...	16	...	13	...	17	...	10	8	21	...	22	...	16	...	13	...	17	8	11	...	26	4	24	...	17	...	13	...

SECTION V.

PERSONAL PROCEEDINGS.

137. Dr. Coates was in charge of this office from the commencement of the year to the 23rd of April, when he proceeded to Europe on furlough for one year.

Period Dr. Coates was in charge of office.

Places visited and inspected by Dr. Coates.

138. During this period he visited and inspected the following places on the dates mentioned :—

In January 1875.

3rd and 4th	...	Chittagong.
7th and 8th	...	Comillah.
12th and 13th	...	Dacca.
16th	...	Bankipore.
17th	...	Patna.
18th and 19th	...	Motiharee.
21st and 22nd	...	Arrah.
25th and 26th	...	Gya.
28th and 29th	...	Monghyr.
30th and 31st	...	Bhagulpore.

In February 1875.

5th and 6th	...	Purneah.
10th and 11th	...	Hazareebagh.
13th and 14th	...	Ranchi.

He has left no notes of his proceedings while on tour, but there is no doubt that every matter of importance was noticed in personal communication with the local officers.

Behar jails.

139. In April a committee composed of the Sanitary Commissioner, Surgeon-Major Moir, and Major Bowie, Inspector-General of Jails, was appointed by Government to inquire into the management of the Behar jails in order to ascertain, if possible, the causes of the unhealthiness and excessive mortality in those jails as compared with the other jails in Bengal. The result of the inquiry and the measures recommended for improving the condition of the jails in question have been submitted to Government.

Period during which Dr. Pilcher officiated.

140. I received charge of the office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal on the 25th April, and continued in charge of it until the 21st April of the current year, when Dr. Coates returned from furlough and resumed charge of his appointment.

Occupation prior to commencing inspection duty.

141. From April till August I was fully occupied in looking over the details of the office, in examining the work which had been accomplished by my predecessors, with the view to ascertain the subjects which required more immediate or special attention.

Places visited and inspected by Dr. Pilcher.

142. From August to the end of the year I visited and inspected the following places on the dates mentioned :—

August 1875.

18th and 19th	...	Serampore.
24th and 28th	...	Dacca.
26th	...	Burrisal.

September 1875.

1st	...	Comillah.

October 1875.

5th	...	Buxar.
6th and 7th	...	Arrah.
8th	...	Chuprah.
10th and 11th	...	Patna.
13th	...	Gya.
17th and 18th	...	Durbhunga.
19th and 20th	...	Mozufferpore.

November 1875.

15th and 16th	...	Burdwan.
17th and 18th	...	Bhagulpore.
19th	...	Monghyr.
12th and 20th	...	Dinapore.

December 1875.

5th to 7th	...	Serampore.
15th to 31st	...	Suburbs of Calcutta.

I also visited and inspected from January to March of the current year Cuttack, Pooree, Balasore, Dum-Dum, Kanchrapara in Nuddea, Raneegunge, and the Suburbs of Calcutta.

143. In the intervals of travelling, in addition to the current work of the office, I was chiefly occupied in carrying out the various measures for improving registration which are described in the first Section of this Report.

Sanitary measures adopted in anticipation of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

144. In anticipation of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor called for a report on the measures which should be adopted in case of an outbreak of disease on board any of the ships of the Royal Squadron.

The arrangements for the squadron had reference to moorings, water-supply, conveyance of sick to hospital, and provision of hospital accommodation for the sick.

The suggestions made by the Health Officer of the Port and myself were fully approved by Government, and carried out.

To provide efficient conservancy arrangements and for any unusual sickness among the followers of Native Chiefs in the suburbs of Calcutta during the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, a committee was appointed consisting of the Commissioner of the Division, the Chairman of the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta, Sanitary Commissioner, and Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs. The recommendations of the committee were also sanctioned and carried out.

Villages Rishra and Mohesh.

145. A special report was submitted on the condition of two villages, Rishra and Mohesh, in the municipality of Serampore. These villages had a great reputation for salubrity in years gone by, and had latterly become very feverish. I visited these villages during the rains and found their drainage much obstructed. The recommendations made for their relief chiefly referred to details of drainage, and the municipality have lost no time in their efforts to remedy the defects.

Village of Sibpore.

146. A report was also made on the state of the village of Sibpore, in the municipality of Howrah. In this case also there were defects of surface drainage, which were fully detailed.

Kanchrapara Khal, in Nuddea.

147. The unhealthiness of certain tracts along the banks of the Kanchrapara Khal, owing to the silting up of the khal, was also inquired into.

This khal had been in comparatively recent times an important tidal creek connecting the Echamuttee and Hughli rivers. As is the case with all such streams fed by tides from opposite directions, it had gradually silted up, and to make matters worse a large sand bank had formed opposite its junction with the Hughli.

On the sanitary phase of the question for deepening and restoring the khal there could be no difference of opinion, but the work would involve enormous outlay, scarcely sufficient to justify the undertaking, while other and more pressing works of a similar character are held in abeyance for financial reasons.

Campbell Medical School, Sealdah.

148. In June a committee, consisting of the Sanitary Commissioner, the Commissioner of the Presidency Division, and the Executive Engineer, 1st Calcutta Division, was appointed by Government to examine and report upon the condition of certain lands situated in the vicinity of the Campbell Medical School and Hospital at Sealdah. The recommendations made by the Committee referred to drainage, the closure of a burial ground, and the taking up of land upon which a very unclean village existed.

The suggestions of the committee have been, I understand, carried out by order of Government.

Sanitary improvement of towns

149. The province is so extensive, and the means of communication generally so slow, that it would be impossible to visit every part of it in the course of one year; and it seemed a preferable plan, therefore, to inspect as many as possible of the large centres of population, which for many reasons are more in need of sanitary improvement, and are more likely to be benefited by it, than to confine attention to the towns and villages of one division of the province only.

The plan adopted in the inspection of towns was to note existing conditions in regard to drainage, water-supply, conservancy, disposal of dead, registration, &c., and in a brief report to detail the means which should be used to remedy the defects pointed out.

150. The following is a summary of the chief objects to which attention was directed in the various towns inspected.

DACCA MUNICIPALITY.

(*Inspected on 24th and 28th August.*)

Situation of city—Drainage.

151. The city is situated on the banks of the Buragunga, and lies in a direction from north-west to south-east. It is drained by numerous outfalls running at right angles to and from the river to the Dalai Khal, and the Dalai Khal empties in the large khal of the same name which discharges into the river below the city.

Conservancy.

152. This has been neglected in the past. Cesspits abound; numerous privies are built over pits or depressions which become filled with water in the rains; jungle, preventing the circulation of air and affording a cover for all sorts of filth, exists; some parts of the town were surrounded with coppice.

A very complete code conservancy bye-laws under Act III (B. C.) of 1864 had been published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 6th July 1875, and was to come into operation on the 1st of September.

Under these bye-laws three of the Municipal Commissioners were to supervise the sanitary arrangements of the city. The cleaning of public latrines was to be undertaken

by the municipal establishment, and with regard to private ones, the proprietors had the option of cleaning them themselves, on the understanding that the refuse be carried to a spot indicated by the Commissioners. Ground had been set apart for the disposal of refuse, carts for fluid and solid matters had been constructed, sweepers were told-off to several parts of the town, and other arrangements were made for giving effect to the bye-laws above referred to, and it was hoped that ere long the existing defects would be remedied.

The conservancy establishment appeared to me to be altogether insufficient. Mehters cannot be obtained in Dacca, and have to be imported from the North-West.

Latrines.

153. There are in all seven new latrines. I did not approve of the plan of the one I visited. It appeared to me ill-ventilated and badly lighted, and to afford insufficient accommodation. The Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners communicated with me on this subject since my visit, and I recommended the Burdwan plan of latrines and the conservancy system of that municipality.

Condition of thoroughfares.

154. The main thoroughfares of the city were of fair width, clean, and well-metalled.

Water-supply.

155. The city is indebted to Khajah Abdool Ghunny for the liberal gift of one lakh of rupees for the construction of water-works and half a lakh for the maintenance of the same. The work is slowly progressing, and at the time of my visit filtering tanks were being constructed. It is intended to supply drinking-water (derived from the river opposite the city) along the principal thoroughfares at first.

At present water for drinking is taken by most people from numerous wells of very doubtful character in a town where cesspits are common. It is advisable that these wells be closed when water is laid on.

Burial and burning places.

156. There are two Mahomedan burial grounds, one in the city and one a little distance off. The one in the city was in good order, and burials were properly conducted in it.

The burial ground outside the city was also in good condition, but required fencing. I did not visit the new burning ghât.

Registration.

157. I visited two of the seven registering stations, viz. the Baboo Bazar and Chowk stations. The registers of both afforded undoubted evidence that births and deaths were largely under-registered. It appeared very advisable that the district officers or one of the Municipal Commissioners should pay special attention to the subject and occasionally call for and examine the registers.

BURRISAL TOWN.

(*Inspected on the 26th August.*)

Condition of the town.

158. The main and bye roads were clean and well kept, and sufficiently raised above high-water level to be free from inundation.

Drainage.

159. Six khals pass into the river through the town. Small drainage channels, intersecting the town in all directions, fall into these khals and drain the town. Every flood-tide flushes the drains, and if they are kept free from grass and weeds there is no doubt that cleanliness can be maintained.

Conservancy.

160. The conservancy establishment is barely sufficient. The removal of refuse of all kinds was not attempted.

Latrines.

161. A few public latrines exist. The one I inspected was highly offensive and situated too near the hospital. It has, since my visit, been arranged by the Municipal Commissioners to repair all of them.

The private latrines are generally built over the small drains of the town—an objectionable practice.

Water-supply.

162. Both river and tank-water is used, the latter indiscriminately for bathing and drinking. Since my visit the Municipal Committee have resolved that the Katturiapatti tank, Mr. Chapman's tank, and the tank south of the Collectorate, be reserved for drinking purposes only and protected; that Mr. Chapman's tank, the tank opposite Obhoy Nanda Dass' house, that south of the Collectorate, and the tank opposite Rakhal Baboo's house, be cleared of weeds and jungle; and that the attention of the Judge of the district be drawn to the bad condition of the tank at the north-east of the Civil Court premises, so that steps may be taken to excavate it, and also that the ground on the south of the tank be raised, to prevent rain-water lodging about it.

Venereal diseases.

163. These diseases were stated to be very prevalent in the town, as there were no less than 600 prostitutes in it. But the municipal funds are at present not sufficient to meet the cost of introducing the Registration Act, and thus check the evil.

164. Both births and deaths are greatly under-registered, the former particularly. On visiting the registering station I found that no deaths had been registered between the 8th and the 26th of the month, and that the whole of the births registered in August were of children of constables and other Government servants. With reference to the under-registry of births, it was explained that the families of a great many of the traders, vakeels, and others did not reside in the town, and that this was the cause of the fewness of the births compared with deaths; but this explanation would apply to the deaths also, for in sickness a man would surely retire to his home to be nursed, and his death in that case would not be registered in the town.

Registration.

COMILLAH MUNICIPALITY.

(*Inspected on 1st September.*)

165. In the civil lines the thoroughfares, roads, and drains, and the sides of tanks, were in good order and condition. In the Native town the large trees planted along the metalled road might advantageously be increased. On both sides of the road, for a considerable distance, is a narrow and deep pucca drain, which was in anything but a cleanly state. It cannot be too strongly urged that open drains, in Native towns especially, should be invariably shallow and wide, so that their condition may be always exposed. Other drains running through the market, &c., also required looking after.

General condition.

The large piece of land under rice cultivation between the police lines and the Elliotgunge road was a swamp. It is proposed to drain this land. Its reclamation would add to the salubrity of the station. The Police Hospital is situated in this unfavourable site, but fortunately it is little used.

166. The staff of mehters is insufficient for both the Native town and the civil lines, as the houses in the latter are widely removed from one another. Separate and adequate establishments should be provided for each.

Conservancy.

167. Some of the private latrines were in a most unsatisfactory state. All latrines should be attended to by the municipal servants, and if exceptions are made to this rule, binding conditions to keep them clean should be imposed upon the owners.

Latrines.

168. Two tanks are set apart for drinking purposes and guarded—one near the civil lines and one in the city. The former contains very pure water, and is well kept. The latter is less clean, as it is still used for bathing and washing; and as I have every reason to believe that all the private latrines are in the condition above described, there can be no doubt that the water in this tank is contaminated with sewage from the adjoining latrines when the surface is flushed by rain.

Water-supply.

169. The town is divided into 12 divisions, and reports of births and deaths are made from each by constables to the Municipal Office, where there is one register kept for the whole selected circle. Two or more registers should be opened in the native town, and the native population accustomed to make their reports direct, in consonance with the provisions of Act IV (B. C.) of 1873. If a report of all bodies burnt or buried were made to the Municipal Office, it would aid in the correct registration of deaths.

Registration.

BUXAR TOWN.

(*Inspected on 5th October.*)

170. This is a small town of 13,446 inhabitants on the banks of the Ganges, on the Benares road, and about a mile to the northward of the railway-station. It has one principal metalled street and a commodious serai and gunge. It had a tidy look, and the houses are not crowded together.

Situation and condition.

171. The conservancy arrangements are efficient and creditable to the municipality. A piece of ground near a latrine on the outskirts of the town is set apart for burying refuse and ordure. The land has been rented by the municipality from Government at Rs. 5 per beegha, and when manured Rs. 15 can readily be obtained for such land.

Conservancy.

Latrines.

172. There are two public thatched latrines with compartments for women and men. They were evidently used by the people.

Water-supply.

173. Well water is generally used, notwithstanding the proximity of the river. There are two good wells in the town.

Drainage.

174. The drainage appeared efficient and well attended to. Building over drains should be prevented.

Disposal of dead.

175. The bodies from the town as well as from the district skirting the river are taken to Chireta Ghât, at some distance from the town.

Registration.

176. Here the registers are kept in manuscript, printed forms not having been supplied from the Sudder Station. I suggested the use of the latter, and explained to the writer in charge of the registers some simple methods of checking the returns in order to detect deficiencies. The municipality includes the town of Buxar, Naia Bazar, the railway-station, and five small hamlets or tolahs. The Magistrate adopted my suggestion of having two sets of primary registers—one for the town of Buxar, the railway-station, and three tolahs, and the other for Naia Bazar and two tolahs, in order that registration may be made simple and easy.

ARRAH MUNICIPALITY.

(*Inspected on 6th and 7th October.*)

Situation and condition.

177. This is a town of nearly 40,000 inhabitants, surrounded by a highly cultivated tract of country, irregularly built, somewhat straggling, but provided with two straight metalled thoroughfares, which afford easy access to the more densely populated portions of the town. These roads are connected by narrow and irregular gullies, and other metalled roads from the civil station converge towards the heart of the town. The town exhibited signs of much commercial activity, the poorer classes seemed in good condition, particularly the children, and there was no special form of disease prevailing.

Conservancy.

178. Conservancy is not systematically carried out, and the sweepings are used in filling hollows—a proceeding that should be sparingly carried on, and only outside the town. The most noticeable defect is the open sewers, from nine inches to two feet deep, running along the sides of the streets. There is but slight fall in them, and they are so obstructed by filth as to be quite as injurious as cesspits. They are in some places built over, and cannot therefore be inspected and cleaned out. Moreover, their inner side being formed by the unplastered foundation walls of houses, percolation occurs under the floors of the buildings. There are legal difficulties in the way of remedying these defects. The encroachers have secured a right which may be, it appears, sustained by the courts, and litigation is too costly for the municipality to face it without urgent reason.

To clean these drains thoroughly, it will be necessary to make numerous side openings into them. Power to do this can be acquired by a judiciously worded bye-law, which the municipality are at liberty to frame under Act III of 1864.

Latrines.

179. There are three public latrines in the outskirts of the town, with accommodation for both sexes. The one I visited was very little used. This I attribute to its having plenty of "cover" around it. No native will use a latrine at first if he can avoid doing so. Besides it is better to erect latrines in the town itself where the people most need them. The latrines already erected should have the low jungle about them cleared, and a spot of ground near them set apart for the regular disposal of the ordure and urine in trenches. The private latrines are simply cesspits, which are seldom or never cleared out.

Drainage.

180. The drainage of the town appeared efficient. One or two large and shallow waterholes exist, but they are to be deepened and their banks cut regularly when funds become available.

Water-supply.

181. This is afforded by numerous wells in the town, but the soil being alluvial and sandy, and water near the surface, the proximity of cesspits to the wells cannot but convey sewage contamination to the water in these wells. For a town of this size, the supply of water along the principal thoroughfares at a comparatively small cost is practicable. It is a work in which great pecuniary aid might be obtained from the wealthy of all classes, and it would not be necessary to begin and complete the work in one or even two years. A water-supply would be an inestimable boon to the people.

Registration.

182. Is deficient. Here also the objectionable practice of keeping the registers in manuscript exists. Compulsory registration under Act IV (B.C.) of 1873, and the opening of three registering stations to make the act of registration simple and easy for the people, were recommended.

CHUPRAH MUNICIPALITY.

(Inspected on 8th October.)

183. Is a town of 46,287 inhabitants, well situated as to elevation in comparison with other towns, on the banks of the river. It is well wooded and surrounded by highly cultivated land; rice abounded in the lower, and mixed crop on the higher, levels. The chief streets are very narrow in most cases, and the houses much crowded together. The people appeared in good condition, and the children especially so, and there was no unusual sickness prevailing.

Situation and condition.

184. This can be readily perfected in the town, owing to the good fall which exists everywhere. Some of the storm water passes into tanks, but the greater portion into the stream which skirts the town. The side drains of the city may be regarded as cesspits. They contain all sorts of decomposing matter, often in a semifluid condition. Some of them are constructed of the hollowed out trunks of palms, laid end to end. These drains are useless, as they do not facilitate the removal of water, and must act injuriously on the soil, from which drinking-water is drawn at no great depth. They should be closed, and in their place wide and saucer-shaped drains constructed. Since my visit I have been informed that the Municipal Commissioners have resolved that the Chairman, in consultation with the Executive Engineer, should see what improvements in drainage can be effected.

Drainage.

185. Arrangements for the removal of sweepings, &c., appeared in their infancy in this town. Large collections of household refuse were seen in the main streets, and the gullies and open spaces were unswept. The ordure of private latrines was, I was told, thrown into the river in the rains, thus contaminating the water used by the inhabitants on the banks of the river. I suggested that the conservancy of the town be reduced to order gradually; that one or two of the Municipal Commissioners be induced to take it in hand; and that the ordure and sweepings be buried in land set apart for the purpose, which should be put under cultivation when filled up. The example of Buxar in this particular was cited, and reference made to Mr. Halsey's reports on the municipal farm at Cawnpore, published in the *Gazette* of the North-Western Provinces, which contained further information on the subject. The Municipal Commissioners have since put a stop to the practice of throwing ordure into the river, and have resolved to set apart places for the disposal of refuse and sweepings.

Conservancy.

186. Both well and river-water are used, but while there are cesspits abounding in the town in close proximity to the wells, the purity of the water-supply from that source must be regarded with suspicion.

Water-supply.

187. There are no public latrines, and before any attempt is made to erect them, the conservancy arrangements of the town should be reduced to a system. The advisability of undertaking the whole work of cleaning was pointed out. Dacca bye-laws were recommended. Since my visit I wrote and recommended to the municipality the Burdwan plan of latrines for adoption, and the municipality have since obtained a plan and specification of these latrines; but, considering the Burdwan scheme to be too elaborate and far too costly for this town, they have asked the Executive Engineer to construct two latrines on a plan prepared by him.

Latrines.

188. The Mahomedans bury where they like, and the Hindus are also unrestrained in this matter. The municipality have since resolved to inquire into the state of the burial grounds and to set apart new grounds, if necessary.

Disposal of dead.

189. Deficient, as elsewhere. Since my visit eight outposts for registering births and deaths have been opened, and the registrars at these places are required to submit their registers to the Vice-Chairman of the municipality once a fortnight for examination and check.

Registration.

PATNA MUNICIPALITY.

(Inspected on 10th and 11th October.)

190. This town lies in a narrow strip of land between the river and the railway-station, and though it is of great length it is very compact and well situated for purposes of conservancy, registration, &c. From the golah in Bankipore to the western boundary of the municipality it is about seven miles in length, and between the railway-station and the river there is an average width of almost 1¼ mile. One rather narrow metalled street runs through the length of the city, and others, less regular and somewhat narrower, meet this central road at various points.

Situation and condition.

Numerous narrow and crooked gullies intersect the town in all directions, some of them running from the main road to the river. There are comparatively few substantial houses, considering the reputed prosperity of the inhabitants, and the dwellings of the poor are much crowded together in some parts of the town.

Drainage.

191. In the rains the river floods the lands in the vicinity of the city, and the nullahs, of which there are several, empty themselves in this flooded land towards the river. There is ample fall, and the city itself can be well drained. Along each side of the streets runs a drain, here and there deep, in many places broken and filled in, in others blocked up by accumulations of filth. The streets being narrow, the drains have not been built over, as is the case in other towns. Still in some places encroachments have been permitted, and the drain in such situations is lost alike to inspection and cleanliness. These drains are simply cesspits, from which stinking fluid percolates into the subsoil beneath the houses, and not unlikely into wells. They should be filled in and a wide saucer drain made in their place, midway between the edge of the metal of the roadway and the houses. Before, however, a project of this kind is carried out, the levels will have to be taken and due arrangements made for the excessive fall which exists in some places. But no expensive system of underground or covered drains is necessary, and should not be thought of, till an ample water-supply for flushing is introduced.

Conservancy.

192. Little has yet been done for the city in this respect. The principal streets have an unswept appearance. Little waste patches of land skirting the principal thoroughfares are the receptacles of household rubbish of the neighbourhood. In all the gullies visited there were recent deposits of ordure in abundance, and the broken ground between the houses and the river was the open latrine of a crowded population. But these are minor defects in comparison with those obtaining in the western moat. Here the ordure of private latrines is thrown on the open ground in very large quantity every day. The town is compactly built and divided up into well-defined police sections, and affords special facilities for an efficient conservancy system. A separate conservancy establishment, a public latrine of the simplest possible construction, a piece of land for the burial of ordure and sweepings of each section of the town, and, more than all, the personal supervision of an active subordinate, are some of the remedies for the grave evils indicated. But no system of conservancy can be called thorough till the municipality is able to control the private as well as public latrines. To effect this a code of bye-laws under Act III of 1864, similar to those of the Dacca municipality, is required. The cleaning of private latrines by municipal servants ought to yield a considerable revenue, for one sweeper can attend to three or four private latrines for the sum now paid by one family for the same purpose. It appeared to me that nothing but the appointment of a special sub-divisional officer for this large city will bring it to the standard even of some of the large towns of the division.

Water-supply.

193. The wealthier classes, both Mahomedans and Hindus, use river-water, but the great mass of the population depend upon the city wells. From the uncleanly state of the city, the water of no well can be regarded as above suspicion. Percolation of sewage is known to occur when the offending matters are a long way from the well curb; but when the wells are surrounded by cesspits, are without a pucca and impervious cylinder, and the water is comparatively near the surface, the danger is tenfold. For Patna similar water-works to those of Dacca are more necessary, for the population lies on both sides of the main streets. No greater boon can be bestowed upon a people in this country than a plentiful and pure water-supply. All other sanitary improvements are of comparatively small moment. In a wealthy and thriving city like Patna there will surely be found some benevolent citizen or citizens who will emulate the noble deed of Khajah Abdool Ghunny of Dacca and associate their names for all time with so priceless a benefaction to their fellow townsmen.

Disposal of dead.

194. There is no common burning ghât; the rich burn their dead on the banks of the river at a distance, and the poor set the body afloat, having put a lighted torch into the mouth as a token of what they would do in the way of cremation if they could afford it. The Mahomedans bury in divers places, many of which are kept by fakirs, who derive a part of their narrow means from the fees paid at burials. These poor people have therefore every inducement to favour over-burial. In a large city there are obvious reasons for regulating the disposal of the dead, and among other municipal improvements two or three places of burial and one or two ghâts for cremation should be set apart. Not the least of the many advantages of regulating the disposal of the dead is the means it would afford of checking registration, and the greater ease with which bodies would be traced in criminal cases.

It would be a great matter if native gentlemen, members of the municipal committee, could be induced to take up departments, such as disposal of the dead, conservancy, registration, and give their unoccupied time to the working out of details of such schemes of improvement as the committee may devise.

Registration.

195. The organization for this purpose in the municipality is as perfect as it need be, and it only requires a little more supervision to ensure complete registration. The evil of keeping the primary registers in manuscript was explained, and it was noted that if the registers are occasionally called for and

examined by the Superintendent of Police or Magistrate, and inquiries made into the deficiencies and inconsistencies of registration, satisfactory results would soon follow.

GYA MUNICIPALITY.

(*Inspected on* 13*th October*.)

Situation and condition.

196. This city is built on the high banks of the Phulgoo river and on the sloping ground which terminates at the foot of the adjacent hills. The houses indicate a wealthy population. The majority are masonry structures, and of three, and sometimes four, stories in height. Some of them are rarely used, except as lodging-houses for the wealthy pilgrims who resort to the far-famed shrine in the city. The streets of the old town are in most cases very narrow and irregular, but many are paved with roughly-hewn stone. Those of the new town, called Sahibgunge, are wide and well metalled. The principal thoroughfare had a tidy appearance, except in the matter of the side drains. The municipal market appeared to be highly appreciated, and was the scene of much activity. It appeared clean and well ordered.

Drainage.

197. Storm water passes into a chain of tanks running from north to south through the town, and the tanks empty themselves into the river by two nullahs. The drainage appears all that could be desired, as far as the removal of storm water. One of the peculiarities of the town is the system of covered sewers, which pass down under the centre of each street, covered in most cases by undressed slabs of stone, which form part of the pavement of the street. The smaller drains of the houses are open, and can be seen to pour their contents into the sewer near the ground. These undergound sewers are very extensively distributed throughout the old town, and are, as might be expected, unflushed by water except during the monsoon, and then only partially so. In places the coverings of these drains have been broken and have fallen in, obliterating the drains, and in many cases the sewers have been built over and cannot be examined and cleaned. There would be legal difficulties in dealing with these very objectionable sewers at present, but under carefully framed bye-laws the matter could be doubtless efficiently controlled. Sewers which are not constantly flushed are cesspits, and contain decomposing refuse of all kinds. If the water used for domestic purposes cannot be collected in receptacles and periodically removed, it had better run over the surface of a shallow drain at the sides of the streets. The underground drains should be closed wherever it is practicable to do so, and the work might be gradually carried out. Another sanitary defect is the open drains at the sides of the main street. These also have been built over in some places and obliterated in others. They should be filled in, and shallow stone drains laid along the sides of the houses. All refuse would then be exposed, and it could be removed daily instead of being thrown into the drains.

The Municipal Commissioners have since appointed a sub-committee to consider the above recommendations. The sub-committee propose to fill up the drains of the old city of Gya, and to construct in their stead surface drains on one side of the road, as the narrowness of the thoroughfares precludes the construction of such on both sides. They would also remove, under bye-laws framed for that purpose to obviate legal difficulties, all those portions of the drains that are built over in the old or the new city. At the meeting that was held to consider this report, it was resolved that the Government be asked to grant the services of a competent engineer to the municipality for the purpose of submitting a drainage scheme for the town of Gya.

Skilled aid asked from Government for minor drainage projects.

198. In submitting this proposition to Government, I noted that the great want of most of the large towns visited is an efficient system of surface drainage, and that in the majority of cases the income of municipalities is too small at present to afford the expense attending the employment of a special engineer for an indefinite period; that the special work required in those towns does not involve difficult engineering questions, but is chiefly connected with surface drains and such details as outfall, position, size of culverts, suitable outfall for tanks, kinds of drain for narrow streets with much traffic, &c., &c. I suggested for the consideration of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor the propriety of aiding municipalities in sanitary work by selecting a competent overseer or other subordinate of the Public Works Department who may have had practical experience in drainage works, and by deputing such an officer to the towns in which drainage works are urgently called for. The expenses connected with the deputation of such an officer would be no charge on provincial funds, municipalities would be saved much needless expenditure, and the appointment of a trained officer would be a kind of guarantee both to Government and the municipalities against failure.

Water-supply.

199. The river in the rains, and wells at all times. The water is said to be pure.

200. No efficient system of conservancy has yet been introduced. Ordure and sweepings are thrown anywhere and everywhere. On several patches of unoccupied ground were seen collections of filth and ordure.

Conservancy.

The majority of the private houses have latrine openings near the ground in the streets and gullies that can be readily reached. The cleaning of these places, however, is irregularly done. Each family or house pays Re. 1 to Rs. 2-8 per month for the removal of filth. There are, it appears, few cesspits, due probably to the rocky character of the soil. No system of conservancy can be perfect unless the whole of the cleaning of the city is undertaken by the municipality.

The municipality have since my visit taken steps to improve the conservancy in the directions recommended.

201. Under this head the recommendations were to open two sets of registers for births and deaths, one for the old town and one for Sahebgunge, to render registration more simple and easy for the people, and to arrange for the systematic inspections of the registers, in order to detect and remedy deficiencies in registration.

Registration.

DURBHUNGA MUNICIPALITY.

(*Inspected on* 17*th and* 18*th October.*)

202. This town, of 47,450 inhabitants, is built on the banks of the Ratsu river. It covers a very large area for the number of its population, and as a consequence the houses are less crowded together than in the majority of sudder towns. The houses are mostly of thatch, supported on posts and enclosed with a bamboo framework filled in with earth, or have mud walls and thatch. Masonry buildings are comparatively few, except in that part of the town the property of the Raj, in which new and substantial shops are being constructed. Many and great improvements have been recently made in the widening and metalling of streets and opening out of narrow tortuous passages into decent thoroughfares. The appearance of the town indicates great poverty of the inhabitants. The condition of the people appeared good, and of the children equally so. I noted that goitre prevailed greatly, and I saw some maimed lepers wandering about.

Situation and condition.

203. The deep side drains along the houses are kept in order with difficulty. A shallow saucer drain between the metal of the roadway and the houses, but a little nearer to the latter, would give a better and more secure roadway, and will be easily cleansed.

Drainage.

204. For the most part from the river, which therefore should be protected from defilement. There are a few good wells which appear to be much resorted to; more are required.

Water-supply.

205. The town presented a clean and tidy appearance. There are four public latrines for men and separate ones for women. They are mere uncovered enclosures of grass thatching. They are good enough as a temporary arrangement. They should, however, be larger, and the people made to resort to them instead of defiling the scrub which abounds on the outskirts of the town. The conservancy establishment is inadequate, but will be increased as funds become available.

Conservancy.

206. This is not controlled as it obviously should be. For a town of great length as this is, two places for the burial of Mahomedans should be provided. Similarly, burning ghâts for Hindus should be established in convenient sites.

Disposal of dead.

207. Unsatisfactory, but can be soon made to yield good results if a little attention is devoted to it by the district officers, for the organization is very excellent. There are seven police-stations, and registers of births and deaths should be kept at each.

Registration.

MOZUFFERPORE MUNICIPALITY.

(*Inspected* 19*th and* 20*th October.*)

208. This town is built on the right bank of the Gunduk, and in the rains the large drains and many of the tanks which abound in it are filled, in ordinary seasons, with the back water of the river. The town is intersected by wide metalled streets, and gullies leading therefrom are more open and straight than in some other towns of the division. The principal thoroughfares through which I passed appeared to be kept clean. No unusual sickness was prevailing. The people appeared to be healthy and in good condition, the children also so. Goitre was even more common in this town than in Durbhunga.

Situation and condition.

209. Is creditable, and needs but few alterations to make it all that could be desired.

Conservancy.

The town is conveniently divided into sections, each of which has its depôt, where the ordure of the town is collected, both by private and municipal servants, and taken to a field $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the town and buried in pits about $10 \times 6 \times 4$ feet. This method is objectionable on account of the cost of carriage, and because the place of burial, owing to its distance, is seldom visited, and serious evils are likely to arise from neglect of supervision. Again, this valuable manure, when buried in deep pits, is to a great extent thrown away; for though the contents of the pits may be sold at a subsequent period, it is not only unadvisable to re-open them, but the manure is of greatly reduced value. The land, too, in which these pits are dug, instead of being a cost to the municipality, might be made a source of revenue. I pointed out how this matter is managed in the Central Jails and in the Buxar municipality, and recommended that two pieces of land be taken up, one each to the northward and southward of the town, and that the ordure and sweepings be buried together in trenches one foot wide by nine inches deep. The land so used would be near at hand, easily kept in order, and in time readily sublet with profit to the municipality.

210. There is one pucca public latrine only; more are urgently required. It is of great

Latrines.

importance in all towns that private latrines, which are in many cases cesspits, should be controlled by the municipality. If only to protect the purity of the water-supply of wells, cesspits should be closed. This point was strongly recommended to the attention of the municipality, and the adoption of bye-laws to give power to the municipality over latrines and all conservancy arrangements, similar to those of the Dacca municipality, was suggested.

211. The majority of the better classes use river-water, but wells are also drawn upon.

Water-supply.

The prevalence of goitre here is attributed by many to the use of river-water. The numerous tanks in the town are in a bad state. They have not been filled up, as they are in ordinary years, by the river. Some of them are becoming very offensive. The one near the large temple was already in this condition. I suggested the addition of water, and the planting round the edge of the tank of the *Nelumbiun Speciosum*, or other water-plants, for not only do the leaves of such water-plants prevent rapid evaporation, but they tend to purify the water.

212. The drains along the sides of the roads are in some cases pucca, in all much too

Drainage.

deep; a few, especially the one in the principal thoroughfare, have been built over and so obstructed that they are useless as drainage channels. It would be very desirable to recover so much of the wide street as has been encroached upon by chabootras and other structures. The whole subject was, however, engaging the attention of the municipality.

213. Mussulmans bury in various places, and it was believed that they are prejudiced

Disposal of dead.

against the use of one burial ground for all. One or two places of interment should, if possible, be supplied and cared for by the municipality. In like manner Hindus should have their ghât for cremation when funds are available.

214. This disease appeared to be very rife here. This is a subject which may well

Syphilis.

engage the attention of the municipality, with the view to control the spread of a disease which brings much suffering and unhappiness upon the population.

Registration.

215. Unsatisfactory and required supervision. I recommended that at each of the five police divisions of the town registers of births and deaths be opened.

SERAMPORE MUNICIPALITY.

(*Inspected on 5th November.*)

216. This is a town under Act III of 1864, and includes the villages of Chatra,

Situation and condition.

Moheeh, Rishra, and Connagar. Its streets are wide in comparison with other Native towns, are fairly metalled, and were very clean when I visited them. The houses of the people are not crowded together in the villages themselves, and there are considerable intervals of garden and open space between the villages.

217. Of the town has had much attention devoted to it from the earliest times. There are

The drainage.

the usual masonry drains at the sides of the roads, rectangular; narrow in proportion to depth; built over by approaches to houses, in many cases for a considerable distance, and at all times difficult to inspect and cleanse. Those of them that are exposed were clean and in good order, and showed that close attention is paid to their condition. It cannot be too often insisted on that deep rectangular drains are unsuited for this country without the means of flushing them. They

are difficult to keep in order, and where out of order are simply cesspits. Wide and shallow saucer drains, constructed of bricks set on edge, are the best, and should be provided in their stead. It struck me that a few culverts are required here and there under some of the side roads. I visited this town in the height of the rains, and I was led to the conclusion that its drainage outlets were obstructed by—

(1) The Railway embankments lying across the direction of outfall towards the large khal to the westward.

(2) The blocking up of a large drain between the villages of Rishra and Mohesh.

The Magistrate is much hampered in his action by the decision of the civil courts. Important drains are declared to be private property, and are forthwith closed by the owners, and the municipality is involved in costly suits to have the mischief remedied.

Water-supply.

218. The rivers and numerous tanks afford an abundant water-supply at all times. It would be well to set apart certain tanks in convenient situations for drinking-water, and to prevent their defilement by washers and bathers.

Conservancy.

219. Conservancy arrangements are satisfactory, and considering the large area covered by the inhabitants, the cleanliness of the town is very creditable to the municipality. The ordure is buried near the conservancy depôt in a piece of land taken up for the purpose. It is not necessary to bury it in deep holes, for then it does not readily decay and cannot be reached by the roots of ordinary crops, and the ground is spoilt for tillage. The purchase of land for the disposal of night-soil is unnecessary. The prejudice of natives to cultivate land manured with night-soil is being overcome in other municipalities, and these difficulties will disappear here also.

Public latrines.

220. It is in contemplation to build a masonry one in a convenient site, and land has been purchased for the purpose.

Private latrines.

221. Are all registered, and the rate levied for cleaning them is regularly paid. Where private servants are employed, the latrines are frequently inspected.

The Magistrate has compelled the mill owners to make proper conservancy arrangements for their employés, a measure which has apparently been neglected in other important municipalities.

Disposal of dead.

222. The Mahomedans are so few that it is scarcely necessary to restrain them in this matter, though for the sake of decency and order it would be better to have a place set apart for their exclusive use. The Hindus burn at the two ghâts, one of which is owned by the municipality, and the other by private individuals. I should conclude from what I saw—and I visited both—that here, as elsewhere, at least half the dead are thrown into the river. The cost of burning would be an insupportable burden to the very poor. At the private ghât, which is also the bathing ghât, I observed a lot of old clothing and mats lying about, evidently used for the dead. It is most important that these should be burnt.

Registration.

223. Is fairly done, and much attention is given here to the matter. Act IV (B.C.) of 1873 is in operation, and the people themselves register births and deaths. There is one primary register kept up in English at the Municipal Office, and from the outposts weekly reports are made upon printed slips, which give the fullest information as to the cause of death. The plan is a good one. I recommended, however, the opening of three registers, one each at Serampore, Rishra, and Mohesh, so that the act of registration may be made as simple and easy as possible. I also suggested that the services of an intelligent member of the municipal committee be enlisted to look after registration, in order that deficiencies and inconsistencies may be inquired into and remedied.

BURDWAN MUNICIPALITY.

(*Inspected on 15th and 16th November.*)

Situation and condition.

224. This is a town of 32,000 inhabitants. It is said that the population has much diminished since the census of 1872, owing to the severity of the fever. The greatest mortality occurred before and during that year, and the above figures are now nearly correct I suppose. Severe forms of fever are absent from this town at present. In the populous south-west suburb I made very numerous inquiries, and found but two cases of slight fever in it, and no special form of disease prevailing; the inhabitants, however, looked poorly and in bad condition. The main thoroughfares of the town are well metalled and in good order.

225. No complete system has been introduced. The majority of the surface water passes into the rivulet that runs through the middle of the town. Some of the surface drains lead also to tanks, which abound in all directions. The surface of the town itself is fairly drained, but the subsoil water is very near the surface, being in some places but three feet from the surrounding ground level. Deep, narrow masonry drains exist at the sides of the roads. They are, however, kept clean. Shallow and wide saucer drains are needed. They are easily kept clean, do not readily get out of order, do not require to be built over for approaches to houses, and can be made of any capacity without interference with the width or safety of the roadway.

Drainage.

226. The Banka naddi runs through the municipality in an irregular manner from east to west. It contained in former times little water in the hot weather, and its banks were defiled in all directions. Now a weir has been constructed across it, the waters of the Damooda have been brought into it, and a beautiful and wide sheet of running water, of an average depth of eight feet, is kept up during the dry months. This is the chief source of supply for all purposes. Bathing and washing of personal clothing, and the washing of clothes by dhobies, are allowed in it. This is, of course, objectionable in a sanitary point of view, though the water is running and is constantly changed. Another source of water-supply is tanks, which abound everywhere and contain water of all degrees of purity. Some of them are set apart for drinking purposes. There is evidence, however, that some of these are frequented by dhobies. As a large part of the population, especially the poorer classes, resort to tanks for their whole water-supply, the tanks set apart for drinking should be completely guarded from defilement by bathers and washers. Water-plants should be encouraged; they lessen loss by evaporation, and the pink lotus would, I believe, yield a small but permanent revenue. Well-water is also used, but by a small percentage of the population.

Water-supply.

A scheme for the supply of water for the town was contemplated and so far carried out that a powerful engine was put up. The population is scattered over a very large area, and there is already an excellent and convenient water-supply. The population is too small to support an expensive system of water-works. These are self-evident objections to this costly project.

227. There are two systems at work, which I may call the dry and the wet system. The dry system deals with the dry matters, such as sweepings, household rubbish, &c., and calls for little remark. The town is conveniently divided into circles, with a suitable establishment of men and carts to each, and the work is most efficiently done. The wet system deals with the conservancy of the latrines, and is so far in advance of all other towns visited, and is, in most senses, so thoroughly efficient, that its peculiarities deserve to be more fully noted. The northern part of the town is divided into circles, in most of which one public latrine is erected. All the inhabitants of those circles in which public latrines are built are compelled either to use the public latrine or to make a private one, for the daily cleansing of which a fee of eight annas per month is charged. A staff of mehters with their sirdar manage the public latrine, and, as a rule, the private latrines are attended to by mehtranis. The most complete oversight is secured by making over to the mehter and mehtrani half of the fee for cleaning: the other half goes to the support of the public latrines. It is their interest to report, and it is found that the mehters do report, all increase or decrease in the number of private latrines, and none of the revenue is lost. At the same time a vigilant watch is kept on the sides of roads, waste pieces of lands and fields, to prevent nuisances. The result of all this is that in the public latrine circles the inhabitants have been educated in habits of cleanliness, and the whole ordure and a great part of the urine is daily removed and buried. This is more than can be said, I believe, of very few, if any, English towns. The system is by far the best I have seen for Native towns. It is well organized, is thoroughly carried out in all its details, and, I must add, is highly creditable to the municipality and its earnest Secretary, who devised and maintains it. But this system embraces less than half the town as yet, because the latrines are costly in first outlay and there is no ready money in hand to build more. It was suggested so to alter the details of the building as to reduce the first cost of construction by substituting slate for stone and pucca masonry. It is not essential to Mr. Sherman's system that the latrines should be built on so costly a plan. Possibly, the foundation and superstructure, to the height of six inches above the level of the hole in the stone, might be built, as it now is, and the building finished with (kutcha) sun-dried bricks set in mud cement as a tentative measure. The latrine system pays its way it is said, but does not pay the interest on the original outlay. If less costly buildings were put up in those parts of the municipality at present unprovided with latrines, it is estimated that the private latrine fee will cover all charges and give a small return.

Conservancy.

228. The subsoil water is near the surface, and in the rains the night-soil cannot well be disposed of without offensive odour. For four months of the year it will be better to burn it when the municipality can afford to do so. Another difficulty is the prejudice of natives to let their land for burial of night-soil. This has been partially overcome, and there is no doubt, when the increased productiveness of manured fields is seen, there will be plenty of applicants for the night-soil.

Disposal of sewage.

BHAGULPORE MUNICIPALITY.

(*Inspected on 17th and 18th November.*)

229. This municipality covers a very large area between the railway and the river, and includes also several mohullahs intersected by the Soori road. There are several tracts within the municipal boundary which are very sparsely populated. The greatest density of population occurs about the Kotwally, immediately to the northward of the station. Wide roads intersect the town in all directions, giving free access of air to the houses. The roads are well raised and a fair proportion of them are metalled.

Situation and condition.

230. Very primitive; streets unswept; ashes and household rubbish strewn around the houses. The area of the municipality is enormous, and to thoroughly remove all the refuse would tax the municipal funds too severely, but in the city and other densely populated tracts thorough cleansing is most necessary. I recommended the system carried out in Burdwan, and suggested that the municipal overseer or other subordinate be sent there to learn its details.

Conservancy.

231. There are several public latrines. Their plan is bad. They are wanting in light and ventilation, and are very offensive owing to the saturation of the ground with urine. It will be impossible to introduce a thorough system of conservancy until the whole of the latrines, public and private, are brought under the control of the municipality. Cesspits are common here. Carefully framed bye-laws are needed to enable the municipality to carry out the necessary improvements. The Dacca bye-laws were recommended.

Latrines.

232. The drainage of the town is apparently good. A great deal of the land within municipal limits is flooded during the rains, but this cannot be avoided without very costly bunds. On the more elevated land upon which the town stands the water is readily carried off by surface drains, which, however, are not in good order, and contain rubbish in many places. The deep and narrow drains at the sides of the roads in the city are objectionable. Wide and shallow masonry drains should be substituted.

Drainage.

233. The water is here 40 to 50 feet from the surface. In some places it is much less owing to the irregularity of the surface. As a consequence, well-water is much less liable to contamination from cesspits; but there is no security, especially when the majority of the wells are merely waterholes with a capping of masonry. Several excellent wells have been sunk by the municipality along the public roads, but they are not so much frequented as the waterholes above alluded to.

Water-supply.

234. There are three burial grounds for Mahomedans belonging to the municipality, but burials take place in other private grounds also, which should be prohibited for obvious reasons. The Hindus use a burning ghât some little distance below the town, but many bodies are thrown into the river.

Disposal of dead.

235. Is unsatisfactory. I recommended that when Act IV (B.C.) of 1873 is introduced, it would be better to have several registering stations in the town.

Registration.

MONGHYR MUNICIPALITY.

(*Inspected on 19th November.*)

236. Very great care is taken to make the European portion of this town all that it should be in cleanliness and neatness. Its roads, fences, buildings, and the compounds of the houses, are all cared for, and it presents a striking contrast to other stations in this respect. Formerly the dry weather stream of the Ganges passed below the town; there is now but a sheet of back water, and a little higher up cultivation.

Situation and condition.

237. Of the European portion on the elevated plateau of the fort is naturally good, but the Native town is less favourably situated in this respect. A survey of the town is being made with the view to perfect the drainage and to draw up a map of the town within municipal limits.

Drainage.

238. This is carried out fairly well, but is by no means thorough. The main streets and by-lanes of the city are swept, but waste pieces of land are covered with all sorts of household rubbish, showing laxity of supervision. At the back of some of the houses in the chowk, or principal thoroughfare,

Conservancy.

there was indescribable filth. Again, occupiers of the houses facing the river are defiling the river frontage with rubbish. The advantages of undertaking the whole of the cleansing of the town was explained, and the Burdwan system of conservancy recommended.

Latrines.

239. The public latrines here are very faulty in plan, because the urine spills and soaks into the pucca work of the flooring, making the building highly offensive. The arrangement for women is very defective. Decency demands separate compartments for each. It was noted that owners of land are fined in the Burdwan municipality for allowing their land to be defiled, and this is the more direct way of dealing with nuisances.

Disposal of filth.

240. This is very satisfactorily done here. The trenches are of correct width and depth to favour rapid decomposition, and the land can be cultivated at once. It is highly satisfactory that a revenue is obtained from the manured land. Cesspits abound in this town. The objections to them were explained.

Water-supply.

241. Hitherto this was drawn in great part from the river, and there are comparatively few public wells in the town. Now that the river has shifted its course, there will in all probability be a great run upon the wells. These, both private and public, should be cleared out and repaired. The sheet of back water in the river will also be drawn upon for drinking and cooking, and it will require careful guarding, for here, of all other places, the inhabitants will commit nuisances, if permitted to do so.

Registration.

242. In a backward state in both town and rural circles. I recommended that when Act IV (B.C.) of 1873 is introduced, it will be better to open several registering stations in the municipality.

Aid received from district officers in efforts to improve registration.

243. Before closing this section of the report, I would acknowledge the aid given to me by district officers, both on tours of inspection and in efforts to improve the present system of registration.

Any good results which may follow from the sanitary inspection of towns and villages are largely due to the support given by district officers to the recommendations made by the Sanitary Commissioner, and in no case have I found such support wanting.

Office establishment.

244. With the work of my Office establishment I have been well satisfied. Current work was kept up to date, and the annual statements completed in the prescribed time. Much credit is due to the careful and zealous supervision of Mr. Hodge, the Head Clerk.

SECTION VI.

SANITARY PROGRESS.

Appointment of Health Officer for the Port.

245. One of the chief sanitary measures of the year was the appointment of a Health Officer for the port of Calcutta.

Circumstances which led to it.

246. The unhealthiness of the port had long engaged the attention of medical officers, and the more so on account of the apparently greater liability of European officers and seamen to fatal attacks of disease while in the port. I use the word "apparently," because there are no reliable statistics with which to compare the death-rates among this class with ordinary European averages, though there is undoubted evidence, in the frequency and fatality of the outbreaks of cholera among Europeans, that this cause prevails with unusual severity in the port.

247. It was known, too, that the conservancy of the port was not all that could be desired, and much correspondence has taken place regarding certain palpable defects which were alleged to be the cause of this unhealthiness. It was also evident that the numerous questions connected with water-supply, conservancy, inspection of ships, provision for infectious disease, inquiry into circumstances attending outbreaks of disease, &c., could only be dealt with by a medical officer specially appointed for the purpose.

Appointment of Dr. French as Health Officer of the port.

248. The Government of India having sanctioned the appointment of Health Officer for the port, Surgeon-Major French was gazetted to the office on the 28th July, and entered upon his duties on the 1st September.

Duties of Health Officer.

249. The duties of the office, as laid down by Government, are included under the following heads:—

(1) To superintend the sanitation and conservancy of the port.

(2) To board all vessels arriving in port with infectious disease on board.

(3) To inquire into disease among the shipping in the harbour, and into the sanitary condition of vessels.

(4) To inspect pilgrim vessels before departure, and grant certificates upon which Bills of Health will be issued by the Commissioner of Police.

The Health Officer is required to devote his whole time to the duties of his office, and not to engage in private practice. He is also to be guided by the instructions of the Sanitary Commissioner.

Legislation affecting sanitation.

250. The following Acts bearing on sanitary matters were before the Bengal Legislative Council during the year:—

(1) A Bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to Municipalities in Bengal.

(2) The Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act IV (B.C.) of 1876.

(3) The Bengal Irrigation Act III (B.C.) of 1876.

District Municipal Bill.

251. A Bill to amend and consolidate the laws relating to municipalities in Bengal being under consideration by the Bengal Legislative Council, I made certain suggestions with a view to improve and render more effective the sanitary clauses of the Bill.

With regard to the clause relating to registration, I recommended that it should not be left optional with municipalities to provide for registration, but that the registration of births and deaths should be made compulsory in all municipalities.

The chief recommendations were adopted, and in the clause relating to registration it was enacted that municipalities should provide for the recording of births and deaths as the Government may direct.

The Act is much more comprehensive than the old Municipal Act, and will give enlarged powers to Town Committees for effecting sanitary improvements.

Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act.

252. Act IV (B. C.) of 1876, the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act, was under consideration during the year under review, and was passed in March of the current year. It provides effectually for the maintenance and regulation of all sanitary matters relating to the inhabitants and town of Calcutta. The Bill was not referred to this department.

Bengal Irrigation Act.

253. Act III (B. C.) of 1876, the Bengal Irrigation Act, was also under consideration, and has since been passed. It provides for the construction, maintenance, and regulation of canals for the supply, under payment, of water for irrigation purposes in the Bengal province; for the carrying out of drainage works, or removing obstructions to drainage when such works or removals are necessary, among other reasons, to protect public health; for the construction of village channels; and for the punishment of persons who damage, alter, obstruct any canal or drainage work, or corrupt or foul the water of any canal, &c.

254. The following Acts, already in operation in various parts of the province, were further extended during the year under review to the places named below:—

Extension of Acts relating to sanitary matters.

Act VI (B. C.) of 1868 (providing for the conservancy and improvement of towns into which the District Municipal Act III of 1864 has not been introduced) was extended to the towns of Chyebassa in Singbhoom, Busseerhat, Baduria, Satkhira, Nyehatti, and Goburdanga in the 24-Pergunnahs, Jumalpore in Mymensing, and Madaripore in Faridpore.

Act IV. (B. C.) of 1865 (prohibiting the practice of inoculation) was extended to the districts of Dacca, Bankura, Sonthal Pergunnahs, and Bograh, and to Khoolna and Bagirhat in Jessore, Rampore Beauleah, Ghorghat, Aranee, and Belmari in Rajshahye, Kurseong in Darjeeling, the sudder thana of Darjeeling, Brahmunberia in Tipperah, Belgachi, Bhoosna, Ainpore, Sudderpore in Faridpore, and the sudder station of Faridpore.

Act XXVI of 1850 (providing for improvements to be made in towns) was extended to Sahibgunge in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

255. The recirculation of the conservancy rules for villages, and suggestions for the preservation of health in Bengal, in Urdu and Bengali, was recommended.

Health rules for villages.

These rules had originally been circulated in 1868, and they are printed in the report for that year. It was considered desirable to publish them again, and with the precaution that they should reach the village communities for whom they were specially intended. The rules are an exposition of sanitary truths in the simplest possible form, and direct attention to such matters as overcrowding; accumulations of garbage, ordure, &c., in and about dwellings; the carrying on of insanitary trades; the converting of localities in the vicinity of habitations into latrines; evils arising from ditches and water-holes; the pollution of water-supply; excessive growth of underwood and grass near houses; cremation and burial; reporting unusual mortality; precautions to be attended to on the outbreak of cholera and other diseases, &c.

The rules were forwarded to all district officers, excepting those in the Orissa division, with circular No. 21 of the 17th July, for circulation, and it is the opinion of more than one district officer that great benefit has resulted from bringing home to the people, in this simple manner, a knowledge of the conditions which promote health and prevent disease.

256. The inquiries of the Health Officer of the port into the circumstances connected with the outbreak of cholera on board the *Marguerite* brought to light the fact that although the filtered water supplied to Calcutta was available for all ships in the harbour, yet that ships were sometimes supplied with foul water; that the ships which were moored at a distance from the hydrants were obliged to buy the filtered water from boatmen who retailed it; that the water boats carried the filtered water, not in tanks or casks, but free in the hold of the boat, and it was more than suspected that a convenient plug was now and then opened to let in a profitable complement of Hughli water.

Water-supply to the shipping of the port.

No time was lost in communicating with the Port Commissioners and the Chairman of the Justices of the Peace for the town of Calcutta on the subject, and the result has been that increased facilities will be afforded by the municipality for the direct supply of ships along the banks of the river, and all ships in the harbour which cannot draw direct from the hydrants will be supplied by the Port Commissioners, who are now organizing a service for the purpose.

257. When it was determined to take a census of Calcutta, I recommended that the enumeration of the population of the port should be carried out at the same time; and under the orders of Government this has been done.

Census of port.

The floating population is evidently undergoing constant changes, but the census will afford valuable insight into many questions regarding which we were before in complete darkness.

258. To give effect to the recommendations which might be made by the Sanitary Commissioner on his tours of inspection, the following orders (Circular No. 4 of 17th January 1876) were issued by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor for the guidance of district officers:—

Orders of Government regarding sanitary reports on towns.

"At the instance of the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal, and with a view to afford a guarantee to Government that steps are taken by district officers to deal practically with important matters affecting the health of the people, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct the circulation, for the information and guidance of local officers, of the following instructions regarding the manner in which supervision in such cases shall be exercised by the Sanitary Commissioner, and the action which should be taken by district officers to carry out the Sanitary Commissioner's recommendations.

"The Sanitary Commissioner, after inspecting a municipal town, should forward a report to the district officer, pointing out in detail all the defects in the conservancy arrangements of the town, and indicating in what direction improvements are most urgently required, and the plan on which they can be best carried out.

"The district officer should then lay the Sanitary Commissioner's report before the municipal committee, and should recommend for execution such of the improvements as that officer considers most urgently needed, and for the execution of which funds are available. The committee should then pass resolutions upon these proposals, forwarding copies of the resolution to the Sanitary Commissioner, who will submit them, with a copy of his report and remarks on the resolution, to Government. At the close of each year the Civil Medical Officer should include in his annual sanitary report an account showing in detail the extent to which the improvements recommended by the Sanitary Commissioner have been carried out. The annual report of the Sanitary Commissioner should contain an abstract of these reports, and if that officer should inspect the town during the year, he should remark on the character of the work executed, and how far the plan laid down by him has been adhered to.

"The system should also be adopted with regard to towns and villages to which the Municipal Acts have not been extended. After his tour of inspection in a district, the Sanitary Commissioner should furnish the district officer with a concise report of the villages that most urgently require attention, and the nature of the defects that ought to be remedied. At the end of the year the district officer should forward to the Sanitary Commissioner a list of the villages, &c., in which he has been able to effect the improvement required.

"In this way the Lieutenant-Governor considers that sanitary improvement will be carried on more systematically, and the limited funds available will be applied to the best advantages."

Sanitary progess in towns.

259. Progress in the sanitary improvement of towns continues, and though few very large and costly works have been undertaken of a purely sanitary character, there are signs everywhere of activity in promoting minor improvements in connection with drainage, water-supply, conservancy, &c.

The municipal income of towns is very small indeed, and considering the demands which have to be met as first charges against it, such as maintenance of police, making and repairing of roads, lighting, &c., there is but a small balance left, even in the more flourishing towns, for new works.

I propose to notice some of the sanitary works which have been undertaken in towns during the year as reported by Civil Medical Officers:—

260. *Burdwan.*—In this town sanitary improvements have received for years the most thoughtful attention of the Magistrate of the district, and the energy and thoroughness with which they have been carried out are most creditable to the Municipal Commissioners.

The system of conservancy adopted here deals with the whole question in all its details, and leaves little to be desired. In the design of its latrines, its provision for cleaning all private and public necessaries, its arrangements for removal and burial of ordure, &c., the municipality of Burdwan is far in advance of any other town visited in this province.

In the matter of water-supply also much has been done. The sluggish stream which runs through the municipality has been converted into a sheet of water and preserved from contamination. Works for the supply of water to the town have been partly constructed, but I fear the project is a too expensive one, and the need for it not so apparent as in the case of other towns. During the year the following new works have been put in hand and completed, viz. a small latrine near the serai; one tank has been cleared and its sides cut evenly and grassed.

261. *Birbhum.*—In this town a small-pox hospital has been erected near the jail hospital, and a cesspool in the compound of the brewery in the Soori town was to be filled up.

262. *Hughli.*—Special attention has been devoted to the improvement of tanks in Hughli and Chinsurah. The drought of the last three years, it is said, has greatly affected the water-supply.

Reports from this district show that the circulation of the conservancy and health rules for villages has been attended with good results.

The Irrigation Department has a large project in hand for bringing the Damoodar water by the Irrigati cut into the three great channels of the country. Another work on hand in the Irrigation Department is the drainage of the Rajapore jheel, and the drainage of other jheels is to follow.

The canal draining the Dancoonee jollah, completed last year, is working satisfactorily.

Rules relating to the regulation of burning ghâts are being revised.

263. *Serampore.*—During my inspection the site chosen for a public latrine was looked at and plans and estimates of the Burdwan latrine were subsequently forwarded from this office to the Chairman of the municipality. The Burdwan system is to be introduced when the latrine has been completed.

In the district many tanks were deepened and new ones excavated. The Civil Surgeon reports that when the Damooda was embanked and its outlet to the Dancoonee jheel stopped up, the people suffered from want of water, and fever prevailed and gradually increased, but since the canal has been cut through the jheel and locks placed at each end to prevent the sudden overflow of water, fever has subsided.

For the last two years the Damooda is allowed to flow into the Surrasuttee and Kananuddy in the cold and dry season; and this measure has, besides benefiting the health of the people, supplied them with good drinking-water, and converted the dried and stagnant pools in the old course into a running stream of good water.

The drainage channels of Connaghur were surveyed and cleaned out.

The main outlet of the drainage between the villages of Rishra and Mohesh in the municipality of Serampore was closed by an owner of property on the banks of the river. The municipality has been burdened with much litigation in order to compel the proprietor to remove the obstruction.

This is another town in which sanitary matters are carefully attended to, and the Municipal Commissioners are alive to the benefits of cleanliness in the widest sense of that term.

264. *24-Pergunnahs.*—In the suburbs of Calcutta a large and costly establishment is maintained for conservancy purposes, and much has been done for this densely populated tract to the east and southward of Calcutta, but much remains to be done for its numerous bustees, which are still in a very insanitary condition.

A number of tanks have been improved and deepened during the year.

265. *Moorshedabad.*—Public latrines are being constructed in this city.

266. At *Dinagepore* twelve wells have been cleaned and deepened, and a public latrine has been built at Dacrebund. A municipal market has also been constructed.

267. At *Rajshahye* a public garden has been opened. A new school has also been built on a site formerly occupied by a very dirty bustee in the town.

The committee of the town propose to have a careful survey of the town made with the view to drainage works.

268. *Rungpore.*—A large project is before Government for draining the swampy country about the town and civil station, the result of the labours of a committee appointed to inquire into the best means of carrying out the scheme.

269. *Bogra.*—Certain tanks have been set apart strictly for drinking-water, and the Echamuttee has been dammed up in two places to increase the water-supply.

270. *Darjeeling.*—Two public latrines, in addition to the nine already in existence, were constructed this year, but the plan of these latrines is, in the opinion of the Civil Surgeon, faulty.

A loan has been applied for to enable the municipality to increase the water-supply. A loan from Government has also been asked for to enable the municipality to extend the drainage further down the ravines. There are special difficulties besetting the conservancy of hill stations, and any plan which is at all likely to be efficient must, for physical reasons, be most costly. Every scheme of the kind, therefore, should be well considered.

The Civil Surgeon draws attention to the Native town below the municipal bazaar occupied by tanners, shoemakers, and others, whose occupation requires supervision.

271. *Julpaiguri.*—Act VI of 1868 has not yet been introduced into this town, and funds are not therefore available for sanitary works.

River-water is used for all purposes by the people, well-water by a few only.

The Magistrate remarks that a large well sunk at considerable expense is seldom resorted to by the people.

272. *Dacca.*—Much attention is being paid to sanitary work in this town.

Works for the supply of water are in course of construction.

Seven public latrines have been constructed, and a large number of sweepers imported from the North-West Provinces and elsewhere at great expense. Men of this class are rare in Dacca, and indeed in all the eastern districts.

A new burning ghât was constructed on the banks of the Buragunga at the expense of Baboo Gobind Chunder Dutt.

273. *Faridpore* is one of the towns not visited during the year. The Civil Surgeon reports the complete absence of conservancy arrangements in the town of Faridpore. Improved health of the station is said to be due to the cutting away of a bund which existed across a khal that passed through the western boundary of the station.

274. *Chittagong.*—Much has been done for this town during the year.

Steps have been taken to supply the town with water, and in the meantime ten good tanks were set aside for drinking purposes, and precautions adopted to protect them from pollution. The clearing out of private as well as public tanks has been insisted on, and in the district also the clearing and deepening of tanks has been encouraged. A professional survey of the town is being taken with the view to drain and embank it.

Most of the old burial grounds have been closed, and two new ones were opened. Land has been acquired for three more, so that there will be no excuse for promiscuous burial, which is so common among Mahomedans.

The chief Hindu burning ghât close to the town has been fenced in, and a road made to it.

Steps have been taken to erect a special hospital for infectious diseases.

Twenty public latrines, each with accommodation for eighteen persons, have been built in the town. Ten houses for sweepers and ten sheds for carts have also been put up. Forty-five sweepers were imported from the North-West Provinces, men of this class being rare in the district. For the disposal of the collections from the latrines four pieces of land have been acquired.

The municipality are undertaking to do the whole of the cleaning of the town by daily removal of sweepings, ordure, &c., in the only effectual way in which the conservancy of a town can be properly dealt with, without a costly system of sewerage. The municipality estimate that a charge of two annas a head per month will cover all expenses in working this system.

275. *Noakholly.*—The Civil Surgeon reports that some improvements were made in the drainage of the town during the year, and the Magistrate remarks that further efforts will shortly be made in the same direction.

276. *Tipperah.*—In this district several new tanks have been dug.

A canal is being cut through the middle of the bheel to the north-west of the station, and this channel will effectually drain the bheel, except in the rainy season, and thus remove one cause of sickness.

Like the other eastern districts of Bengal, there is great difficulty in obtaining men to do the conservancy work of the town. To import labour of this kind is more than the funds of the municipality can afford.

277. *Patna.*—A large swamp in the city has been converted into a public garden by excavating a large tank in the centre of the swamp and raising the level of the surrounding ground with the excavated earth.

A large latrine is under construction near the garden, but more of such conveniences are required.

The sanitary needs of this large town are very numerous, and comparatively little has been done to meet them.

The Civil Surgeon points out the want of more good wells, a remark in which I quite concur. The great defects of this town are its drainage, conservancy arrangements, and water-supply.

278. *Gya.*—The various matters requiring attention, which were touched upon in my inspection report of this town, have been considered by the municipal committee, and efforts made to deal in a practical manner with the defects pointed out.

The drainage of the town will require considerable outlay, and the services of an Engineer have been applied for to take preliminary surveys. Four public latrines have been built in various parts of the town, and the conservancy establishment has been increased.

A municipal market, one of the most successful of its kind, continues to be appreciated, and is a source of revenue to the municipality.

279. *Arrah.*—A code of bye-laws for the better control of the conservancy arrangements of the town are under consideration by the municipal committee.

A municipal market and slaughter-house have been built.

It was proposed to bring water into the town from the neighbouring canal, but the Municipal Commissioners opposed and carried their objections to the measure.

Three public latrines have been constructed and sites chosen for others.

The drainage of the town is still in abeyance.

280. *Durbhunga.*—Great improvements have been made in this town since the famine. Wide streets have been opened out in well chosen lines, and many of the smaller roads have been metalled.

Municipal funds are very low, but sanitary arrangements have not been neglected. Simple screen latrines have been erected in various parts of the town, and its general conservancy is fairly well looked after. The new line of masonry shops erected on the estate of the Raj in the town will relieve the overcrowding of other parts.

281. *Sarun.*—Provision has been made in the municipal budget for the construction of latrines and the introduction of the system of conservancy adopted in Burdwan.

282. *Monghyr.*—A survey of this town is being made for improvement of its drainage. The danger of cesspits to the water-supply was pointed out in my inspection report, and the municipal committee have determined to have them closed and a system of daily cleaning substituted. Numerous wells, both public and private, have been cleaned out. In ordinary years the inhabitants of this town depend upon the river for their water-supply, but this year the cold weather stream of the Ganges is at a distance from the town, and well-water will be more generally used.

The old Mahommedan burial ground has been closed and a new one enclosed for future use. Burial elsewhere has been prohibited.

283. *Cuttack.*—Very little advance has been made in the sanitary arrangements of this, one of the largest towns of the province. It has not yet been brought under the Municipal Act, and the powers of the committee are limited to the provisions of Act VI of 1868.

The Gunga Nunder tank, in the centre of the city, had become very offensive towards the close of the year. It was proposed to empty and clear it in the dry season.

Surrounded, except to the eastward, by large rivers, whose flood level is much higher than that of the town, it is not surprising that the city is ill-drained in the rains. The rivers are in flood for a comparatively short time, however, and the present drainage arrangements are fairly good. Any project for efficiently draining the area between the rivers must be very costly, and there are more pressing needs for this town than the remodelling of its drainage.

The projected sanitarium on the Kopilas Hill, about fifteen miles from Cuttack, is so far approved by Government that meteorological observations have been continued on the hill, and the survey of a road to it undertaken.

284. *Poori.*—Great efforts have been made to improve this town in late years. The Lodging-house Act gives ample sanitary powers, and much has been done in the regulation of lodging-houses, the conservancy of the town, &c.

The Durzee Pokhari tank was cleared out, and a masonry wall with steps constructed around it, to prevent surface impurities from entering it.

Five public latrines were constructed in different parts of the town, and the old ones were repaired. Nine conservancy carts and a bullock shed were constructed.

285. *Lohardugga.*—The town of Ranchi has been improved, by the opening out of new and wide streets and the construction of a latrine. More latrines are in course of construction in suitable parts of the town.

286. *At Hazaribagh* a large tank was excavated at a cost of Rs. 3,912.

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287. The foregoing works by no means represent the full extent of sanitary progress in Bengal during the past year. From some districts no reports have been received, and in the case of others no details have been given, although information on this point was specially asked for in a recent circular of this department.

J. G. Pilcher, F.R.C.S.

The 19*th April* 1876.

APPENDIX.

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE SELECTED CIRCLES IN BENGAL

For the year 1875.

Annual Form No. I.—*Deaths registered in the* SELECTED CIRCLES *of the Districts of the Bengal Province during the year* 1875.

1	2	3	4			5	6	7			8			9		
Number.	Division.	Districts.	Population.			Area in square miles.	Average population per square mile.	Number of Deaths registered.			Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.			Mean Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 during the previous two years.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Burdwan.	Burdwan	82,665	80,856	163,521	187·	874	1,582	1,117	2,699	19·13	13·81	16·50	21·29	16·93	19·13
2		Bankoora	26,558	26,423	52,981	61·	869	596	409	1,005	22·44	15·47	18·96	23·15	19·42	21·30
3		Beerbhoom	38,286	40,883	79,169	240·	330	1,056	991	2,047	27·58	24·23	25·85	43·77	37·87	40·24
4		Midnapore	88,309	88,446	176,755	443·2	399	1,855	1,487	3,342	21·00	16·81	18·90	35·12	29·45	32·28
5		Hooghly	51,533	53,366	104,899	58·	1,809	1,703	1,468	3,171	33·04	27·50	30·22	29·18	24·29	26·70
6		Howrah	66,642	56,757	123,399	16·	7,712	3,549	2,103	5,652	53·25	37·05	45·80	38·61	27·41	33·46
7	Presidency.	24-Pergunnahs	23,684	21,681	45,365	24·99	1,815	962	762	1,724	40·61	35·14	38·02	33·41	32·79	33·11
8		Nuddea	23,355	24,069	47,424	40·	1,186	621	438	1,059	26·58	18·19	22·33	20·91	15·88	18·36
9		Jessore	10,410	9,319	19,729	10·78	1,830	415	319	734	39·86	34·23	37·20	24·98	26·49	25·70
10		Moorshedabad	4,812	4,742	9,554	5·01	1,907	145	113	258	30·13	23·82	27·00	34·59	31·20	32·92
11	Rajshahye and Cooch Behar.	Dinagepore	14,248	10,396	24,644	17·31	1,424	520	288	808	36·49	27·70	32·78	33·63	29·02	31·65
12		Maldah	14,726	15,953	30,679	10·66	2,878	627	423	1,050	42·57	26·51	34·22	29·33	20·57	24·80
13		Rajshahye	15,919	15,835	31,754	38·82	818	566	416	982	35·55	26·27	30·92	38·56	30·01	34·30
14		Rungpore	14,210	8,914	23,124	24·32	951	521	395	916	36·66	44·30	39·61	28·21	25·07	27·00
15		Bogra	9,815	9,193	19,008	27·83	683	333	269	602	33·92	29·26	31·67	25·67	26·81	26·22
16		Pubna...	17,241	17,765	35,006	12·	2,917	627	535	1,162	36·36	30·11	33·19	30·15	21·92	25·97
17		Darjeeling	8,843	6,694	15,537	31·42	494	193	118	311	21·82	17·62	20·01	23·91	17·61	21·33
18		Julpigoree	4,286	2,899	7,185	6·5	1,105	138	93	231	32·19	32·08	32·15	15·61	11·69	13·73
19	Dacca.	Dacca	69,809	63,172	132,981	38·51	3,453	1,839	1,617	3,456	26·34	25·59	25·98	21·33	19·77	20·58
20		Fureedpore	7,986	7,535	15,521	8·48	1,830	356	307	663	44·57	40·74	42·71	36·20	38·01	37·07
21		Backergunge	19,217	13,054	32,271	33·16	973	414	281	695	21·54	21·52	21·53	19·67	21·43	20·35
22		Mymensingh	39,364	35,462	74,826	43·92	1,704	1,121	910	2,031	28·47	25·66	27·14	33·00	33·17	33·07
23		Tipperah	14,327	10,985	25,312	25·63	987	340	294	634	23·73	26·75	25·04	23·21	27·71	25·17
24	Chittagong.	Chittagong	28,206	27,172	55,378	71·75	772	686	619	1,305	24·32	22·78	23·56	28·02	24·89	26·48
25		Noakholly	11,267	9,324	20,591	27·	763	325	320	645	28·84	34·32	31·32	29·86	31·69	30·69
26	Patna.	Patna	59,811	63,906	123,717	30·366	4,074	2,031	1,942	3,973	33·95	30·38	32·11	35·23	31·48	33·30
27		Gya	191,458	193,580	385,038	549·43	701	3,556	3,209	6,765	18·57	16·57	17·56	13·18	12·84	14·50
28		Shahabad	16,220	11,875	28,095	33·75	832	367	262	629	22·62	22·06	22·38	24·78	29·36	26·74
29		Mosufferpore	55,901	47,356	103,257	12·02	8,590	787	668	1,455	14·07	14·10	14·09	22·33	23·12	22·63
30		Durbhunga	40,081	37,073	77,154	18·78	4,108	1,204	868	2,072	30·03	23·41	26·85	28·92	23·27	26·23
31		Sarun	48,059	49,494	97,553	56·50	1,727	990	718	1,708	20·59	14·50	17·50	36·85	27·68	32·20
32		Chumparun	18,198	14,204	32,402	13·47	2,405	265	196	461	14·56	13·79	14·22	20·79	20·80	20·79
33	Bhagulpore.	Monghyr	22,751	23,949	46,700	24·66	1,894	824	581	1,405	36·21	24·25	30·08	31·10	24·94	27·94
34		Bhagulpore	20,898	18,668	39,566	16·77	2,359	519	487	1,006	24·83	26·08	25·42	26·02	25·79	25·91
35		Purneah	22,868	19,077	41,945	167·53	250	630	401	1,031	27·54	20·49	24·57	25·52	21·73	23·81
36		Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	20,734	20,965	41,699	162·5	257	537	448	985	25·89	21·36	23·62	30·16	25·13	27·63
37	Orissa.	Cuttack	43,421	43,726	87,147	46·08	1,891	1,357	1,378	2,735	31·25	31·51	31·38	26·92	24·28	25·60
38		Pooree	17,325	15,699	33,024	25·93	1,274	429	441	870	24·76	28·09	26·34	28·91	26·33	27·68
39		Balasore	14,703	14,960	29,653	33·6	883	507	376	883	34·48	25·11	29·77	28·05	22·87	25·44
40	Chota-Nagpore.	Hazareebagh	19,147	17,176	36,323	39·16	928	576	534	1,110	30·08	31·08	30·55	26·91	28·32	27·56
41		Lohardugga	16,216	14,814	31,026	84·10	369	504	401	905	31·08	27·06	29·16	34·04	34·38	34·20
42		Singbhoom	14,071	14,137	28,208	232·	122	255	251	506	18·12	17·75	17·93	18·29	13·89	16·09
43		Manbhoom	30,589	28,367	58,956	263·13	225	542	462	1,004	17·71	16·28	17·02	18·22	14·29	16·33
		Total of the Combined Circles.	1,378,165	1,309,911	2,688,076	3,313·056	811	36,970	29,715	66,685	26·82	22·68	24·80	26·66	22·94	24·78
		Total of the Urban Circles ...	673,976	609,987	1,283,963	377·849	3,398	20,989	16,592	37,581	31·14	27·20	29·27	29·49	26·16	28·02
		Total of the Rural Circles ...	704,189	699,924	1,404,113	2,935·207	478	15,981	13,123	29,104	22·69	18·74	20·72	23·90	20·07	21·96

Office of the Sanitary Commr. for Bengal,
The 5th April 1876.

J. G. Pilcher, F.R.C.S.,
Offg. Sanitary Commr. for Bengal.



Annual Form No. II.—*Deaths registered in the Rural Circles and Towns of the* SELECTED

1	2	3	4				
Number.	Districts.	Rural Circles or Towns.	Population.			January.	February.
			Males.	Females.	Total.		
1	Burdwan	Burdwan ... ... T	16,290	16,031	32,321	73	157
2		Gangooria ... ... R	66,375	64,825	131,200	194	145
		Combined Circles ...	82,665	80,856	163,521	267	302
3	Bankoora	Bankoora ... ... T	8,695	8,099	16,794	35	23
4		Bishenpore ... ... T	8,869	9,178	18,047	22	22
5		Jaipore (union) ... ... T	1,354	1,454	2,808	9	2
		Total of Towns ...	18,918	18,731	37,649	66	47
6		Chatna (40 vil. in) ... ... R	7,640	7,692	15,332	11	17
		Combined Circles ...	26,558	26,423	52,981	77	64
7	Beerbhoom	Sooree ... ... T	4,617	4,384	9,001	15	12
8		Sooree and Cynthia ... ... R	33,669	36,499	70,168	85	81
		Combined Circles ...	38,286	40,883	79,169	100	93
9	Midnapore	Midnapore ... ... T	16,110	15,381	31,491	83	75
10		Bogree ... ... R	72,199	73,065	145,264	242	304
		Combined Circles ...	88,309	88,446	176,755	325	379
11	Hooghly	Hooghly and Chinsurah ... ... T	17,114	17,647	34,761	73	78
12		Serampore ... ... T	12,438	12,002	24,440	51	42
13		Ooterparah ... ... T	2,239	2,150	4,389	7	6
		Total of Towns ...	31,791	31,799	63,590	131	126
14		Bansberia T. and 109 vil. in thana ditto R	19,742	21,567	41,309	126	112
		Combined Circles ...	51,533	53,366	104,899	257	238
15	Howrah	Howrah ... ... T	54,098	43,686	97,784	411	352
16		Doomjur (20 vil. in) ... ... R	12,544	13,071	25,615	85	62
		Combined Circles ...	66,642	56,757	123,399	496	414
17	24-Pergunnahs	North Suburban Town (Areadah) ... ... T	14,348	12,915	27,263	80	53
18		Dum-Dum (39 vil. in) ... ... R	9,336	8,766	18,102	48	35
		Combined Circles ...	23,684	21,681	45,365	128	88
19	Nuddea	Kishnaghur ... ... T	12,871	13,879	26,750	29	49
20		Chooadangah ... ... R	10,484	10,190	20,674	38	39
		Combined Circles ...	25,355	24,069	47,424	67	88
21	Jessore	Jessore ... ... T	4,639	3,513	8,152	39	16
22		Nowaparah (18 vil. in) ... ... R	5,771	5,806	11,577	28	28
		Combined Circles ...	10,410	9,319	19,729	67	44
23	Moorshedabad	Gora Bazar (part of Berhampore) ... ... T	2,600	2,303	4,903	8	4
24		Chatini ... ... R	423	477	900	1	1
25		Mirzapore ... ... R	1,789	1,962	3,751	5	7
		Total of Rural Circles ...	2,212	2,439	4,651	6	8
		Combined Circles ...	4,812	4,742	9,554	14	12
26	Dinagepore	Dinagepore ... ... T	9,148	5,458	14,606	29	30
27		Kotwali and Rajarampore (part of) ... ... R	5,100	4,938	10,038	20	25
		Combined Circles ...	14,248	10,396	24,644	49	55
28	Maldah	English Bazar ... ... T	6,460	6,399	12,859	18	11
29		Maldah ... ... T	2,540	2,722	5,262	13	7
		Total of Towns ...	9,000	9,121	18,121	31	18
30		Nawabgunge ... . R	5,726	6,832	12,558	34	15
		Combined Circles ...	14,726	15,953	30,679	65	33
31	Rajshahye	Nattore ... ... T	4,939	4,735	9,674	33	17
32		Nowhatta (outpost) ... ... R	10,980	11,160	22,080	34	48
		Combined Circles ...	15,919	15,835	31,754	67	65
33	Rungpore	Rungpore ... ... T	9,885	4,960	14,845	46	26
34		Kowergunge (5 vil. in) ... ... R	4,325	3,954	8,279	32	30
		Combined Circles ...	14,210	8,914	23,124	78	56
35	Bogra	Bogra ... ... T	3,343	2,529	5,872	17	8
36		Khetlal (part of) ... ... R	6,472	6,664	13,136	31	16
		Combined Circles ...	9,815	9,193	19,008	48	24
37	Pubna	Pubna ... ... T	7,851	7,879	15,730	34	37
38		Fureedpore and part of Chatmohar ... ... R	9,390	9,886	19,276	36	17
		Combined Circles ...	17,241	17,765	35,006	70	54

CIRCLES *of the Districts of the Bengal Province during* **each month** *of the year* 1875.

5										6			7
										TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED DURING THE YEAR.			
March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Number.
59	55	35	31	47	42	54	63	99	124	441	398	839	1
117	168	141	113	113	168	116	121	241	223	1,141	719	1,860	2
176	223	176	144	160	210	170	184	340	347	1,582	1,117	2,699	
29	41	24	37	37	28	22	27	44	37	238	146	384	3
23	11	15	22	40	49	17	17	27	20	175	109	284	4
4	5	......	......	2	10	7	16	36	28	69	50	119	5
55	57	39	59	79	87	46	60	107	85	482	305	787	
19	20	18	17	22	26	16	16	20	16	114	104	218	6
74	77	57	76	101	113	62	76	127	101	596	409	1,005	
19	27	15	12	13	22	17	23	19	16	104	106	210	7
108	150	106	118	165	214	200	208	235	167	952	885	1,837	8
127	177	121	130	178	236	217	231	254	183	1,056	991	2,047	
80	105	59	88	90	63	47	53	60	52	514	341	855	9
298	276	190	178	187	158	140	142	235	137	1,341	1,146	2,487	10
378	381	249	266	277	221	187	195	295	189	1,855	1,487	3,342	
93	82	62	67	45	53	62	82	108	126	493	438	931	11
50	39	33	36	40	62	65	84	133	159	426	368	794	12
4	11	14	13	16	18	12	23	36	27	111	76	187	13
147	132	109	116	101	133	139	189	277	312	1,030	882	1,912	
108	89	71	67	59	74	66	103	176	208	673	586	1,259	14
255	221	180	183	160	207	205	292	453	520	1,703	1,468	3,171	
386	345	334	304	309	395	394	525	598	442	3,008	1,787	4,795	15
83	78	81	65	44	45	54	63	119	78	541	316	857	16
469	423	415	369	353	440	448	588	717	520	3,549	2,103	5,652	
86	61	74	53	65	72	77	197	179	155	650	502	1,152	17
60	49	47	47	37	31	38	35	98	47	312	260	572	18
146	110	121	100	102	103	115	232	277	202	962	762	1,724	
67	45	45	16	33	24	30	23	100	113	317	257	574	19
33	29	39	36	36	41	34	34	79	47	304	181	485	20
100	74	84	52	69	65	64	57	179	160	621	438	1,059	
17	18	5	7	6	17	20	24	27	42	159	79	238	21
42	30	17	10	12	27	30	40	106	126	256	240	496	22
59	48	22	17	18	44	50	64	133	168	415	319	734	
8	4	5	9	22	10	15	6	44	23	87	71	158	23
2	3	......	2	2	1	......	1	......	6	7	11	18	24
4	5	4	4	3	10	17	5	6	12	51	31	82	25
6	7	4	6	5	11	17	6	6	18	58	42	100	
14	11	9	15	27	21	32	12	50	41	145	113	258	
15	34	34	15	26	32	27	41	50	13	237	109	346	26
29	44	33	25	22	25	42	36	48	113	283	179	462	27
44	78	67	40	48	57	69	77	98	126	520	288	808	
10	42	44	28	59	45	23	29	70	42	261	160	421	28
9	17	9	9	26	23	25	27	100	54	172	147	319	29
19	59	53	37	85	68	48	56	170	96	433	307	740	
18	20	22	17	9	22	40	37	49	27	194	116	310	30
37	79	75	54	94	90	88	93	219	123	627	423	1,050	
10	24	23	21	34	24	26	28	51	59	193	157	350	31
46	46	34	37	36	35	42	164	58	52	373	259	632	32
56	70	57	58	70	59	68	192	109	111	566	416	982	
56	146	57	25	27	25	41	42	45	48	330	254	584	33
31	27	43	14	25	21	23	24	30	32	191	141	332	34
87	173	100	39	52	46	64	66	75	80	521	395	916	
5	29	11	9	22	28	20	25	49	28	140	111	251	35
55	78	35	21	11	20	19	15	26	24	193	158	351	36
60	107	46	30	33	48	39	40	75	52	333	269	602	
41	44	44	47	44	47	45	77	78	67	313	292	605	37
56	94	70	41	25	35	36	41	48	58	314	243	557	38
97	138	114	88	69	82	81	118	126	125	627	535	1,162	

Annual Form No. II.—*Deaths registered in the Rural Circles and Towns of the*

of the year 1875.

1	2	3	4				
Number.	Districts.	Rural Circles or Towns.	Population. Males.	Population. Females.	Population. Total.	January.	February.
39	Darjeeling	Darjeeling ... ... T	2,108	1,049	3,157	4	7
40		Mouzah Nijamtara, &c. ... ... R	6,735	5,645	12,380	4	5
		Combined Circles ...	8,843	6,694	15,537	8	12
41	Julpigoree	Julpigoree ... ... T	3,837	2,444	6,281	10	9
42		Ditto ... ... R	449	455	904	4	4
		Combined Circles ...	4,286	2,899	7,185	14	13
43	Dacca	Dacca ... ... T	37,395	31,817	69,212	130	104
44		Naraingunge and Muddongunge ... ... T	7,101	3,810	10,911	25	9
45		Manickgunge (union) ... ... T	5,750	5,792	11,542	46	37
		Total of Towns ...	50,246	41,419	91,665	201	150
46		Moonsheegunge Sub-division ... ... R	19,563	21,753	41,316	149	88
		Combined Circles	69,809	63,172	132,981	350	238
47	Fureedpore	Fureedpore ... ... T	5,021	4,176	9,197	36	24
48		Syedpore (union) ... ... R	2,965	3,359	6,324	21	19
		Combined Circles ...	7,986	7,535	15,521	57	43
49	Backergunge	Burrisal... ... ... T	9,073	4,195	13,268	19	25
50		Dowlutkhan (union) ... ... T	3,140	2,211	5,351	7	8
		Total of Towns ...	12,213	6,406	18,619	26	33
51		Lakhotea Circle ... ... R	4,614	4,471	9,085	12	9
52		Manpara Island ... ... R	2,390	2,177	4,567	10	6
		Total of Rural Circles ...	7,004	6,648	13,652	22	15
		Combined Circles ...	19,217	13,054	32,271	48	48
53	Mymensingh ...	Nusseerabad ... ... T	5,820	2,433	8,253	18	9
54		Jumalpore ... ... T	7,310	7,002	14,312	19	14
55		Sherepore ... ... T	4,250	3,765	8,015	9	11
56		Kishoregunge ... ... T	6,682	6,955	13,637	31	24
57		Bazitpore ... ... T	1,937	2,131	4,068	7	9
		Total of Towns ...	25,999	22,286	48,285	84	67
58		Gabsara chur ... ... R	3,368	3,264	6,632	3	6
59		Tanghail (part of) ... ... R	8,204	8,040	16,244	33	15
60		Ellanga ... ... R	773	821	1,594	4	......
61		Kidderpore ... ... R	1,020	1,051	2,071	3	1
		Total of Rural Circles ...	13,365	13,176	26,541	43	22
		Combined Circles ...	39,364	35,462	74,826	127	89
62	Tipperah	Comillah ... ... T	7,999	4,949	12,948	35	25
63		Bramanberiah town .. .. R	6,328	6,036	12,364	31	19
		Combined Circles ...	14,327	10,985	25,312	66	44
64	Chittagong	Chittagong ... ... T	12,206	8,398	20,604	52	29
65		Cox's Bazar ... ... T	2,293	2,363	4,656	7	15
		Total of Towns ...	14,499	10,761	25,260	59	44
66		Anwara (outpost) ... ... R	13,707	16,411	30,118	53	53
		Combined Circles ...	28,206	27,172	55,378	112	97
67	Noakholly	Noakholly ... ... T	5,777	4,286	10,063	30	21
68		Chukla Banchanagore ... ... R	5,490	5,038	10,528	31	31
		Combined Circles ...	11,267	9,324	20,591	61	52
69	Patna...	Dewan Mohulla ... ... T	4,044	4,320	8,364	6	10
70		Mogulparah ... ... T	6,049	7,161	13,210	17	20
71		Khaj Kullan ... ... T	5,012	4,871	9,883	17	20
72		Lodikutra ... ... T	5,733	6,380	12,113	18	12
73		Chowk Kullan... ... ... T	4,287	4,301	8,588	29	27
74		Chowk Shikarpore ... ... T	4,520	5,037	9,557	8	8
75		Dhawalpara ... ... T	4,153	4,332	8,485	16	8
76		Barh ... ... T	5,329	5,721	11,050	20	20
77		Behar ... ... T	5,091	4,958	10,049	11	11
		Total of Towns ...	44,218	47,081	91,299	142	136
78		Phulwari, in Sudder Sub-division ... ... R	5,251	5,744	10,995	21	20
79		Mughra, in Behar „ ... ... R	5,024	5,104	10,128	6	10
80		Futwa (union), in Barh „ ... ... R	5,318	5,977	11,295	14	22
		Total of Rural Circles ...	15,593	16,825	32,418	41	52
		Combined Circles ...	59,811	63,906	123,717	183	188

SELECTED CIRCLES *of the Districts of the Bengal Province during* **each month —(Continued.)**

5										6			7
										Total deaths registered during the year.			
March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Number.
7	10	11	11	9	6	19	11	17	24	91	45	136	39
9	17	12	30	15	15	21	13	23	11	102	73	175	40
16	27	23	41	24	21	40	24	40	35	193	118	311	
10	7	13	10	17	6	43	30	24	13	118	74	192	41
3	......	5	1	......	4	9	2	4	3	20	19	39	42
13	7	18	11	17	10	52	32	28	16	138	93	231	
124	122	101	101	106	109	120	188	292	231	946	782	1,728	43
13	11	17	12	12	13	15	55	53	22	157	100	257	44
35	25	33	27	21	22	26	36	60	44	204	208	412	45
172	158	151	140	139	144	161	279	405	297	1,307	1,090	2,397	
59	71	66	59	48	65	48	83	201	122	532	527	1,059	46
231	229	217	199	187	209	209	362	606	419	1,839	1,617	3,456	
24	21	20	21	17	33	21	29	42	37	196	129	325	47
23	22	17	14	18	17	35	30	58	64	160	178	338	48
47	43	37	35	35	50	56	59	100	101	356	307	663	
23	23	30	25	17	18	19	27	63	46	212	123	335	49
5	8	11	3	6	5	4	20	13	17	61	46	107	50
28	31	41	28	23	23	23	47	76	63	273	169	442	
9	12	13	7	13	1	11	13	23	33	87	69	156	51
1	2	3	5	2	1	5	2	35	25	54	43	97	52
10	14	16	12	15	2	16	15	58	58	141	112	253	
38	45	57	40	38	25	39	62	134	121	414	281	695	
13	44	16	14	17	14	17	26	33	33	173	81	254	53
18	18	16	24	13	17	23	24	43	29	147	111	258	54
9	8	4	11	6	18	2	4	29	14	68	57	125	55
32	30	47	29	42	46	35	116	103	125	349	311	660	56
12	21	5	5	4	5	9	3	7	10	50	47	97	57
84	121	88	83	82	100	86	173	215	211	787	607	1,394	
4	9	18	9	3	8	6	17	32	13	72	56	128	58
18	32	34	19	27	20	21	71	60	40	206	184	390	59
3	1	......	......	1	2	1	12	18	4	19	27	46	60
2	1	6	3	2	5	4	23	13	10	37	36	73	61
27	43	58	31	33	35	32	123	123	67	334	303	637	
111	164	146	114	115	135	118	296	338	278	1,121	910	2,031	
26	30	31	21	18	15	26	21	43	68	199	160	359	62
23	13	21	24	19	20	19	25	31	30	141	134	275	63
49	43	52	45	37	35	45	46	74	98	340	294	634	
43	40	34	47	56	31	33	32	56	50	271	232	503	64
11	26	19	16	10	13	16	12	12	8	84	81	165	65
54	66	53	63	66	44	49	44	68	58	355	313	668	
56	27	61	51	63	56	56	45	50	66	331	306	637	66
110	93	114	114	129	100	105	89	118	124	686	619	1,305	
24	33	38	19	16	19	15	17	29	59	166	154	320	67
22	32	30	13	18	22	21	19	42	44	159	166	325	68
46	65	68	32	34	41	36	36	71	103	325	320	645	
5	23	19	13	23	34	18	26	19	8	105	99	204	69
22	34	41	40	48	51	28	32	46	32	188	223	411	70
16	31	31	34	37	33	36	51	44	23	184	189	373	71
13	26	31	29	32	32	28	44	37	17	154	164	318	72
28	42	49	45	42	52	42	70	44	45	263	252	515	73
12	15	25	12	40	25	35	17	11	16	116	108	224	74
19	42	23	28	31	26	16	29	28	10	136	140	276	75
29	75	58	34	38	27	21	46	40	29	237	200	437	76
54	16	26	24	27	28	22	19	28	19	146	139	285	77
197	304	303	259	318	308	246	334	297	199	1,529	1,514	3,043	
23	20	27	53	35	29	23	31	18	21	171	150	321	78
9	21	16	31	27	33	18	29	26	22	128	120	248	79
27	60	35	14	26	31	28	52	30	22	203	158	361	80
59	101	78	98	88	93	69	112	74	65	502	428	930	
256	405	381	357	406	401	315	446	371	264	2,031	1,942	3,973	

Annual Form No. II.—*Deaths registered in the Rural Circles and Towns of the of the year* 1875.

1	2	3	4				
Number.	Districts.	Rural Circles or Towns.	Population. Males.	Population. Females.	Population. Total.	January.	February.
81	Gya	Gya ... T	33,071	33,772	66,843	115	107
82		Jehanabad (union) ... T	2,267	2,170	4,437	7	......
83		Aurungabad „ ... T	1,557	1,918	3,475	7	4
84		Nowadah „ ... T	2,311	2,393	4,704	1	3
		Total of Towns ...	39,206	40,253	79,459	130	114
85		Gya ... (outpost) ... R	23,301	24,656	47,957	12	16
86		Jehanahad „ ... R	49,154	49,311	98,465	15	15
87		Aurungabad „ ... R	34,959	34,216	69,175	51	34
88		Nowadah „ ... R	44,838	45,144	89,983	33	30
		Total Rural Circles ...	152,252	153,327	305,579	111	95
		Combined Circles ...	191,458	193,580	385,038	241	209
89	Shahabad	Buxar ... T	6,706	6,842	13,548	19	16
90		Jugdispore estate ... R	9,514	5,033	14,547	15	14
		Combined Circles ...	16,220	11,875	28,095	34	30
91	Mozufferpore	Mozufferpore ... T	21,729	16,494	38,223	21	29
92		Hajeepore ... T	10,737	11,569	22,306	10	11
		Total of Towns ...	32,466	28,063	60,529	31	40
93		Seetamurhee (union) ... R	8,396	7,792	16,188	5	6
94		Shewhur (part of) ... R	9,126	5,076	14,202	4	5
95		Lalgunge „ ... R	5,913	6,425	12,338	4	11
		Total of Rural Circles ...	23,435	19,293	42,728	13	22
		Combined Circles ...	55,901	47,356	103,257	44	63
96	Durbhunga	Durbhunga ... T	23,603	23,847	47,450	6	67
97		Rossira ... T	4,614	4,827	9,441	6	11
		Total of Towns ...	28,217	28,674	56,891	12	78
98		Nagurbusti ... R	4,628	5,253	9,881	31	53
99		Tajpore ... R	7,236	3,146	10,382	16	32
		Total of Rural Circles ...	11,864	8,399	20,263	47	85
		Combined Circles ...	40,081	37,073	77,154	59	163
100	Sarun	Chuprah ... T	22,852	23,435	46,287	75	63
101		Sewan ... T	5,556	5,543	11,099	14	4
		Total of Towns ...	28,408	28,978	57,386	89	67
102		Manjhi ... R	8,284	9,218	17,502	18	12
103		Burragaon ... R	11,367	11,298	22,665	16	19
		Total of Rural Circles ...	19,651	20,516	40,167	34	31
		Combined Circles ...	48,059	49,494	97,553	123	98
104	Chumparun	Bettiah ... T	11,220	8,488	19,708	16	11
105		Motihari ... T	4,795	3,471	8,266	1	......
		Total of Towns ...	16,015	11,959	27,974	17	11
106		Kessuriah village ... R	2,183	2,245	4,428	9	2
		Combined Circles ...	18,198	14,204	32,402	26	13
107	Monghyr	Monghyr (part of) ... T	12,670	13,604	26,274	27	20
108		Jamooee Sub-division (part of) ... R	5,116	4,900	10,016	96	15
109		Begooserai „ „ ... R	4,965	5,445	10,410	31	87
		Total of Rural Circles ...	10,081	10,345	20,426	127	102
		Combined Circles ...	22,751	23,949	46,700	154	122
110	Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore (part of) ... T	15,333	14,815	30,148	29	16
111		Banka (part of) ... R	5,565	3,853	9,418	21	10
		Combined Circles ...	20,898	18,668	39,566	50	26
112	Purneah	Purneah ... T	9,677	6,380	16,057	32	31
113		Raneegunge ... T	3,024	3,120	6,144	7	18
		Total of Towns ...	12,701	9,500	22,201	39	49
114		Kissengunge (part of) ... R	5,095	4,495	9,590	18	11
115		Arrareah „ ... R	5,072	5,082	10,154	47	13
		Total of Rural Circles ...	10,167	9,577	19,744	65	24
		Combined Circles ...	22,868	19,077	41,945	104	73

SELECTED CIRCLES *of the Districts of the Bengal Province during* **each month —(Continued.)**

5										6			7
										Total deaths registered during the year.			
March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Number.
213	272	176	160	276	303	291	191	173	172	1,283	1,166	2,449	81
8	5	7	9	13	18	14	11	18	6	67	49	116	82
2	8	3	4	14	13	10	14	7	11	40	57	97	83
8	3	7	10	14	9	11	7	6	7	49	37	86	84
231	288	193	183	317	343	326	223	204	196	1,439	1,309	2,748	
3	12	52	77	78	118	109	89	76	100	399	343	742	85
18	18	54	87	79	95	88	83	75	66	355	338	693	86
48	63	173	285	177	124	90	88	100	151	750	634	1,384	87
29	28	91	137	113	131	162	123	109	212	613	585	1,198	88
98	121	370	586	447	468	449	383	360	529	2,117	1,900	4,017	
329	409	563	769	764	811	775	606	564	725	3,556	3,209	6,765	
19	24	42	31	17	27	36	39	32	30	188	144	332	89
17	14	18	23	36	32	33	29	30	36	179	118	297	90
36	38	60	54	53	59	69	68	62	66	367	262	629	
29	36	138	139	70	43	30	43	47	54	346	333	679	91
11	14	39	23	19	19	26	22	30	22	150	96	246	92
40	50	177	162	89	62	56	65	77	76	496	429	925	
8	14	57	54	16	21	33	10	16	10	139	111	250	93
4	5	6	11	31	19	9	12	6	8	61	59	120	94
7	6	4	25	12	10	25	23	21	12	91	69	160	95
19	25	67	90	59	50	67	45	43	30	291	239	530	
59	75	244	252	148	112	123	110	120	106	787	668	1,455	
34	105	35	59	38	75	62	95	54	67	397	300	697	96
67	31	17	11	16	15	69	12	15	17	156	131	287	97
101	136	52	70	54	90	131	107	69	84	553	431	984	
40	83	44	37	53	44	14	66	78	48	353	238	591	98
32	75	88	46	20	22	36	28	74	28	298	199	497	99
72	158	132	83	73	66	50	94	152	76	651	437	1,088	
173	294	184	153	127	156	181	201	221	160	1,204	868	2,072	
68	84	89	87	90	102	111	63	79	59	564	406	970	100
10	10	14	36	24	12	17	12	9	15	93	84	177	101
78	94	103	123	114	114	128	75	88	74	657	490	1,147	
19	15	17	17	22	33	47	36	30	22	165	123	288	102
18	20	33	14	27	36	25	18	31	16	168	105	273	103
37	35	50	31	49	69	72	54	61	38	333	228	561	
115	129	153	154	163	183	200	129	149	112	990	718	1,708	
8	16	21	23	37	17	63	53	79	54	228	170	398	104
3	2	3	......	......	3	2	......	2	......	13	3	16	105
11	18	24	23	37	20	65	53	81	54	241	173	414	
3	1	3	5	5	5	6	4	4	......	24	23	47	106
14	19	27	28	42	25	71	57	85	54	265	196	461	
24	32	45	38	37	69	72	64	92	55	324	251	575	107
18	29	33	108	24	31	31	21	16	12	226	207	433	108
32	28	32	31	32	15	13	32	32	32	274	123	397	109
50	57	64	139	56	46	44	53	48	44	500	330	830	
74	89	109	177	93	115	116	117	140	99	824	581	1,405	
33	49	43	49	79	127	119	105	67	51	396	371	767	110
16	21	24	34	20	21	28	21	13	10	123	116	239	111
49	70	67	83	99	148	147	126	80	61	519	487	1,006	
32	51	29	20	17	24	21	31	60	40	255	133	388	112
19	13	35	19	10	5	10	14	11	17	104	74	178	113
51	64	64	39	27	29	31	45	71	57	359	207	566	
16	11	27	9	8	7	8	10	22	24	97	74	171	114
24	17	19	21	19	16	26	25	31	36	174	120	294	115
40	28	46	30	27	23	34	35	53	60	271	194	465	
91	92	110	69	54	52	65	80	124	117	630	401	1,031	

Annual Form No. II.—*Deaths registered in the Rural Circles and Towns of the* *of the year* 1875.

1	2	3	4				
Number.	Districts.	Rural Circles or Towns.	Population. Males.	Population. Females.	Population. Total.	January.	February.
116		Doomka Sub-division (part of) ... ... T	5,659	55,34	11,193	21	14
117		Rajmehal „ „ ... ... T	3,843	4,247	8,090	21	20
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	Total of Towns ...	9,502	9,781	19,283	42	34
118		Burhait, in Rajmehal (part of) ... ... R	6,173	5,986	12,159	14	16
119		Pakour Sub-division (part of) ... ... R	5,059	5,198	10,257	18	10
		Total of Rural Circles ...	11,232	11,184	22,416	32	26
		Combined Circles ...	20,734	20,965	41,699	74	60
120		Cuttack ... ... T	25,869	25,007	50,876	115	110
121		Kendrapara ... ... T	5,201	5,481	10,682	15	21
122		Jajpore ... ... T	5,192	5,561	10,753	24	21
	Cuttack	Total of Towns ...	36,262	36,051	72,313	154	152
123		Solipore ... ... R	2,478	2,532	5,010	14	10
124		Patamundai ... ... R	4,681	5,143	9,824	16	18
		Total of Rural Circles ...	7,159	7,675	14,834	30	28
		Combined Circles ...	43,421	43,726	87,147	184	180
125		Pooree (union) ... ... T	12,077	10,618	22,695	53	39
126	Pooree	Gope ... ... R	2,577	2,468	5,045	8	11
127		Joharsing ... ... R	2,671	2,613	5,284	9	10
		Total of Rural Circles ...	5,248	5,081	10,329	17	21
		Combined Circles ...	17,325	15,699	33,024	70	60
128	Balasore	Balasore (40 vil. in) ... ... T	9,029	9,234	18,263	45	41
129		Bangeria ... ... R	5,674	5,716	11,390	27	21
		Combined Circles ...	14,703	14,950	29,653	72	62
130		Hazareebagh ... ... T	6,312	4,738	11,050	20	29
131		Chattra ... ... T	4,287	4,531	8,818	15	14
	Hazareebagh	Total of Towns ...	10,599	9,269	19,868	35	43
132		Koderma (70 vil. in) ... ... R.	3,837	3,569	7,456	6	16
133		Echak ... ... R.	4,661	4,338	8,999	10	9
		Total of Rural Circles ...	8,548	7,907	16,455	16	25
		Combined Circles ...	19,147	17,176	36,323	51	68
134	Lohardugga	Ranchi ... ... T.	6,860	5,226	12,086	18	16
135		Palma outpost ... ... R.	9,352	9,588	18,940	40	43
		Combined Circles ...	16,212	14,814	31,026	58	59
136		Chyebassa (union) ... ... T.	2,534	2,289	4,823	9	7
137	Singbhoom	Cherai Pir ... ... R.	4,496	4,640	9,136	14	10
138		Ghatsilla ... ... R.	7,041	7,208	14,249	6	21
		Total of Rural Circles ...	11,537	11,848	23,385	20	31
		Combined Circles ...	14,071	14,137	28,208	29	38
139	Manbhoom	Purulia ... ... T.	3,026	2,670	5,696	13	15
140		Khaspel ... ... R.	27,563	25,697	53,260	59	42
		Combined Circles ...	30,589	28,367	58,956	72	57
		Total of the Combined Circles	1,378,165	1,309,911	2,688,076	4,646	4,213
		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population	......	......	......	1·72	1·56
		Total of the Urban Circles	673,976	609,987	1,283,963	2,514	2,301
		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population	......	......	......	1·95	1·79
		Total of the Rural Circles	704,189	699,924	1,404,113	2,132	1,912
		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population	......	......	......	1·51	1·36

Office of the Sanitary Commr. for Bengal,
The 5th April 1876.

ABSTRACT

Summary of deaths in the SELECTED CIRCLES *of*

	Total number of.	Total population of Males.	Total population of Females.	Total population of Total.
Rural circles	64	704,189	699,924	1,404,113
Towns	76	673,976	609,987	1,283,963
For the entire area	140	1,378,165	1,309,911	2,688,076

SELECTED CIRCLES *of the Districts of the Bengal Province during* **each month —(Concluded.)**

5										6			7
										Total deaths registered during the year.			
March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Number.
34 15	41 25	34 27	31 24	29 23	31 22	10 25	15 11	31 74	25 34	182 159	134 162	316 321	116 117
49	66	61	55	52	53	35	26	105	59	341	296	637	
4 33	16 25	10 22	7 10	16 14	14 15	11 6	12 13	12 13	15 22	92 104	55 97	147 201	118 119
37	41	32	17	30	29	17	25	25	37	196	152	348	
86	107	93	72	82	83	52	51	130	96	537	448	985	
120 20 26	80 16 19	84 17 26	86 23 53	160 24 50	145 21 49	140 19 106	127 33 102	170 28 91	161 23 59	769 127 286	729 133 340	1,498 260 626	120 121 122
166	115	127	162	234	215	265	262	289	243	1,182	1,202	2,384	
5 9	7 10	4 18	4 29	6 21	9 20	18 20	18 17	18 30	15 15	49 126	79 97	128 223	123 224
14	17	22	33	27	29	38	35	48	30	175	176	351	
180	132	149	195	261	244	303	297	337	273	1,357	1,378	2,735	
42	40	39	49	86	30	30	53	60	51	263	309	572	125
7 15	8 20	7 17	7 15	6 16	16 13	16 15	10 10	24 16	11 11	77 89	54 78	131 167	126 127
22	28	24	22	22	29	31	20	40	22	166	132	298	
64	68	63	71	108	59	61	73	100	73	429	441	870	
44 26	59 45	73 24	47 25	73 17	38 18	31 14	42 13	56 25	57 22	370 137	236 140	606 277	128 129
70	104	97	72	90	56	45	55	81	79	507	376	883	
19 30	35 35	24 27	33 37	38 25	39 34	20 48	16 19	14 26	19 23	168 180	138 153	306 333	130 131
49	70	51	70	63	73	68	35	40	42	348	291	639	
12 11	9 10	4 10	9 14	12 27	15 121	15 65	15 24	9 15	14 19	69 159	67 176	136 335	132 133
23	19	14	23	39	136	80	39	24	33	228	243	471	
72	89	65	96	102	209	148	74	64	75	576	534	1,110	
31 45	31 41	35 39	25 47	42 45	41 69	38 54	27 56	27 43	18 34	222 288	127 274	349 556	134 135
76	72	74	72	87	110	92	83	70	52	504	401	905	
7	14	13	20	19	3	14	5	10	11	68	64	132	136
13 28	10 20	11 21	8 28	9 24	12 16	10 16	13 18	4 22	9 31	66 121	57 130	123 251	137 138
41	30	32	36	33	28	26	31	26	40	187	187	374	
48	44	45	56	52	31	40	36	36	51	255	251	506	
6 60	13 65	7 72	14 87	9 90	15 101	13 84	15 98	8 81	4 33	83 459	49 413	132 872	139 140
66	78	79	101	99	116	97	113	89	37	542	462	1,004	
4,698 1·74	5,420 2·01	5,188 1·93	5,120 1·90	5,257 1·95	5,637 2·09	5,559 2·06	6,245 2·32	7,859 2·92	6,843 2·54	36,970 26·82	29,715 22·68	66,685 24·80	
2,678 2·08	3,129 2·43	2,840 2·21	2,664 2·07	3,057 2·38	3,136 2·44	3,193 2·48	3,658 2·84	4,545 3·53	3,866 3·01	20,989 31·14	16,592 27·20	37,581 29·27	
2,020 1·43	2,291 1·63	2,348 1·67	2,456 1·74	2,200 1·56	2,501 1·78	2,366 1·68	2,587 1·84	3,314 2·36	2,977 2·12	15,981 22·69	13,123 18·74	29,104 20·72	

J. G. Pilcher, F.R.C.S.,
Offg. Sanitary Commr. for Bengal.

OF No. II.

the Districts of the Bengal Province during the year 1875.

Total deaths of			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 in the year 1875.			Mean ratio of deaths per 1,000 in previous two years.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
15,981 20,989	13,123 16,592	29,104 37,581	22·69 31·14	18·74 27·20	20·72 29·27	23·90 29·49	20·07 26·16	21·98 28·02
36,970	29,715	66,685	26·82	22·68	24·80	26·66	22·94	24·78

ANNUAL FORM No. III.—*Deaths registered from* **DIFFERENT CAUSES** *in the Rural Circles and*

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8		
			Population.			Cholera.			Small-pox.			Fevers.			Bowel Complaints		
Number.	DISTRICTS.	RURAL CIRCLES OR TOWNS.*	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	BURDWAN	Burdwan ... ... T	16,290	16,081	32,321	56	63	119	1	2	3	346	302	648	8	13	21
2		Gangooria ... R	66,375	64,825	131,200	41	23	64	1	...	1	1,051	656	1,707	15	9	24
		Combined Circles...	82,665	80,856	163,521	97	86	183	2	2	4	1,397	958	2,355	23	22	45
3	BANKOORA	Bankoora ... ... T	8,695	8,099	16,794	12	7	19	3	4	7	73	55	128	36	16	52
4		Bishenpore ... T	8,869	9,178	18,047	47	25	72	...	...	...	109	77	186	16	2	18
5		Jaipore ... ... T	1,354	1,454	2,808	1	1	2	...	...	...	63	44	107	2	...	2
		Total of Towns ...	18,918	18,731	37,649	60	33	93	3	4	7	245	176	421	54	18	72
6		Chhatua ... ... R	7,640	7,692	15,332	2	...	2	...	...	...	53	52	105	10	13	23
		Combined Circles...	26,558	26,423	52,981	62	33	95	3	4	7	298	228	526	64	31	95
7	BEERBHOOM	Sooree ... ... T	4,617	4,384	9,001	2	...	2	4	4	8	38	40	78	...	...	...
8		Do. ... ... R	33,669	36,499	70,168	11	9	20	2	3	5	795	744	1,539	2	3	5
		Combined Circles...	38,286	40,883	79,169	13	9	22	6	7	13	833	784	1,617	2	3	5
9	MIDNAPORE	Midnapore ... T	16,110	15,381	31,491	30	12	42	...	...	...	322	225	547	108	64	172
10		Bogree ... ... R	72,199	73,065	145,264	117	109	226	...	...	...	941	813	1,754	161	127	288
		Combined Circles...	88,309	88,446	176,755	147	121	268	...	...	...	1,263	1,038	2,301	269	191	460
11	HOOGHLY	Hooghly and Chinsurah ... T	17,114	17,647	34,761	47	36	83	14	9	23	310	263	573	43	45	88
12		Serampore ... T	12,438	12,002	24,440	32	25	57	3	...	3	271	227	498	66	67	133
13		Ooterparah ... T	2,239	2,150	4,389	9	9	18	5	4	9	48	39	87	38	20	58
		Total of Towns ...	31,791	31,799	63,590	88	70	158	22	13	35	629	529	1,158	147	132	279
14		Bansberia ... R	19,742	21,567	41,309	75	37	112	10	10	20	457	430	887	35	36	71
		Combined Circles...	51,533	53,366	104,899	163	107	270	32	23	55	1,086	959	2,045	182	168	350
15	HOWRAH	Howrah ... ... T	54,098	43,686	97,784	419	159	578	35	11	46	1,842	1,122	2,964	382	303	685
16		Doomjur ... ... R	12,544	13,071	25,615	54	36	90	2	...	2	435	250	685	48	28	76
		Combined Circles...	66,642	56,757	123,399	473	195	668	37	11	48	2,277	1,372	3,649	430	331	761
17	24-PERGUNNAHS	North Suburban T	14,348	12,915	27,263	108	64	172	4	...	4	372	295	667	92	72	164
18		Dum-Dum ... R	9,336	8,766	18,102	39	37	76	3	1	4	211	170	381	32	25	57
		Combined Circles...	23,684	21,681	45,365	147	101	248	7	1	8	583	465	1,048	124	97	221
19	NUDDEA	Kishnaghur ... T	12,871	13,879	26,750	96	89	185	2	1	3	92	92	184	17	10	27
20		Chooadangah ... R	10,484	10,190	20,674	38	42	80	1	...	1	217	104	321	7	7	14
		Combined Circles...	23,355	24,069	47,424	134	131	265	3	1	4	309	196	505	24	17	41
21	JESSORE	Jessore ... ... T	4,639	3,513	8,152	32	8	40	...	...	...	99	59	158	3	1	4
22		Nowaparah ... R	5,771	5,806	11,577	40	28	68	1	3	4	194	188	382	4	3	7
		Combined Circles...	10,410	9,319	19,729	72	36	108	1	3	4	293	247	540	7	4	11
23	MOORSHEDABAD	Gora Bazar ... T	2,600	2,303	4,903	3	...	3	...	...	...	78	67	145	2	3	5
24		Chatini ... ... R	423	477	900	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	11	18	...	...	...
25		Mirzapore ... R	1,789	1,962	3,751	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	28	77	...	...	...
		Total of Rural Circles	2,212	2,439	4,651	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	39	95	...	...	...
		Combined Circles...	4,812	4,742	9,554	3	...	3	...	...	...	134	106	240	2	3	5
26	DINAGEPORE	Dinagepore ... T	9,148	5,458	14,606	22	6	28	...	...	...	159	85	244	23	4	27
27		Kotwali ... ... R	5,100	4,938	10,038	20	14	34	...	...	...	223	143	366	8	1	9
		Combined Circles...	14,248	10,396	24,644	42	20	62	...	...	...	382	228	610	31	5	36
28	MALDAH	English Bazar ... T	6,460	6,399	12,859	65	23	88	...	...	...	167	124	291	7	3	10
29		Maldah ... ... T	2,540	2,722	5,262	13	3	16	...	...	...	152	139	291	...	1	1
		Total of Towns ...	9,000	9,121	18,121	78	26	104	...	...	...	319	263	582	7	4	11
30		Nowabgunge ... R	5,726	6,832	12,558	7	3	10	...	...	...	174	107	281	1	...	1
		Combined Circles...	14,726	15,953	30,679	85	29	114	...	...	...	493	370	863	8	4	12
31	RAJSHAHYE	Nattore ... ... T	4,939	4,735	9,674	11	7	18	...	...	...	172	138	310	...	...	...
32		Nowhatta ... ... R	10,980	11,100	22,080	3	6	9	6	2	8	335	216	551	14	13	27
		Combined Circles...	15,919	15,835	31,754	14	13	27	6	2	8	507	354	861	14	13	27
33	RUNGPORE	Rungpore ... T	9,885	4,960	14,845	95	94	189	...	...	...	203	128	331	3	3	6
34		Kowergunge ... R	4,325	3,954	8,279	16	17	33	...	...	...	135	102	237	16	7	23
			14,210	8,914	23,124	111	111	222	...	...	...	338	230	568	19	10	29
35	BOGRA	Bogra ... ... T	3,343	2,529	5,872	25	14	39	...	...	...	98	88	186	1	1	2
36		Khetlal ... ... R	6,472	6,664	13,136	35	24	59	...	...	...	138	109	247	4	...	4
		Combined Circles...	9,815	9,193	19,008	60	38	98	...	...	...	236	197	433	5	1	6
37	PUBNA	Pubna ... ... T	7,851	7,879	15,730	11	3	14	...	...	...	257	262	519	6	9	15
38		Fureedpore ... R	9,390	9,886	19,276	85	88	173	6	4	10	210	136	346	2	5	7
		Combined Circles...	17,241	17,765	35,006	96	91	187	6	4	10	467	398	865	8	14	22

* For a fuller description

Towns of the SELECTED CIRCLES *of the Districts of the Bengal Province during the year* 1875.

9												10			11			12								13
INJURY.												All other causes.			Total deaths from all causes.			RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.								
Suicide.			Wounding.			Accident.			Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts.														From all causes.			
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel Complaints.	Injury.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Number.
...	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	4	3	5	8	23	10	33	441	398	839	3·68	·09	20·04	·64	·46	27·07	24·82	25·95	1
3	1	4	3	1	4	2	3	5	4	7	11	21	19	40	1,141	719	1,860	·48	·007	13·01	·18	·18	17·19	11·09	14·17	2
3	2	5	4	2	6	5	4	9	7	12	19	44	29	73	1,582	1,117	2,699	1·11	·02	14·40	·27	·23	19·13	13·81	16·50	
2	1	3	2	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	110	62	172	238	146	384	1·13	·41	7·62	3·09	·35	27·37	18·02	22·86	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	4	6	175	109	284	3·98	......	10·30	·99	·11	19·73	11·87	15·73	4
1	.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	4	6	69	50	119	·71	......	38·10	·71	·71	50·96	34·38	42·37	5
3	1	4	2	...	2	...	1	1	1	2	3	114	70	184	482	305	787	2·49	·18	11·18	1·91	·26	25·47	16·28	20·90	
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	3	3	6	44	36	80	114	104	218	·13	......	6·84	1·50	·52	14·92	13·52	14·21	6
3	1	4	2	...	2	2	1	3	4	5	9	158	106	264	596	409	1,005	1·79	·13	9·92	1·79	·33	22·44	15·47	18·96	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	1	60	61	121	104	106	210	·22	·88	8·66	......	·11	22·52	24·17	23·33	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	5	4	9	136	121	257	952	885	1,837	·28	·07	21·93	·07	·15	28·27	24·24	26·18	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	5	5	10	196	182	378	1,056	991	2,047	·27	·16	20·42	·06	·15	27·58	24·23	25·85	
...	...	...	2	1	3	3	5	8	4	1	5	45	33	78	514	341	855	1·33	......	17·37	5·46	·50	31·90	22·17	27·15	9
...	...	...	4	1	5	3	4	7	10	13	23	105	79	184	1,341	1,146	2,487	1·55	......	12·07	1·98	·24	18·57	15·68	17·12	10
...	...	...	6	2	8	6	9	15	14	14	28	150	112	262	1,855	1,487	3,342	1·51	......	13·01	2·60	·28	21·00	16·81	18·90	
2	...	2	...	1	1	4	1	5	2	1	3	71	82	153	493	438	931	2·38	·66	16·48	2·53	·31	28·80	24·82	26·78	11
2	1	3	1	1	2	1	3	4	3	1	4	47	43	90	426	368	794	2·33	·12	20·37	5·44	·53	34·24	30·66	32·48	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	10	4	14	111	76	187	4·10	2·05	19·82	13·21	·22	49·57	35·34	42·60	13
4	1	5	1	2	3	6	4	10	5	2	7	128	129	257	1,030	882	1,912	2·48	·55	18·21	4·38	·39	32·39	27·73	30·06	
1	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	2	6	4	10	88	67	155	673	586	1,259	2·71	·48	21·47	1·71	·33	34·08	27·17	30·47	14
5	2	7	1	2	3	7	5	12	11	6	17	216	196	412	1,703	1,468	3,171	2·57	·52	19·49	3·33	·37	33·04	27·50	30·22	
8	11	19	9	3	12	20	8	28	13	5	18	280	165	445	3,008	1,787	4,795	5·91	·47	30·31	7·00	·78	55·60	40·90	49·03	15
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	541	316	857	3·51	·07	26·74	2·96	·11	43·12	24·17	33·45	16
9	11	20	9	3	12	20	9	29	14	5	19	280	166	446	3,549	2,103	5,652	5·41	·38	29·57	6·16	·64	53·25	37·05	45·80	
1	1	2	1	...	1	9	4	13	2	2	4	61	64	125	650	502	1,152	6·30	·14	24·46	6·01	·73	45·30	38·86	42·25	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	7	2	2	4	21	22	43	312	260	572	4·19	·22	21·04	3·14	·60	33·41	29·66	31·59	18
1	1	2	1	...	1	13	7	20	4	4	8	82	86	168	962	762	1,724	5·46	·17	23·10	4·87	·68	40·61	35·14	38·02	
2	1	3	1	1	2	3	1	4	3	4	7	101	58	159	317	257	574	6·91	·11	6·87	1·00	·59	24·62	18·51	21·45	19
...	...	...	...	3	3	6	7	13	8	6	14	27	12	39	304	181	485	3·86	·04	15·52	·67	1·45	28·99	17·76	23·45	20
2	1	3	1	4	5	9	8	17	11	10	21	128	70	198	621	438	1,059	5·58	·08	10·64	·86	·96	26·58	18·19	22·33	
...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	22	10	32	159	79	238	4·90	......	19·38	·49	·49	34·27	22·48	29·19	21
...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	16	33	256	240	496	5·87	·34	32·99	·60	·17	44·35	41·33	42·84	22
...	2	2	...	1	1	1	...	1	2	...	2	39	26	65	415	319	734	5·47	·20	27·37	·55	·30	39·86	34·23	37·20	
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	87	71	158	·61	......	29·57	1·01	·20	33·46	30·82	32·22	23
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	11	18	......	......	20·00	......	......	16·54	23·06	20·00	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	1	...	1	...	1	1	51	31	82	......	......	20·52	......	1·06	28·50	15·80	21·86	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	1	...	1	...	1	1	58	42	100	......	......	20·42	......	·86	26·22	17·22	21·50	
...	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	3	1	...	1	4	1	5	145	113	258	·31	......	25·12	·52	·52	30·13	23·82	27·00	
1	...	1	3	...	3	1	...	1	...	2	2	28	12	40	237	109	346	1·91	......	16·70	1·84	·47	25·90	19·97	23·68	26
...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	30	20	50	283	179	462	3·38	......	36·46	·89	·29	55·49	36·24	46·02	27
1	...	1	4	1	5	1	...	1	1	2	3	58	32	90	520	288	808	2·51	......	24·75	1·46	·40	36·49	27·70	32·78	
1	...	1	2	1	3	...	...	...	1	1	2	18	8	26	261	160	421	6·84	......	22·63	·77	·46	40·40	25·00	32·73	28
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	6	4	10	172	147	319	3·04	......	55·30	·19	·19	67·71	54·00	60·62	29
1	...	1	2	1	3	1	...	1	1	1	2	24	12	36	433	307	740	5·73	......	32·11	·60	·38	48·11	33·65	40·83	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	11	5	16	194	116	310	·79	......	22·37	·07	·15	33·88	16·97	24·68	30
1	...	1	2	1	3	1	...	1	2	2	4	35	17	52	627	423	1,050	3·71	......	28·12	·39	·29	42·57	26·51	34·22	
...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	8	11	19	193	157	350	1·86	......	32·04	......	·31	39·07	33·15	36·17	31
2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	8	12	9	12	21	373	259	632	·40	·36	24·95	1·22	·72	33·97	23·33	28·62	32
2	3	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	5	8	13	17	23	40	566	416	982	·85	·24	27·11	·85	·59	35·55	26·27	30·92	
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	1	1	1	2	26	27	53	330	254	584	12·73	......	22·29	·40	·33	33·38	51·22	39·33	33
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	2	23	13	36	191	141	332	3·98	......	28·62	2·77	·36	44·16	35·66	40·10	34
...	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	2	1	3	4	49	40	89	521	395	916	9·60	......	24·56	1·25	·34	36·66	44·30	39·61	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	15	8	23	140	111	251	6·64	......	31·67	·34	·17	41·87	43·89	42·74	35
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	4	4	8	10	21	31	193	158	351	4·49	......	18·80	·30	·76	29·82	23·70	26·72	36
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	5	4	9	25	29	54	333	269	602	5·15	......	22·77	·31	·57	33·92	29·26	31·67	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	38	17	55	313	292	605	·89	......	32·99	·95	·12	39·86	37·06	38·46	37
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	10	6	16	314	243	557	8·97	·51	17·94	·86	·25	33·43	24·58	28·89	38
...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	4	5	48	23	71	627	535	1,162	5·34	·28	24·71	·62	·19	36·36	30·11	33·19	

of the circles, see form No. II.

ANNUAL FORM NO. III.—*Deaths registered from* **DIFFERENT CAUSES** *in the Rural Circles and Towns*

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8		
Number.	DISTRICTS.	RURAL CIRCLES OR TOWNS.*	Population.			Cholera.			Small-pox.			Fevers.			Bowel Complaints.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
39	DARJEELING	Darjeeling ... T	2,108	1,049	3,157	1	...	1	1	1	2	54	26	80	32	13	45
40		Mouzah Nijamtara R	6,735	5,645	12,380	14	4	18	...	...	...	62	52	114	14	8	22
		Combined Circles ...	8,843	6,694	15,537	15	4	19	1	1	2	116	78	194	46	21	67
41	JULPIGOREE	Julpigoree ... T	3,837	2,444	6,281	31	19	50	...	...	...	61	45	106	4	2	6
42		Ditto ... R	449	455	904	5	3	8	...	...	...	13	15	28	1	...	1
		Combined Circles ...	4,286	2,899	7,185	36	22	58	...	...	...	74	60	134	5	2	7
43	DACCA ...	Dacca ... ... T	37,395	31,817	69,212	117	77	194	1	1	2	233	211	444	114	82	196
44		Naraingunge ... T	7,101	3,810	10,911	64	17	81	...	...	...	34	31	65	22	18	40
45		Manickgunge ... T	5,750	5,792	11,542	14	21	35	...	...	...	149	156	305	4	3	7
		Total of Towns ...	50,246	41,419	91,665	195	115	310	1	1	2	416	398	814	140	103	243
46		Moonsheegunge ... R	19,563	21,753	41,316	120	141	261	1	1	2	230	217	447	16	22	38
		Combined Circles ...	69,809	63,172	132,981	315	256	571	2	2	4	646	615	1,261	156	125	281
47	FUREEDPORE	Fureedpore ... T	5,021	4,176	9,197	20	9	29	...	...	...	124	98	222	18	13	31
48		Syedpore ... R	2,965	3,359	6,324	24	32	56	...	...	...	106	113	219	2	9	11
		Combined Circles ...	7,986	7,535	15,521	44	41	85	...	...	...	230	211	441	20	22	42
49	BACKERGUNGE ...	Burrisal ... ... T	9,073	4,195	13,268	33	19	52	5	1	6	96	84	180	46	11	57
50		Dowlutkhan ... T	3,140	2,211	5,351	22	16	38	1	...	1	38	30	68	...	...	...
		Total of Towns ...	12,213	6,406	18,619	55	35	90	6	1	7	134	114	248	46	11	57
51		Lakhotea ... R	4,614	4,471	9,085	15	16	31	...	...	...	66	50	116	4	3	7
52		Manpara ... R	2,390	2,177	4,567	35	21	56	...	...	...	19	18	37	...	4	4
		Total of Rural Circles	7,004	6,648	13,652	50	37	87	...	...	...	85	68	153	4	7	11
		Combined Circles ...	19,217	13,054	32,271	105	72	177	6	1	7	219	182	401	50	18	68
53	MYMENSINGH	Nusseerabad ... T	5,820	2,433	8,253	53	11	64	...	...	...	51	48	99	19	5	24
54		Jumalpore ... T	7,310	7,002	14,312	14	9	23	...	1	1	113	78	191	...	...	...
55		Sherepore ... T	4,250	3,765	8,015	8	14	22	1	...	1	21	16	37	...	...	...
56		Kishoregunge ... T	6,682	6,955	13,637	50	26	76	2	1	3	222	220	442	5	9	14
57		Bazitpore ... T	1,937	2,131	4,068	12	21	33	2	...	2	11	10	21	4	3	7
		Total of Towns ...	25,999	22,286	48,285	137	81	218	5	2	7	418	372	790	28	17	45
58		Gabsara ... ... R	3,368	3,264	6,632	35	26	61	6	2	8	27	25	52	...	...	...
59		Tanghail ... ... R	8,204	8,040	16,244	42	35	77	...	1	1	129	115	244	3	...	3
60		Ellanga ... ... R	773	821	1,594	6	17	23	...	...	...	8	8	16	1	1	2
61		Kidderpore ... R	1,020	1,051	2,071	13	12	25	...	...	...	16	15	31	3	6	9
		Total of Rural Circles	13,365	13,176	26,541	96	90	186	6	3	9	180	163	343	7	7	14
		Combined Circles ...	39,364	35,462	74,826	233	171	404	11	5	16	598	535	1,133	35	24	59
62	TIPPERAH ...	Comillah ... ... T	7,999	4,949	12,948	21	6	27	...	...	...	110	93	203	14	5	19
63		Bramanberiah ... R	6,328	6,036	12,364	8	4	12	...	...	...	73	80	153	1	1	2
		Combined Circles ...	14,327	10,985	25,312	29	10	39	...	...	...	183	173	356	15	6	21
64	CHITTAGONG	Chittagong ... T	12,206	8,398	20,604	17	9	26	2	...	2	188	155	343	...	1	1
65		Cox's Bazar ... T	2,293	2,363	4,656	1	...	1	...	...	...	50	55	105	5	5	10
		Total of Towns ...	14,499	10,761	25,260	18	9	27	2	...	2	238	210	448	5	6	11
66		Anwara ... ... R	13,707	16,411	30,118	4	3	7	4	4	8	220	208	428	21	28	49
		Combined Circles ...	28,206	27,172	55,378	22	12	34	6	4	10	458	418	876	26	34	60
67	NOAKHOLLY	Noakholly... ... T	5,777	4,286	10,063	35	21	56	...	...	...	104	116	220	6	7	13
68		Chukla Banchanagore ... ... R	5,490	5,038	10,528	18	23	41	...	...	...	135	133	268	...	...	...
		Combined Circles ...	11,267	9,324	20,591	53	44	97	...	...	...	239	249	488	6	7	13
69	PATNA ...	Dewan Mohulla ... T	4,044	4,320	8,364	16	11	27	...	...	...	42	45	87	23	20	43
70		Mogulparah ... T	6,049	7,161	13,210	17	12	29	...	2	2	86	89	175	30	47	77
71		Khaj Kullan ... T	5,012	4,871	9,883	15	12	27	2	1	3	59	70	129	34	31	65
72		Lodikutra ... ... T	5,733	6,380	12,113	17	14	31	1	2	3	42	52	94	25	30	55
73		Chowk Kullan ... T	4,287	4,301	8,588	26	12	38	2	3	5	72	94	166	74	68	142
74		Chowk Shikarpore T	4,520	5,037	9,557	14	12	26	1	2	3	59	64	123	10	3	13
75		Dhawalparah ... T	4,153	4,332	8,485	17	15	32	1	1	2	42	46	88	33	30	63
76		Barh ... ... T	5,329	5,721	11,050	43	44	87	4	2	6	90	65	155	48	48	96
77		Behar ... ... T	5,091	4,958	10,049	8	7	15	5	1	6	63	69	132	11	5	16
		Total of Towns ...	44,218	47,081	91,299	173	139	312	16	14	30	555	594	1,149	288	282	570
78		Phulwari ... ... R	5,251	5,744	10,995	17	18	35	5	...	5	58	67	125	58	46	104
79		Mughra ... ... R	5,024	5,104	10,128	14	7	21	3	5	8	75	70	145	2	1	3
80		Futwa ... ... R	5,318	5,977	11,295	34	27	61	1	...	1	108	74	182	20	22	42
		Total of Rural Circles	15,593	16,825	32,418	65	52	117	9	5	14	241	211	452	80	69	149
		Combined Circles ...	59,811	63,906	123,717	238	191	429	25	19	44	796	805	1,601	368	351	719

* For a fuller description



of the SELECTED CIRCLES *of the Districts of the Bengal Province during the year* 1875.—(Continued.)

9												10			11			12								
INJURY																		RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.								
Suicide.			Wounding.			Accident.			Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts.			All other causes.			Total deaths from all causes.								From all causes.			
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel Complaints.	Injury.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Number.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	5	7	91	45	136	·31	·63	25·34	14·25	·31	43·16	42·89	43·07	39
..	...	...	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	9	7	16	102	73	175	1·45	......	9·20	1·77	·40	15·14	12·93	14·13	40
...	...	...	3	1	4	...	...	...	1	1	2	11	12	23	193	118	311	1·22	·12	12·48	4·31	·38	21·82	17·62	20·01	
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	2	19	7	26	118	74	192	7·96	......	16·87	·95	·63	30·75	30·27	30·56	41
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	20	19	39	8·84	......	30·97	1·10	1·10	44·54	41·75	43·14	42
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	1	3	19	8	27	138	93	231	8·07	......	18·64	·97	·69	32·19	32·08	32·15	
2	2	4	2	2	4	4	6	10	2	...	2	471	401	872	946	782	1,728	2·80	·02	6·41	2·83	·28	25·29	24·57	24·96	43
...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	34	33	67	157	100	257	7·42	......	5·95	3·66	·36	22·10	26·24	23·55	44
...	1	1	1	1	2	2	...	2	2	3	5	32	23	55	204	208	412	3·03	......	26·42	·60	·86	35·47	35·91	35·69	45
2	4	6	4	3	7	7	6	13	5	3	8	537	457	994	1,307	1,090	2,397	3·38	·02	8·88	2·65	·37	26·01	26·31	26·14	
1	3	4	...	...	...	6	10	16	5	...	5	153	133	286	532	527	1,059	6·31	·04	10·51	·91	·60	27·19	24·22	25·63	46
3	7	10	4	3	7	13	16	29	10	3	13	690	590	1,280	1,839	1,617	3,456	4·29	·03	9·47	2·11	·44	26·34	25·59	25·98	
...	...	...	6	..	6	...	...	...	...	1	1	28	8	36	196	129	325	3·15	......	24·13	3·36	·76	39·03	30·88	35·33	47
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	27	23	50	160	178	338	8·85	......	34·65	1·73	·31	53·96	52·99	53·44	48
...	...	...	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	2	2	55	31	86	356	307	663	5·47	......	28·41	2·70	·57	44·57	40·74	42·71	
1	...	1	8	1	9	6	3	9	...	2	2	17	2	19	212	123	335	3·91	·45	13·56	4·29	1·58	23·36	29·32	25·24	49
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	46	107	7·10	·18	12·70	......	......	19·42	20·80	19·99	50
1	...	1	8	1	9	6	3	9	...	2	2	17	2	19	273	169	442	4·83	·37	13·31	3·06	1·12	22·35	26·38	23·73	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	87	69	156	3·41	......	12·76	·77	·11	18·85	15·43	17·17	51
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	43	97	12·26	......	8·10	·87	......	22·59	19·75	21·23	52
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	141	112	253	6·37	......	11·20	·80	·07	20·13	16·84	18·53	
1	...	1	8	1	9	6	3	9	1	2	3	18	2	20	414	281	695	5·48	·21	12·41	2·10	·68	21·54	21·52	21·53	
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	48	16	64	173	81	254	7·75	......	11·99	2·90	·36	29·72	33·29	30·77	53
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	20	20	40	147	111	258	1·60	·06	13·34	......	·20	20·10	15·85	18·02	54
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	27	64	68	57	125	2·74	·12	4·61	......	·12	16·00	15·13	15·59	55
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	55	123	349	311	660	5·57	·21	32·41	1·02	·14	52·22	44·71	48·39	56
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	21	12	33	50	47	97	8·11	·49	5·16	1·72	·24	25·81	22·05	23·84	57
1	1	2	3	...	3	...	2	2	1	2	3	194	130	324	787	607	1,394	4·51	·14	16·36	·93	·20	30·27	27·24	28·87	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	7	72	56	128	9·19	1·20	7·84	......	......	21·37	17·15	19·30	58
...	1	1	...	...	...	3	1	4	...	1	1	29	30	59	206	184	390	4·74	·06	15·02	·18	·36	25·10	22·88	24·00	59
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5	19	27	46	14·42	......	10·03	1·25	......	24·57	32·88	28·85	60
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	4	2	6	37	36	73	12·07	......	14·96	4·74	·96	36·27	34·24	35·24	61
...	1	1	...	...	...	3	1	4	1	2	3	41	36	77	334	303	637	7·00	·33	12·92	·52	·30	24·99	22·99	24·00	
1	2	3	3	...	3	3	3	6	2	4	6	235	166	401	1,121	910	2,031	5·39	·21	15·14	·78	·24	28·47	25·66	27·14	
...	...	...	1	...	1	3	1	4	1	...	1	49	55	104	199	160	359	2·08	......	15·67	1·46	·46	24·86	32·32	27·72	62
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	58	47	105	141	134	275	·97	......	12·37	·16	·24	22·28	22·20	22·24	63
...	...	...	1	...	1	4	3	7	1	...	1	107	102	209	340	294	634	1·54	......	14·06	·82	·35	23·73	26·75	25·04	
...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	62	66	128	271	232	503	1·26	·09	16·64	·04	·14	22·20	27·62	24·41	64
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	27	19	46	84	81	165	·21	......	22·55	2·14	·64	36·63	34·27	35·43	65
...	...	...	1	1	2	1	2	3	1	...	1	89	85	174	355	313	668	1·06	·07	17·73	·43	·23	24·48	29·08	26·44	
...	1	1	...	...	...	2	2	4	...	2	2	80	58	138	331	306	637	·23	·26	14·21	1·62	·23	24·14	18·64	21·15	66
...	1	1	1	1	2	3	4	7	1	2	3	169	143	312	686	619	1,305	·61	·18	15·81	1·08	·23	24·32	22·78	23·56	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	20	8	28	166	154	320	5·56	......	21·86	1·29	·29	28·73	35·93	31·79	67
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	1	1	5	7	12	159	166	325	3·89	......	25·45	......	·37	28·96	32·94	30·87	68
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	6	...	1	1	25	15	40	325	320	645	4·71	......	23·69	·63	·33	28·84	34·32	31·32	
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	24	21	45	105	99	204	3·22	......	10·40	5·14	·23	25·96	22·91	24·39	69
...	...	...	2	9	11	...	1	1	...	...	...	53	63	116	188	223	411	2·19	·15	13·24	5·82	·90	31·07	31·14	31·11	70
...	...	...	2	4	6	1	2	3	...	...	...	71	69	140	184	189	373	2·73	·30	13·05	6·57	·91	36·71	38·80	37·71	71
5	3	8	2	5	7	2	4	6	...	1	1	60	53	113	154	164	318	2·55	·24	7·76	4·54	1·81	26·86	25·70	26·25	72
...	...	...	4	2	6	4	2	6	...	1	1	81	70	151	263	252	515	4·42	·58	19·32	16·53	1·51	61·34	58·59	59·96	73
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	27	58	116	108	224	2·73	·31	12·87	1·36	·10	25·65	21·44	23·43	74
1	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	39	48	87	136	140	276	3·77	·23	10·37	7·42	·47	32·74	32·31	32·52	75
...	...	...	2	2	4	...	1	1	7	...	7	43	38	81	237	200	437	7·87	·54	14·02	8·68	1·08	44·47	34·95	39·54	76
2	1	3	4	1	5	1	1	2	3	3	6	49	51	100	146	139	285	1·49	·59	13·13	1·59	1·59	28·67	28·03	28·36	77
8	4	12	18	24	42	10	11	21	10	6	16	451	440	891	1,529	1,514	3,043	3·41	·32	12·58	6·24	·99	34·57	32·15	33·33	
9	...	9	1	2	3	3	3	6	...	...	...	20	14	34	171	150	321	3·18	·45	11·36	9·45	1·63	32·56	26·11	29·19	78
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	34	35	69	128	120	248	2·07	·78	14·31	·29	·19	25·47	23·51	24·48	79
...	...	...	1	2	3	1	...	1	...	1	1	38	32	70	203	158	361	5·40	·08	16·11	3·71	·44	38·17	26·43	31·96	80
9	...	9	2	4	6	4	5	9	...	1	1	92	81	173	502	428	930	3·60	·43	13·94	4·59	·77	32·19	25·43	28·68	
17	4	21	20	28	48	14	16	30	10	7	17	543	521	1,064	2,031	1,942	3,973	3·47	·35	12·94	5·81	·93	33·95	30·38	32·11	

of the circles, see form No. II.

ANNUAL FORM No. III.—*Deaths registered from* **DIFFERENT CAUSES** *in the Rural Circles and Towns*

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8		
Number.	Districts.	Rural Circles or Towns.*	Population.			Cholera.			Small-pox.			Fevers.			Bowel Complaints.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
81		Gya ... ... T	33,071	33,772	66,843	85	77	162	16	19	35	655	673	1,328	252	183	435
82		Jehanabad ... T	2,267	2,170	4,437	3	1	4	...	...	...	35	27	62	15	8	23
83		Aurungabad ... T	1,557	1,918	3,475	2	2	4	1	...	1	25	39	64	6	8	14
84		Nowadah ... ... T	2,311	2,393	4,704	6	3	9	...	...	...	30	21	51	3	4	7
	Gya	Total of Towns ...	39,206	40,253	79,459	96	83	179	17	19	36	745	760	1,505	276	203	479
85		Gya ... ... R	23,301	24,656	47,957	2	...	2	...	...	...	337	304	641	9	3	12
86		Jehanabad ... R	49,154	49,311	98,465	43	33	76	17	11	28	240	242	482	19	20	39
87		Aurungabad ... R	34,959	34,216	69,175	286	195	481	19	21	40	374	343	717	39	41	80
88		Nowadah ... ... R	44,838	45,144	89,982	67	52	119	1	...	1	499	477	976	7	4	11
		Total of Rural Circles	152,252	153,327	305,579	398	280	678	37	32	69	1,450	1,366	2,816	74	68	142
		Combined Circles ...	191,458	193,580	385,038	494	363	857	54	51	105	2,195	2,126	4,321	350	271	621
89	Shahabad...	Buxar ... ... T	6,706	6,842	13,548	21	18	39	...	...	...	112	85	197	6	1	7
90		Jugdispore ... R	9,514	5,033	14,547	5	5	10	...	...	...	165	108	273	...	...	...
		Combined Circles ...	16,220	11,875	28,095	26	23	49	...	...	...	277	193	470	6	1	7
91		Mozufferpore ... T	21,729	16,494	38,223	90	96	186	4	3	7	143	127	270	20	15	35
92		Hajipore ... ... T	10,737	11,569	22,306	5	2	7	1	1	2	90	65	155	24	13	37
	Mozufferpore ...	Total of Towns ...	32,466	28,063	60,529	95	98	193	5	4	9	233	192	425	44	28	72
93		Seetamurhee ... R	8,396	7,792	16,188	48	43	91	1	1	2	30	18	48	24	19	43
94		Lalgunge ... ... R	5,913	6,425	12,338	2	...	2	5	1	6	45	47	92	8	3	11
95		Shewhur ... ... R	9,126	5,076	14,202	...	1	1	1	...	1	16	18	34	25	24	49
		Total of Rural Circles	23,435	19,293	42,728	50	44	94	7	2	9	91	83	174	57	46	103
		Combined Circles ...	55,901	47,356	103,257	145	142	287	12	6	18	324	275	599	101	74	175
96		Durbhunga ... T	23,603	23,847	47,450	31	21	52	10	1	11	223	165	388	7	2	9
97		Rossira ... ... T	4,614	4,827	9,441	3	3	6	6	9	15	86	74	160	15	4	19
	Durbhunga	Total of Towns ...	28,217	28,674	56,891	34	24	58	16	10	26	309	239	548	22	6	28
98		Tajpore ... ... R	7,236	3,146	10,382	91	57	148	6	3	9	100	71	171	22	7	29
99		Nagurbusti ... R	4,628	5,253	9,881	44	31	75	5	...	5	240	151	391	28	23	51
		Total of Rural Circles	11,864	8,399	20,263	135	88	223	11	3	14	340	222	562	50	30	80
		Combined Circles ...	40,081	37,073	77,154	169	112	281	27	13	40	649	461	1,110	72	36	108
100		Chuprah ... ... T	22,852	23,435	46,287	55	22	77	9	10	19	137	77	214	69	85	154
101		Sewan ... ... T	5,556	5,543	11,099	18	14	32	1	...	1	27	18	45	42	41	83
	Sarun ...	Total of Towns ...	28,408	28,978	57,386	73	36	109	10	10	20	164	95	259	111	126	237
102		Manjhi ... ... R	8,284	9,218	17,502	4	2	6	...	...	...	99	59	158	29	28	57
103		Burragaon ... R	11,367	11,298	22,665	2	3	5	1	1	2	84	52	136	36	15	51
		Total of Rural Circles	19,651	20,516	40,167	6	5	11	1	1	2	183	111	294	65	43	108
		Combined Circles ...	48,059	49,494	97,553	79	41	120	11	11	22	347	206	553	176	169	345
104		Bettiah ... ... T	11,220	8,488	19,708	...	...	...	2	2	4	190	121	311	21	24	45
105		Motihari ... ... T	4,795	3,471	8,266	...	...	...	...	1	1	12	2	14	1	...	1
	Chumparun	Total of Towns ...	16,015	11,959	27,974	...	...	...	2	3	5	202	123	325	22	24	46
106		Kessuriah ... R	2,183	2,245	4,428	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	17	35	...	1	1
		Combined Circles ...	18,198	14,204	32,402	...	...	...	2	3	5	220	140	360	22	25	47
107		Monghyr ... ... T	12,670	13,604	26,274	56	26	82	1	3	4	128	112	240	50	33	83
108	Monghyr ...	Jamooee ... ... R	5,116	4,900	10,016	54	56	110	4	3	7	142	133	275	4	3	7
109		Begooserai ... R	4,965	5,445	10,410	3	...	3	11	7	18	251	106	357	...	5	5
		Total of Rural Circles	10,081	10,345	20,426	57	56	113	15	10	25	393	239	632	4	8	12
		Combined Circles ..	22,751	23,949	46,700	113	82	195	16	13	29	521	351	872	54	41	95
110	Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore ... T	15,333	14,815	30,148	64	82	146	9	8	17	31	20	51	69	42	111
111		Banka ... ... R	5,565	3,853	9,418	5	14	19	3	3	6	94	81	175	...	...	...
		Combined Circles ...	20,898	18,668	39,566	69	96	165	12	11	23	125	101	226	69	42	111
112		Purneah ... ... T	9,677	6,380	16,057	11	6	17	4	...	4	217	120	337	2	1	3
113		Raneegunge ... T	3,024	3,120	6,144	7	3	10	16	8	24	72	54	126	5	6	11
	Purneah ...	Total of Towns ...	12,701	9,500	22,201	18	9	27	20	8	28	289	174	463	7	7	14
114		Kissengunge ... R	5,095	4,495	9,590	5	3	8	...	...	...	85	66	151	...	...	...
115		Arrareah ... ... R	5,072	5,082	10,154	1	4	5	...	...	...	172	116	288	...	...	...
		Total of Rural Circles	10,167	9,577	19,744	6	7	13	...	...	...	257	182	439	...	...	...
		Combined Circles ...	22,868	19,077	41,945	24	16	40	20	8	28	546	356	902	7	7	14

* For a fuller description

of the SELECTED CIRCLES *of the Districts of the Bengal Province during the year* 1875.—(Continued.)

9												10			11			12								
INJURY.												All other causes.			Total deaths from all causes.			RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.								
Suicide.			Wounding.			Accident.			Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts.									Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel Complaints.	Injury.	From all causes			
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.						Males.	Females.	Total.	Number.
2	3	5	1	...	1	5	9	14	...	...	...	267	203	469	1,283	1,166	2,449	2·42	·52	19·86	6·50	·29	38·79	34·52	36·63	81
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	14	11	25	67	49	116	·90	......	13·97	5·18	·45	29·55	22·58	26·14	82
...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	5	5	10	40	57	97	1·15	·28	18·41	4·02	1·15	25·69	29·71	27·91	83
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	8	18	49	37	86	1·92	......	10·84	1·48	·21	21·20	15·46	18·28	84
2	5	7	1	1	2	5	12	17	1	...	1	296	226	522	1,439	1,309	2,748	2·25	·45	18·94	6·02	·33	36·70	32·51	34·58	
...	1	1	...	...	..	7	1	8	5	3	8	39	31	70	399	343	742	·04	......	13·36	·25	·35	17·12	13·91	15·47	85
1	8	9	1	...	1	4	3	7	1	6	7	29	15	44	355	338	693	·77	·28	4·89	·39	·24	7·22	6·85	7·03	86
...	...	...	...	2	2	3	2	5	2	4	6	27	26	53	750	634	1,384	6·95	·57	10 36	1·15	·18	21·45	18·52	20·00	87
1	9	10	...	1	1	7	2	9	5	13	18	26	27	53	613	585	1,198	1·32	·01	10·84	·12	·42	13·67	12·95	13·31	88
2	18	20	1	3	4	21	8	29	13	26	39	121	99	220	2,117	1,900	4,017	2·21	·22	9·21	·46	·30	13·90	12·39	13·14	
4	23	27	2	4	6	26	20	46	14	26	40	417	325	742	3,556	3,209	6,765	2·22	·27	11·22	1·61	·30	18·57	16·57	17·56	
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	2	...	2	2	48	36	84	188	144	332	2·87	......	14·54	·51	·36	28·03	21·04	24·50	89
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	5	...	...	...	8	1	9	179	118	297	·68	......	18·76	......	·34	18·81	23·44	20·41	90
...	...	...	1	...	1	1	6	7	...	2	2	56	37	93	367	262	629	1·74	......	16·72	·24	·35	22·62	22·06	22·38	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	...	3	86	90	176	346	333	679	4·86	·18	7·06	·91	·13	15·92	20·18	17·76	91
1	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	4	2	2	4	26	10	33	150	36	246	·31	·08	6·94	1·65	·40	13·96	8·29	11·02	92
1	...	1	...	...	...	1	5	6	5	2	7	112	100	212	496	429	925	3·18	·14	7·02	1·18	·23	15·27	15·28	15·28	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5	34	27	61	139	111	250	5·62	·12	2·96	2·65	·30	16·55	14·24	15·44	93
...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	29	17	46	91	69	160	·16	·48	7·45	·89	·24	15·38	10·73	12·96	94
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	19	12	31	61	59	120	·07	·07	2·39	3·45	·28	6·68	11·62	8·44	95
...	1	1	1	1	2	...	1	1	3	5	8	82	56	138	291	239	530	2·19	·21	4·07	2·41	·28	12·41	12·38	12·40	
1	1	2	1	1	2	1	6	7	8	7	15	194	156	350	787	668	1,455	2·77	·17	5·80	1·69	·25	14·07	14·10	14·09	
...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	9	3	6	9	117	102	219	397	300	697	1·09	·23	8·17	·18	·37	16·81	12·58	14·68	96
4	6	10	...	2	2	2	2	4	4	3	7	36	28	64	156	131	287	·63	1·58	16·94	2·01	2·43	33·81	27·13	30·39	97
4	6	10	...	2	2	8	5	13	7	9	16	153	130	283	553	431	984	1·02	·45	9·63	·49	·72	19·59	15·03	17·29	
...	1	1	5	4	9	20	13	33	8	12	20	46	31	77	298	199	497	14·25	·86	16·47	2·79	6·06	41·18	63·25	47·87	98
...	...	...	4	4	8	4	1	5	2	7	9	26	21	47	353	238	591	7·59	·50	39·57	5·16	2·22	76·27	45·30	59·82	99
...	1	1	9	8	17	24	14	38	10	19	29	72	52	124	651	437	1,088	11·00	·69	27·73	3·94	4·19	54·87	52·03	53·69	
4	7	11	9	10	19	32	19	51	17	28	45	225	182	407	1,204	868	2,072	3·64	·51	14·38	1·39	1·63	30·03	23·41	26·85	
...	..	...	6	4	10	...	...	...	6	4	10	282	204	486	564	406	970	1·66	·41	4·62	3·32	·43	24·68	17·32	20·95	100
1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	4	9	13	93	84	177	2·88	·09	4·05	7·47	·27	16·73	15·15	15·94	101
1	1	2	6	4	10	...	1	1	6	4	10	286	213	499	657	490	1,147	1·80	·34	4·51	4·12	·40	23·12	16·90	19·98	
...	..	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	5	5	33	27	60	165	123	288	·34	......	9·02	3·25	·39	17·91	13·34	16·45	102
2	4	6	1	1	2	...	...	...	2	1	3	40	28	68	168	105	273	·22	·08	6·00	2·25	·48	14·77	9·29	12·04	103
2	4	6	1	2	3	...	1	1	2	6	8	73	55	128	333	228	561	·27	·04	7·31	2·68	·44	16·94	11·11	13·96	
3	5	8	7	6	13	...	2	2	8	10	18	359	268	627	990	718	1,708	1·23	·22	5·66	3·53	·42	20·59	14·50	17·50	
...	...	...	2	2	4	...	1	1	1	1	2	12	19	31	228	170	398	......	·20	15·78	2·28	·35	20·32	20·02	20·19	104
...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	3	16	......	·12	1·69	·12	......	2·70	·86	1·93	105
...	...	...	2	2	4	...	1	1	1	1	2	12	19	31	241	173	414	......	·17	11·61	1·64	·25	15·04	14·46	14·79	
...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	5	4	9	24	23	47	......	......	7·90	·22	·45	10·99	10·24	10·61	106
...	1	1	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	17	23	40	265	196	461	......	·15	11·11	1·45	·27	14·56	13·79	14·22	
...	2	2	16	5	21	2	2	4	2	4	6	69	64	133	324	251	575	3·12	·15	9·13	3·15	1·25	25·57	18·45	21·88	107
2	...	2	2	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	18	11	29	226	207	433	10·98	·69	27·45	·69	·49	44·17	42·24	43·23	108
...	...	...	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	5	2	7	274	123	397	·28	1·72	34·29	·48	·67	55·18	22·58	38·13	109
2	...	2	4	1	5	1	2	3	1	1	2	23	13	36	500	330	830	5·53	1·22	30·94	·58	·58	49·59	31·89	40·63	
2	2	4	20	6	26	3	4	7	3	5	8	92	77	169	824	581	1,405	4·17	·62	18·67	2·03	·96	36·21	24·25	30·08	
...	...	...	8	1	9	2	...	2	4	2	6	209	216	425	396	371	767	4·84	·56	1·69	3·68	·54	25·82	25·04	25·44	110
1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	2	3	19	14	33	123	116	239	2·01	·63	18·58	......	·63	22·10	30·10	25·37	111
1	...	1	8	2	10	2	1	3	5	4	9	228	230	458	519	487	1,006	4·16	·58	5·71	2·80	·58	24·83	26·08	25·42	
...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	2	...	1	1	19	4	23	255	133	388	1·05	·24	20·98	·18	·24	26·35	20·84	24·16	112
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	3	1	4	104	74	178	1·62	3·90	20·50	1·79	·48	34·39	23·71	28·97	113
...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	2	1	3	4	22	5	27	359	207	566	1·21	1·26	20·85	·63	·31	28·26	21·78	25·49	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	6	4	10	97	74	171	·83	......	15·74	......	·20	19·03	16·46	17·83	114
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	174	120	294	·49	......	28·36	......	·09	34·30	23·61	28·95	115
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	6	4	10	271	194	465	·65	......	22·23	......	·15	26·65	20·25	23·55	
...	...	...	1	...	1	3	2	5	1	3	4	28	9	37	630	401	1,031	·96	·66	21·50	·33	·23	27·54	20·49	24·57	

of the circles, see form No. II.

ANNUAL FORM NO. III.—*Deaths registered from* **DIFFERENT CAUSES** *in the Rural Circles and Towns*

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8		
Number.	DISTRICTS.	RURAL CIRCLES OR TOWNS.*	Population.			Cholera.			Small-pox.			Fevers.			Bowel Complaints		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
116	SONTHAL PERGUNNAHS ...	Doomka ... ... T	5,659	5,534	11,193	...	...	...	2	3	5	89	63	152	15	19	34
117		Rajmehal ... ... T	3,843	4,247	8,090	12	10	22	19	16	35	114	114	228	6	14	20
		Total of Towns ...	9,502	9,781	19.283	12	10	23	21	19	40	203	177	380	21	33	54
118		Burhait ... ... R	6,173	5,986	12,159	5	3	8	1	...	1	63	41	104	4	2	6
119		Pakour ... ... R	5,099	5,198	10,257	9	13	22	...	...	...	83	68	151	1	1	2
		Total of Rural Circles	11,232	11,184	22,416	14	16	30	1	...	1	146	109	255	5	3	8
		Combined Circles...	20,734	20,965	41,699	26	26	52	22	19	41	349	286	635	26	36	62
120	CUTTACK ...	Cuttack ... ... T	25,869	25,009	50,875	91	109	200	6	8	14	136	164	300	263	213	476
121		Kendrapara ... T	5,201	5,481	10,682	7	5	12	2	5	7	35	37	72	20	17	37
122		Jajpore ... ... T	5,192	5,561	10,753	67	112	179	...	...	...	54	56	110	97	86	183
		Total of Towns ...	36,262	36,051	72,313	165	226	391	8	13	21	225	257	482	380	316	696
123		Solipore ... ... R	2,478	2,532	5,010	14	17	31	...	2	2	9	30	39	7	11	18
124		Patamundai ... R	4,681	5,143	9,824	15	14	29	...	...	...	42	36	78	19	8	27
		Total of Rural Circles	7,159	7,675	14,834	29	31	60	...	2	2	51	66	117	26	19	45
		Combined Circles...	43,421	43,726	87,147	194	257	451	8	15	23	276	323	599	406	335	741
125	POOREE ...	Pooree ... ... T	12,077	10,816	22,695	41	22	63	1	1	2	59	85	144	61	84	145
126		Joharsing ... ... R	2,671	2,613	5,284	6	2	8	1	2	3	12	22	34	19	7	26
127		Gope ... ... R	2,577	2,468	5,045	8	3	11	...	...	...	30	31	61	8	4	12
		Total of Rural Circles	5,248	5,081	10,329	14	5	19	1	2	3	42	53	95	27	11	38
		Combined Circles...	17,325	15,699	33,024	55	27	82	2	3	5	101	138	239	88	95	183
128	BALASORE ...	Balasore ... ... T	9,029	9,234	18,263	94	51	145	4	5	9	50	53	103	96	39	135
129		Bangeria ... ... R	5,674	5,716	11,390	27	37	64	1	...	1	14	15	29	44	31	75
		Combined ...	14,703	14,950	29,653	121	88	209	5	5	10	64	68	132	140	70	210
130	HAZAREEBAGH ...	Hazareebagh ... T	6,312	4,738	11,050	1	...	1	5	4	9	145	117	262	1	...	1
131		Chuttra ... ... T	4,287	4,531	8,818	...	...	...	...	...	...	154	126	280	18	15	33
		Total of Towns ...	10,599	9,269	19,868	1	...	1	5	4	9	299	243	542	19	15	34
132		Koderma ... ... R	3,887	3,567	7,456	...	...	...	1	...	1	61	62	123	1	2	3
133		Echak ... ... R	4,661	4,338	8,999	59	73	132	...	2	2	82	78	160	3	3	6
		Total of Rural Circles	8,548	7,907	16,455	59	73	132	1	2	3	143	140	283	4	5	9
		Combined Circles...	19,147	17,176	36,323	60	73	133	6	6	12	442	383	825	23	20	43
134	LOHARDUGGA ...	Ranchi ... ... T	6,860	5,226	12,086	3	1	4	...	...	...	81	45	126	73	38	111
135		Palma ... ... R	9,352	9,588	18,940	...	...	...	...	...	...	135	146	281	74	60	134
		Combined Circles...	16,212	14,814	31,026	3	1	4	...	...	...	216	191	407	147	98	245
136	SINGBHOOM	Chyebassa ... T	2,534	2,289	4,823	1	...	1	...	...	...	32	34	66	33	26	59
137		Cherai ... ... R	4,496	4,640	9,136	5	5	10	...	...	...	46	44	90	7	2	9
138		Ghatsilla ... ... R	7,041	7,208	14,249	...	...	...	1	...	1	79	98	177	14	11	25
		Total of Rural Circles	11,537	11,848	23,385	5	5	10	1	...	1	125	142	267	21	13	34
		Combined Circles...	14,071	14,137	28,208	6	5	11	1	...	1	157	176	333	54	39	93
139	MANBHOOM	Purulia ... ... T	3,026	2,670	5,696	...	1	1	...	...	...	34	29	63	13	1	14
140		Khaspel ... ... R	27,563	25,697	53,260	9	5	14	...	...	...	351	303	654	2	5	7
		Combined Circles...	30,589	28,367	58,956	9	6	15	...	...	...	385	332	717	15	6	21
		Total of the combined Circles	1,378,165	1,309,911	2,688,076	4,402	3,302	7,704	352	254	606	21,649	17,562	39,211	3,695	2,889	6,584
Total of the Urban Circles			673,976	609,987	1,283,963	2,596	1,769	4,365	221	161	382	10,681	8,660	19,341	2,737	2,118	4,855
Total of the Rural Circles			704,189	699,924	1,404,113	1,806	1,533	3,339	131	93	224	10,968	8,902	19,870	958	771	1,729

* For a fuller description

OFFICE OF THE SANITARY COMMR. FOR BENGAL,
The 5*th April* 1876.

of the SELECTED CIRCLES *of the Districts of the Bengal Province during the year* 1875.—(Concluded.)

9												10			11			12								
INJURY.																		RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.								
Suicide.			Wounding.			Accident.			Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts.			All other causes.			Total deaths from all causes.								From all causes.			
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel Complaints.	Injuries.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Number.
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	6	2	2	4	70	45	115	182	134	316	......	·45	13·58	3·03	·89	32·16	34·21	28·23	116
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	2	7	5	12	159	162	321	2·71	4·31	28·18	2·47	·49	41·37	38·14	39·67	117
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	8	3	3	6	77	50	127	341	296	637	1·14	2·07	19·70	2·80	·72	35·88	30·26	33·03	
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	17	9	26	92	55	147	·65	·08	8·55	·49	·16	14·90	9·20	12·09	118
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	3	11	11	22	104	97	201	2·14	......	14·72	·19	·38	20·55	18·66	19·59	119
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	3	3	28	20	48	196	152	348	1·33	·04	11·37	·35	·26	17·45	13·59	15·52	
...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	11	3	6	9	105	70	175	537	448	985	1·24	·98	15·22	1·48	·47	25·89	21·36	23·62	
2	3	5	...	...	...	4	5	9	...	...	...	267	227	494	769	729	1,498	3·93	·27	5·89	9·35	·27	29·72	29·14	29·44	120
1	3	4	...	...	...	1	3	4	4	2	6	57	61	118	127	133	260	1·12	·65	6·74	3·46	1·31	24·41	24·26	24·34	121
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	68	85	153	286	340	626	16·64	......	10·22	17·01	·09	55·08	61·14	58·21	122
3	6	9	...	...	...	5	8	13	4	3	7	392	373	765	1,182	1,202	2,384	5·40	·29	6·66	9·62	·40	32·59	33·33	32·96	
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	19	16	35	40	79	128	6·18	·39	7·78	3·59	·59	19·27	31·20	25·54	123
...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	3	1	4	45	37	82	126	97	223	2·95	......	7·93	2·74	·71	26·91	18·86	22·69	124
...	1	1	...	1	1	2	1	3	3	2	5	64	53	117	175	176	351	4·04	·13	7·88	3·03	·67	24·44	22·93	23·66	
3	7	10	...	1	1	7	9	16	7	5	12	456	426	882	1,357	1,378	2,735	5·17	·26	6·87	8·50	·44	31·25	31·51	31·38	
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	8	1	2	3	95	112	207	263	309	572	2·77	·08	6·34	6·38	·48	21·77	29·10	25·20	125
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	51	39	90	89	78	167	1·51	·56	6·43	4·92	1·13	33·32	29·85	31·60	126
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	31	14	45	77	54	131	2·18	......	12·09	2·37	·39	29·87	21·88	25·96	127
...	2	2	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	1	1	82	53	135	166	132	298	1·83	·29	9·19	3·07	·77	31·63	25·97	28·85	
...	2	2	...	...	...	5	8	13	1	3	4	177	165	342	429	441	870	2·48	·16	7·23	5·54	·57	24·76	28·09	26·34	
1	...	1	2	4	6	6	3	9	4	1	5	113	80	193	370	236	606	7·93	·49	5·63	7·39	1·14	40·97	25·55	33·18	128
...	1	1	...	1	1	4	2	6	...	1	1	47	52	99	137	140	277	5·61	·08	2·54	6·58	·79	24·14	24·49	24·31	129
1	1	2	2	5	7	10	5	15	4	2	6	160	132	292	507	376	883	7·04	·33	4·45	7·08	1·01	34·48	25·11	29·77	
...	2	2	...		...	1	3	4	...	...	...	15	12	27	168	138	306	·09	·81	23·71	·09	·54	26·61	29·12	27·69	130
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	1	8	9	17	180	153	333	......	......	31·75	3·74	·34	41·98	33·76	37·76	131
...	2	2	...	...	..	1	5	6	...	1	1	23	21	44	348	291	639	·05	·45	27·28	1·71	·45	32·83	31·39	32·16	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	5	3	8	69	67	136	......	·13	16·49	·40	·18	17·75	18·77	18·24	132
2	5	7	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	13	14	27	159	176	335	14·66	·22	17·77	·66	·88	34·11	40·57	37·22	133
2	5	7	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	18	17	35	228	243	471	8·02	·18	17·19	·54	·54	26·67	30·73	28·62	
2	7	9	...	...	...	2	6	8	...	1	1	41	38	79	576	534	1,110	3·66	·33	22·71	1·18	·49	30·08	31·08	30·55	
...	...	...	6	1	7	...	1	1	...	...	...	59	41	100	222	127	349	·33	......	10·42	9·18	·66	32·36	24·30	28·87	134
...	...	...	3	4	7	5	1	6	5	1	6	60	62	122	282	274	556	......	......	14·83	7·07	1·00	30·15	28·57	29·35	135
...	...	...	9	5	14	5	2	7	5	1	6	119	103	222	504	401	905	·12	......	13·11	7·89	·87	31·08	27·06	29·16	
...	1	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	68	64	132	·20	......	13·68	12·23	·62	26·83	27·96	27·36	136
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	6	6	12	66	57	123	1·09	......	9·85	·98	·21	14·67	12·28	13·46	137
4	2	6	1	1	2	...	...	...	7	2	9	15	16	31	121	130	251	......	·07	12·42	1·75	1·19	17·18	18·03	17·61	138
4	2	6	1	1	2	...	...	...	9	2	11	21	22	43	187	187	374	·42	·04	11·41	1·45	·81	16·20	15·78	15·99	
4	3	7	1	3	4	...	...	...	9	2	11	23	23	46	255	251	506	·38	·03	11·80	3·29	·77	18·12	17·75	17·93	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	35	18	53	83	49	132	·17	......	10·06	2·45	·17	27·42	18·35	23·17	139
...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	1	3	4	93	97	189	459	413	872	·26	......	12·27	·13	·15	16·65	16·07	16·37	140
...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	2	3	5	127	115	242	542	462	1,004	·25	......	12·16	·35	·15	17·71	16·28	17·02	
74	98	172	148	95	243	221	192	413	204	216	420	6,225	5,107	11,332	36,970	29,715	66,685	2·86	·22	14·58	2·44	·46	26·82	22·68	24·80	
44	51	95	108	60	168	119	105	224	97	79	176	4,386	3,589	7,975	20,989	16,592	37,581	3·39	·29	15·06	3·78	·51	31·14	27·20	29·27	
30	47	77	40	35	75	102	87	189	107	137	244	1,839	1,518	3,357	15,961	13,123	29,104	2·37	·15	14·15	1·23	·41	22·69	18·74	20·73	

of the circles, see form No. II.

J. G. PILCHER, F.R.C.S.,
Offg. Sanitary Commr. for Bengal.

ANNUAL FORM No. IV.—*Deaths registered according to* **AGE** *in the Rural Circles and Towns of the* SELECTED CIRCLES *of the Districts of the Bengal Province during the year* 1875.

1	2	3	4		5	6	7		8		9		
Number.	DISTRICTS.	RURAL CIRCLES OR TOWNS.*	INFANTS (CHILDREN UNABLE TO WALK).		Boys.	Girls.	ADULTS.		OLD PEOPLE.		TOTAL.		
			Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	BURDWAN	Burdwan ... ... T	61	48	92	71	247	223	41	56	441	398	839
2		Gangooria ... ... R	93	52	185	113	665	388	198	166	1,141	719	1,860
		Combined Circles ...	154	100	277	184	912	611	239	222	1,582	1,117	2,699
3	BANKOORA	Bankoora... ... ... T	65	43	28	29	102	40	43	25	238	146	384
4		Bishenpore ... ... T	13	11	37	23	96	46	29	29	175	109	284
5		Jaipore ... ... T	7	6	17	13	26	17	19	14	69	50	119
		Total of Towns ...	85	60	82	65	224	112	91	68	482	305	787
6		Chhatna ... ... R	33	22	22	17	33	28	26	37	114	104	218
		Combined Circles ...	118	82	104	82	257	140	117	105	596	409	1,005
7	BEERBHOOM	Sooree ... ... T	37	25	22	21	28	36	17	24	104	106	210
8		Do. ... ... R	203	170	241	189	311	292	197	234	952	885	1,837
		Combined Circles ...	240	195	263	210	339	328	214	258	1,056	991	2,047
9	MIDNAPORE	Midnapore ... ... T	68	51	69	42	274	119	103	129	514	341	855
10		Bogree ... ... R	194	158	255	214	593	533	299	241	1,341	1,146	2,487
		Combined Circles ...	262	209	324	256	867	652	402	370	1,855	1,487	3,342
11	HOOGHLY	Hooghly and Chinsurah ... T	86	96	115	99	196	161	96	82	493	438	931
12		Serampore ... ... T	72	54	101	68	174	138	79	108	426	368	794
13		Ooterparah ... ... T	18	9	17	15	58	85	18	17	111	76	187
		Total of Towns ...	176	159	233	182	428	334	193	207	1,030	882	1,912
14		Bansberia ... ... R	141	112	113	94	268	250	151	130	673	586	1,259
		Combined Circles ...	317	271	346	276	696	584	344	337	1,703	1,468	3,171
15	HOWRAH	Howrah ... ... T	273	164	531	342	1,683	941	521	340	3,008	1,787	4,795
16		Doomjur ... ... R	67	39	110	67	278	147	86	63	541	316	857
		Combined Circles ...	340	,203	641	409	1,961	1,088	607	403	3,549	2,103	5,652
17	24-PERGUNNAHS	North Suburban ... ... T	114	90	155	102	281	201	100	109	650	502	1,152
18		Dum-Dum ... ... R	58	57	84	71	120	90	50	42	312	260	572
		Combined Circles ...	172	147	239	173	401	291	150	151	962	762	1,724
19	NUDDEA	Kishnaghur ... ... T	68	48	75	62	112	93	62	54	317	257	574
20		Chooadangah ... ... R	88	61	74	35	101	53	41	32	304	181	485
		Combined Circles ...	156	109	149	97	213	146	103	86	621	438	1,059
21	JESSORE	Jessore ... ... T	28	13	30	16	80	39	21	11	159	79	238
22		Nowaparah ... ... R	63	55	63	54	88	88	42	43	256	240	496
		Combined Circles ...	91	68	93	70	168	127	63	54	415	319	734
23	MOORSHEDABAD	Gora Bazar ... ... T	13	13	18	10	39	32	17	16	87	71	158
24		Chatini ... ... R	1	2	1	4	5	4	......	1	7	11	18
25		Mirzapore ... ... R	9	7	10	5	24	11	8	8	51	31	82
		Total of Rural Circles ...	10	9	11	9	29	15	8	9	58	42	100
		Combined Circles ...	23	22	29	19	68	47	25	25	145	113	258
26	DINAGEPORE	Dinagepore ... ... T	8	8	26	14	172	61	31	26	237	109	346
27		Kotwali ... ... R	44	27	48	29	122	93	69	30	283	179	462
		Combined Circles ..	52	35	74	43	294	154	100	56	520	288	808
28	MALDAH	English Bazar ... ... T	45	17	53	34	121	68	42	41	261	160	421
29		Maldah ... ... T	35	30	41	34	70	39	26	44	172	147	319
		Total of Towns ...	80	47	94	68	191	107	68	85	433	307	740
30		Nawabgunge ... ... R	44	21	50	31	76	43	24	21	194	116	310
		Combined Circles ...	124	68	144	99	267	150	92	106	627	423	1,050
31	RAJSHAHYE	Nattore ... ... T	32	31	48	35	99	59	19	32	193	157	350
32		Nowhatta ... ... R	45	32	110	62	197	136	21	29	373	259	632
		Combined Circles ...	77	63	153	97	296	195	40	61	566	416	982
33	RUNGPORE	Rungpore ... ... T	18	16	56	46	212	142	44	50	330	254	584
34		Kowergunge ... ... R	18	11	37	29	106	83	30	18	191	141	332
		Combined Circles ...	36	27	93	75	318	225	74	68	521	395	916
35	BOGRA	Bogra ... ... T	21	13	26	23	76	49	17	26	140	111	251
36		Khetlal ... ... R	21	27	35	28	105	81	32	22	193	158	351
		Combined Circles ...	42	40	61	51	181	130	49	48	333	269	602
37	PUBNA	Pubna ... ... T	69	54	68	64	116	104	60	70	313	292	605
38		Fureedpore ... ... R	51	51	82	76	123	85	58	31	314	243	557
		Combined Circles ...	120	105	150	140	239	139	118	101	627	535	1,162

* For a fuller description of the circles, see form No. II.

Annual Form No. IV.—*Deaths registered according to* **AGE** *in the Rural Circles and Towns of the* SELECTED CIRCLES *of the Districts of the Bengal Province during the year* 1875.—(Continued.)

1	2	3	4		5	6	7		8		9		
Number.	Districts.	Rural Circles or Towns.*	Infants (Children unable to walk).		Boys.	Girls.	Adults.		Old People.		Total.		
			Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
39	Darjeeling	Darjeeling ... ... T	20	16	18	13	45	11	8	5	91	45	136
40		Mouzahs Nijamtara, &c. ... R	22	13	23	16	47	31	10	13	102	73	175
		Combined Circles ...	42	29	41	29	92	42	18	18	193	118	311
41	Julpigoree	Julpigoree ... ... T	13	4	20	11	62	37	23	22	118	74	192
42		Ditto ... ... R	2	1	4	4	7	6	7	8	20	19	39
		Combined Circles ...	15	5	24	15	69	43	30	30	138	93	231
43	Dacca ...	Dacca ... ... T	194	151	128	119	438	333	186	179	946	782	1,728
44		Naraingunge ... ... T	36	28	19	16	77	34	25	22	157	100	257
45		Manickgunge ... ... T	44	32	48	44	77	82	35	50	204	208	412
		Total of Towns ...	274	211	195	179	592	449	246	251	1,307	1,090	2,397
46		Moonsheegunge ... ... R	151	134	101	106	168	175	112	112	532	527	1,059
		Combined Circles ...	425	345	296	285	760	624	358	363	1,839	1,617	3,456
47	Fureedpore	Fureedpore ... ... T	35	25	38	29	90	47	33	28	196	129	325
48		Syedpore ... ... R	45	49	39	29	36	60	40	40	160	178	338
		Combined Circles ...	80	74	77	58	126	107	73	68	356	307	663
49	Backergunge...	Burrisal ... ... T	21	15	26	25	123	60	42	23	212	123	335
50		Dowlutkhan ... ... T	9	4	15	8	31	25	6	9	61	46	107
		Total of Towns ...	30	19	41	33	154	85	48	32	273	169	442
51		Lakhotea ... ... R	14	8	16	16	36	34	21	11	87	69	156
52		Manpara ... ... R	7	4	16	6	27	24	4	9	54	43	97
		Total of Rural Circles ...	21	12	32	22	63	58	25	20	141	112	523
		Combined Circles ...	51	31	73	55	217	143	73	52	414	281	695
53	Mymensingh ...	Nusseerabad ... ... T	16	10	21	13	120	37	16	21	173	81	254
54		Jumalpore ... ... T	21	14	32	20	68	60	26	17	147	111	258
55		Sherepore ... ... T	8	4	12	11	40	30	8	12	68	57	125
56		Kishoregunge ... ... T	75	57	97	73	121	121	56	60	349	311	660
57		Bazitpore... ... ... T	13	7	12	9	17	20	8	11	50	47	97
		Total of Towns ...	133	92	174	126	366	268	114	121	787	607	1,394
58		Gabsara ... ... R	8	7	25	21	26	21	13	7	72	56	128
59		Tanghail ... ... R	42	33	57	49	64	53	43	49	206	184	390
60		Ellanga ... ... R	4	4	8	8	7	10	5	5	19	27	46
61		Kidderpore ... ... R	10	4	10	12	7	12	10	8	37	36	73
		Total of Rural Circles ...	64	48	95	90	104	96	71	69	334	303	637
		Combined Circles ...	197	140	269	216	470	364	185	190	1,121	910	2,031
62	Tipperah	Comillah ... ... T	44	37	30	20	79	65	46	38	199	160	359
63		Bramanberiah ... ... R	32	29	17	20	55	55	37	30	141	134	275
		Combined Circles ...	76	66	47	40	134	120	83	68	340	294	634
64	Chittagong ...	Chittagong ... ... T	46	38	39	34	143	131	43	29	271	232	503
65		Cox's Bazar ... ... T	31	22	16	19	15	17	22	23	84	81	165
		Total of Towns ...	77	60	55	53	158	148	65	52	355	313	668
66		Anwara ... ... R	76	77	58	60	144	119	53	50	331	306	637
		Combined Circles ...	153	137	113	113	302	267	118	102	686	619	1,305
67	Noakholly	Noakholly ... ... T	31	20	36	35	76	73	23	26	166	154	320
68		Chukla Banchanagore ... R	30	36	34	38	69	68	26	24	159	166	325
		Combined Circles ...	61	56	70	73	145	141	49	50	325	320	645
69	Patna ...	Dewan Mohulla ... ... T	37	25	21	20	27	31	20	23	105	99	204
70		Mogulparah ... ... T	56	59	41	40	49	57	42	67	188	223	411
71		Khaj Kullan ... ... T	59	41	44	33	41	52	40	63	184	189	373
72		Lodikutra ... ... T	59	54	30	29	28	31	37	50	154	164	318
73		Chowk Kullan ... ... T	78	63	63	48	83	88	39	58	263	252	515
74		Chowk Shikarpore ... ... T	44	29	30	27	21	29	21	23	116	108	224
75		Dhawalparah ... ... T	56	43	33	35	26	29	21	33	136	140	276
76		Barh ... ... T	73	43	63	62	78	55	23	40	237	200	437
77		Behar ... ... T	39	34	33	26	52	39	22	40	146	139	285
		Total of Towns ...	501	391	358	320	405	406	265	397	1,529	1,514	3,043
78		Phulwari ... ... R	46	35	65	49	35	38	25	28	171	150	321
79		Mughra ... ... R	42	36	23	33	45	35	13	16	123	120	243
80		Futwa ... ... R	55	44	44	33	62	46	42	35	203	158	361
		Total of Rural Circles ...	143	115	137	115	142	119	80	79	502	428	930
		Combined Circles ...	644	506	495	435	547	525	345	476	2,031	1,942	3,973

* For a fuller description of the circles, see form No. II.

Annual Form No. IV.—*Deaths registered according to* **AGE** *in the Rural Circles and Towns of the* **SELECTED CIRCLES** *of the Districts of the Bengal Province during the year* 1875.—(Continued.)

1	2	3	4		5	6	7		8		9		
Number.	Districts.	Rural Circles or Towns.*	Infants (Children unable to walk). Males.	Infants. Females.	Boys.	Girls.	Adults. Males.	Adults. Females.	Old People. Males.	Old People. Females.	Total. Males.	Total. Females.	Total.
81	Gya	Gya ... ... T	363	291	230	218	492	400	196	248	1,283	1,166	2,449
82		Jehanabad ... ... T	30	10	7	9	19	18	11	17	67	49	116
83		Aurungabad ... ... T	8	14	9	12	14	19	9	12	40	57	97
84		Nowadah ... ... T	8	7	8	5	20	15	13	10	49	37	86
		Total of Towns ...	409	322	254	244	545	456	231	287	1,439	1,309	2,748
85		Gya ... ... R	95	70	79	63	180	154	45	56	399	343	742
86		Jehanabad ... ... R	66	36	56	41	167	176	66	85	355	338	693
87		Aurungabad ... ... R	136	104	168	142	309	267	137	121	750	634	1,384
88		Nowadah... ... ... R	73	61	105	103	330	290	105	131	613	585	1,198
		Total of Rural Circles ...	370	271	408	349	986	887	353	393	2,117	1,900	4,017
		Combined Circles ...	779	593	662	593	1,531	1,343	584	680	3,556	3,209	6,765
89	Shahabad ...	Buxar ... ... T	56	30	40	32	61	51	31	31	188	144	332
90		Jugdispore ... ... R	29	10	35	22	70	42	45	44	179	118	297
		Combined Circles ...	85	40	75	54	131	93	76	75	367	262	629
91	Mozufferpore	Mozufferpore ... ... T	70	52	90	77	143	148	44	56	346	333	679
92		Hajipore ... ... T	28	13	21	16	63	36	38	31	150	96	246
		Total of Towns ...	98	65	111	93	205	184	82	87	496	429	925
93		Seetamurhee ... ... R	39	35	31	28	45	32	24	16	139	111	250
94		Shewhur ... ... R	26	20	10	9	16	16	9	14	61	59	120
95		Lalgunge... ... ... R	21	10	21	12	30	27	19	20	91	69	160
		Total of Rural Circles ...	86	65	62	49	91	75	52	50	291	239	530
		Combined Circles ...	184	130	173	142	296	259	134	137	787	668	1,455
96	Durbhunga ...	Durbhunga ... ... T	93	54	99	59	152	133	53	54	397	300	697
97		Rossira ... ... T	27	23	34	32	68	50	27	26	156	131	287
		Total of Towns ...	120	77	133	91	220	183	80	80	553	431	984
98		Nagarbusti ... ... R	86	56	78	36	130	102	59	44	353	238	591
99		Tajpore ... ... R	42	24	65	32	128	97	63	46	298	199	497
		Total of Rural Circles ...	128	80	143	68	258	199	122	90	651	437	1,088
		Combined Circles ...	248	157	276	159	478	382	202	170	1,204	868	2,072
100	Sarun	Chuprah ... ... T	105	72	100	51	265	198	94	90	564	406	970
101		Sewan ... ... T	21	16	21	14	34	35	17	19	93	84	177
		Total of Towns ...	126	88	121	65	299	228	111	109	657	490	1,147
102		Manjhi ... ... R	44	26	42	20	59	51	20	26	165	123	288
103		Burragaon ... ... R	49	18	28	16	58	43	33	28	168	105	273
		Total of Rural Circles ...	93	44	70	36	117	94	53	54	333	228	561
		Combined Circles ...	219	132	191	101	416	322	164	163	990	718	1,708
104	Chumparun ...	Bettiah ... ... T	46	39	33	25	98	67	51	39	228	170	398
105		Motihari ... ... T	......	......	2	1	9	1	2	1	13	3	16
		Total of Towns ...	46	39	35	26	107	68	53	40	241	173	414
106		Kessuriah ... ... R	7	5	4	5	6	7	7	6	24	23	47
		Combined Circles ...	53	44	39	31	113	75	60	46	265	196	461
107	Monghyr ...	Monghyr ... ... T	71	52	64	54	131	85	58	60	324	251	575
108		Jamooee ... ... R	53	38	60	51	73	63	40	55	226	207	433
109		Begooserai ... ... R	46	21	58	24	97	36	78	42	274	123	397
		Total of Rural Circles ...	99	59	113	75	170	99	118	97	500	330	830
		Combined Circles ...	170	111	177	129	301	184	176	157	824	581	1,405
110	Bhagulpore ...	Bhagulpore ... ... T	61	67	86	92	165	116	84	96	396	371	767
111		Banka ... ... R	34	27	36	36	38	36	15	17	123	116	239
		Combined Circles ...	95	94	122	128	203	152	99	113	519	487	1,006
112	Purneah ...	Purneah ... ... T	29	13	36	23	137	59	53	38	255	133	388
113		Raneegunge ... ... T	33	15	21	13	36	32	14	14	104	74	178
		Total of Towns ...	62	28	57	36	173	91	67	52	359	207	566
114		Kissengunge ... ... R	25	16	30	24	32	26	10	8	97	74	171
115		Arrareah ... ... R	18	12	31	28	98	63	27	17	174	120	294
		Total of Rural Circles ...	43	28	61	52	130	89	37	25	271	194	465
		Combined Circles ...	105	56	118	88	303	180	104	77	630	401	1,031

* For a fuller description of the circles, see form No. II.

Annual Form No. IV.—*Deaths registered according to* **AGE** *in the Rural Circles and Towns of the* SELECTED CIRCLES *of the Districts of the Bengal Province during the year* 1875.—(Concluded.)

1	2	3	4		5	6	7		8		9		
Number.	Districts.	Rural Circles or Towns.*	Infants (Children unable to walk). Males.	Infants (Children unable to walk). Females.	Boys.	Girls.	Adults. Males.	Adults. Females.	Old People. Males.	Old People. Females.	Total. Males.	Total. Females.	Total.
116	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Doomka ... ... T	61	38	43	38	64	36	14	22	182	134	316
117		Rajmehal... ... ... T	31	28	41	46	61	51	26	37	159	162	321
		Total of Towns ...	92	66	84	84	125	87	40	59	341	296	637
118		Burhait ... ... R	16	9	27	15	27	19	22	12	92	55	147
119		Pakour ... ... R	20	18	26	24	45	29	13	26	104	97	201
		Total of Rural Circles ...	36	27	53	39	72	48	35	38	196	152	348
		Combined Circles ...	128	93	137	123	197	135	75	97	537	448	985
120	Cuttack... ...	Cuttack ... ... T	226	198	108	120	295	239	140	172	769	729	1,498
121		Kendrapara ... ... T	54	51	16	21	32	38	25	23	127	133	260
122		Jajpore ... ... T	85	91	72	84	79	108	50	57	286	340	626
		Total of Towns ...	365	340	196	225	406	385	215	252	1,182	1,202	2,384
123		Solipore ... ... R	15	24	13	18	16	22	5	15	49	79	128
124		Patamundai ... ... R	56	37	19	20	37	22	14	18	126	97	223
		Total of Rural Circles ...	71	61	32	38	53	44	19	33	175	176	351
		Combined Circles ...	436	401	228	263	459	429	234	285	1,357	1,378	2,735
125	Pooree	Pooree ... ... T	75	78	37	37	87	110	64	84	263	309	572
126		Gope ... ... R	30	19	11	5	19	17	17	13	77	54	131
127		Joharsing ... ... R	36	29	6	12	31	29	16	8	89	78	167
		Total of Rural Circles ...	66	48	17	17	50	46	33	21	166	132	298
		Combined Circles ...	141	126	54	54	137	156	97	105	429	441	870
128	Balasore ...	Balasore ... ... T	83	63	53	41	168	73	66	59	370	236	606
129		Bangeria ... ... R	50	50	24	28	42	37	21	25	137	140	277
		Combined Circles ...	133	113	77	69	210	110	87	84	507	376	883
130	Hazareebagh...	Hazareebagh ... ... T	63	41	37	31	44	40	24	26	168	138	306
131		Chuttra ... ... T	66	44	27	23	53	46	34	40	180	153	333
		Total of Towns ...	129	85	64	54	97	86	58	66	348	291	639
132		Koderma ... ... R	22	22	17	18	17	15	13	12	69	67	136
133		Echak ... ... R	39	37	33	45	58	65	29	26	159	176	335
		Total of Rural Circles ..	61	59	50	63	75	83	42	38	228	243	471
		Combined Circles ...	190	144	114	117	172	169	100	104	576	534	1,110
134	Lohardugga ...	Ranchi ... ... T	62	46	28	25	108	38	24	18	222	127	349
135		Palma ... ... R	112	104	66	68	76	65	28	37	282	274	556
		Combined Circles ...	174	150	94	93	184	103	52	55	504	401	905
136	Singbhoom ...	Chyebassa ... ... T	22	16	13	16	22	21	11	11	68	64	132
137		Cherai Pir ... ... R	15	10	11	11	34	29	6	7	66	57	123
138		Ghatsilla ... ... R	31	31	31	37	46	42	13	20	121	130	251
		Total of Rural Towns ...	46	41	42	48	80	71	19	27	187	187	374
		Combined Circles ...	68	57	55	64	102	92	30	38	255	251	506
139	Manbhoom ...	Purulia ... ... T	18	11	12	6	42	24	11	8	83	49	132
140		Khaspel ... ... R	100	95	105	102	152	141	102	75	459	413	872
		Combined Circles ...	118	106	117	108	194	165	118	83	542	462	1,004
		Total of the Combined Circles ...	7,394	5,680	7,354	5,916	15,766	11,782	6,456	6,337	36,970	29,715	66,685
		Proportion of deaths under each age to total deaths under all ages.	20·0	19·11	19·89	19·90	42·64	39·65	17·46	21·32	......	......	......
		Total of the Urban Circles ...	4,204	3,188	3,973	3,203	9,250	6,527	3,562	3,674	20,989	16,592	37,581
		Proportion of deaths under each age to total deaths under all ages	20·02	19·21	18·92	19·30	44·07	39·33	16·97	22·14	......	......	......
		Total of the Rural Circles ...	3,190	2,492	3,381	2,713	6,516	5,255	2,894	2,663	15,981	13,123	29,104
		Proportion of deaths under each age to total deaths under all ages	19·96	18·98	21·15	20·67	40·77	40·04	18·10	20·29	......	......	......

* For a fuller description of the circles, see form No. II.

Office of the Sanitary Commr. for Bengal,
The 5th April 1876.

J. G. Pilcher, F.R.C S.,
Offg. Sanitary Commr. for Bengal.

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ANNUAL FORM No. V.—*Deaths registered according to* **CLASS** *in the Rural Circles and Towns of the* **SELECTED CIRCLES** *of the Districts of the Bengal Province during the year* 1875.

1	2	3	4						5						6					
			POPULATION ACCORDING TO CLASS.						NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED.						RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.					
Number.	Districts.	Rural Circles or Towns.*	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Budhists.	All other classes.	Total.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Budhists.	All other classes.	Total.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Budhists.	All other classes.	Total.
1	Burdwan.	Burdwan ... T	223	22,013	9,927	...	158	32,321	6	556	272	...	5	839	26·90	25·25	27·40	......	31·64	[illegible]
2		Gangooria ... R	7	100,605	30,584	...	4	131,200	...	1,425	435	...	...	1,860	......	14·16	14·22	......	......	[illegible]
		Combined Circles...	230	122,618	40,511	...	162	163,521	6	1,981	707	...	5	2,699	26·08	16·15	17·45	......	30·86	[illegible]
3	Bankoora.	Bankoora ... T	66	15,979	711	...	38	16,794	...	370	14	...	...	384	......	23·15	19·69	......	......	[illegible]
4		Bishenpore ... T	......	17,436	611	...	......	18,047	...	272	12	...	...	284	......	15·59	19·63	......	......	[illegible]
5		Jaipore ... T	......	2,799	5	...	4	2,808	...	119	......	...	...	119	......	42·51	......	......	......	[illegible]
		Total of Towns ...	66	36,214	1,327	...	42	37,649	...	761	26	...	...	787	......	21·01	19·59	......	......	[illegible]
6		Chhatua ... R	......	13,168	482	...	1,682	15,332	...	198	12	...	8	218	......	15·03	24·89	......	4·75	[illegible]
		Combined Circles...	66	49,382	1,809	...	1,724	52,981	...	959	38	...	8	1,005	......	19·42	21·00	......	4·64	[illegible]
7	Beerbhoom.	Sooree ... ... T	187	6,746	2,056	...	12	9,001	1	153	56	...	...	210	5·34	22·68	27·23	......	......	[illegible]
8		Ditto ... ... R	6	60,998	8,797	...	367	70,168	...	1,632	195	...	10	1,837	......	26·75	22·16	......	27·24	[illegible]
		Combined Circles...	193	67,744	10,853	...	379	79,169	1	1,785	251	...	10	2,047	5·18	26·34	23·12	......	26·38	[illegible]
9	Midnapore.	Midnapore ... T	273	23,831	7,232	...	155	31,491	7	638	206	...	4	855	25·64	23·15	28·48	......	25·80	[illegible]
10		Bogree ... R	15	111,864	10,935	...	22,450	145,264	...	2,168	159	...	160	2,487	......	19·38	14·54	......	7·12	[illegible]
		Combined Circles...	288	135,695	18,167	...	22,605	176,755	7	2,806	365	...	164	3,342	24·30	20·67	20·09	......	7·25	[illegible]
11	Hooghly.	Hooghly and Chinsurah ... ... T	328	27,429	6,952	...	52	34,761	5	724	202	...	...	931	15·24	26·39	29·05	......	......	[illegible]
12		Serampore ... T	572	21,831	2,006	...	31	24,440	18	701	75	...	...	794	31·46	32·11	37·38	......	......	[illegible]
13		Ooterparah ... T	......	4,236	152	...	1	4,389	...	178	9	...	...	187	......	42·02	59·21	......	......	[illegible]
		Total of Towns ...	900	53,496	9,110	...	84	63,590	23	1,603	286	...	...	1,912	25·55	29·96	31·39	......	......	[illegible]
14		Bansberia ... R	26	32,448	8,829	...	6	41,309	...	955	304	...	...	1,259	......	29·43	34·43	......	......	[illegible]
		Combined Circles...	926	85,944	17,939	...	90	104,899	23	2,558	590	...	...	3,171	24·83	29·76	32·88	......	......	[illegible]
15	Howrah.	Howrah ... T	1,484	79,335	16,611	...	354	97,784	54	3,930	811	...	...	4,795	36·38	49·53	48·82	......	......	[illegible]
16		Doomjur ... R	......	23,742	1,873	...	......	25,615	...	813	44	...	...	857	......	34·24	23·49	......	......	[illegible]
		Combined Circles...	1,484	103,077	18,484	...	354	123,399	54	4,743	855	...	...	5,652	36·38	46·01	46·25	......	......	[illegible]
17	24-Pergunnahs.	North Suburban Town	46	24,215	2,976	...	26	27,263	...	1,072	80	...	...	1,152	......	44·27	26·88	......	......	[illegible]
18		Dum-Dum ... R	1	10,728	7,359	...	14	18,102	1	351	220	...	...	572	10·00	32·71	29·89	......	......	[illegible]
		Combined Circles...	47	34,943	10,335	...	40	45,365	1	1,423	300	...	...	1,724	21·27	40·72	29·02	......	......	[illegible]
19	Nuddea.	Kishnaghur ... T	560	18,114	8,076	...	......	26,750	16	352	206	...	...	574	28·57	19·43	25·50	......	......	[illegible]
20		Chooadangah ... R	2	6,801	13,871	...	......	20,674	...	191	294	...	...	485	......	28·08	21·19	......	......	[illegible]
		Combined Circles...	562	24,915	21,947	...	......	47,424	16	543	500	...	...	1,059	28·46	21·79	22·78	......	......	[illegible]
21	Jessore.	Jessore ... T	179	4,372	3,545	...	56	8,152	2	106	130	...	...	238	11·17	24·24	36·67	......	......	[illegible]
22		Nowaparah ... R	......	5,258	6,319	...	......	11,577	...	214	282	...	...	496	......	40·69	44·62	......	......	[illegible]
		Combined Circles...	179	9,630	9,864	...	56	19,729	2	320	412	...	...	734	11·17	33·22	41·76	......	......	[illegible]
23	Moorshedabad.	Gora Bazar .. T	18	3,451	1,434	...	......	4,903	2	90	66	...	...	158	111·11	26·07	46·02	......	......	[illegible]
24		Chatini ... ... R	......	384	516	...	......	900	...	7	11	...	...	18	......	18·22	21·31	......	......	[illegible]
25		Mirzapore ... R	......	1,754	1,997	...	......	3,751	...	44	38	...	...	82	......	25·02	19·02	......	......	[illegible]
		Total of Rural Circles ...	......	2,138	2,513	...	......	4,651	...	51	49	...	...	100	......	23·85	19·49	......	......	[illegible]
		Combined Circles...	18	5,589	3,947	...	......	9,554	2	141	115	...	...	258	111·11	25·22	29·13	....	......	[illegible]
26	Dinagepore.	Dinagepore ... T	99	6,472	7,954	...	81	14,606	1	159	186	...	...	346	10·10	24·56	23·38	......	......	[illegible]
27		Kotwali ... R	......	5,429	4,587	...	22	10,038	...	253	209	...	...	462	......	46·60	45·56	......	......	[illegible]
		Combined Circles...	99	11,901	12,541	...	103	24,644	1	412	395	...	...	808	10·10	34·61	31·49	......	......	[illegible]
28	Maldah.	English Bazar ... T	10	7,605	5,218	...	26	12,859	...	254	166	...	1	421	......	33·39	31·81	......	38·46	[illegible]
29		Maldah ... T	......	3,556	1,678	...	28	5,262	...	215	103	...	1	319	......	60·46	61·38	......	35·71	[illegible]
		Total of Towns ...	10	11,161	6,896	...	54	18,121	...	469	269	...	2	740	......	42·02	39·00	......	37·03	[illegible]
30		Nowabgunge ... R	......	4,048	8,447	...	63	12,558	...	155	154	...	1	310	......	38·24	18·23	......	15·87	[illegible]
		Combined Circles...	10	15,209	15,343	...	117	30,679	...	624	423	...	3	1,050	......	41·02	27·56	......	25·65	[illegible]
31	Rajshahye.	Nattore ... T	......	3,805	5,869	...	......	9,674	...	132	218	...	...	350	......	34·69	37·14	......	......	[illegible]
32		Nowhatta ... R	......	1,275	20,483	...	322	22,080	...	65	567	...	...	632	......	50·98	27·68	......	......	[illegible]
		Combined Circles...	......	5,080	26,352	...	322	31,754	...	197	785	...	...	982	......	38·77	29·78	......	......	[illegible]
33	Rungpore.	Rungpore ... T	52	6,663	8,060	7	63	14,845	1	214	369	...	...	584	19·23	32·11	45·78	......	......	[illegible]
34		Kowergunge ... R	......	3,597	4,682	...	......	8,279	...	116	216	...	...	332	......	32·24	46·13	......	......	[illegible]
		Combined Circles...	52	10,260	12,742	7	63	23,124	1	330	585	...	...	916	19·23	32·16	45·91	......	......	[illegible]

* For a fuller description of the circles, see form No. II.

ANNUAL FORM No. V.—*Deaths registered according to* **CLASS** *in the Rural Circles and Towns of the* SELECTED CIRCLES *of the Districts of the Bengal Province during the year* 1875.—(Continued.)

2	3	4						5						6					
		POPULATION ACCORDING TO CLASS.						NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED.						RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.					
DISTRICTS.	RURAL CIRCLES OR TOWNS.*	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Budhists.	All other classes.	Total.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Budhists.	All other classes.	Total.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Budhists.	All other classes.	Total.
BOGRA.	Bogra ... ... T	22	2,550	3,300	...	......	5,872	1	103	147	...	...	251	45·45	40·38	44·54	......	......	42·74
	Khetlal ... ... R	......	1,907	11,229	...	......	13,136	...	46	305	...	...	351	......	24·12	27·16	......	......	26·72
	Combined Circles...	22	4,457	14,529	...	......	19,008	1	149	452	...	...	602	45·45	33·43	31·11	......	......	31·67
PUBNA.	Pubna ... ... T	39	7,547	8,144	...	......	15,730	...	275	330	...	...	605	......	36·43	40·52	......	......	38·46
	Fureedpore ... R	......	4,988	14,288	...	......	19,276	...	138	419	...	...	557	......	27·66	29·32	......	......	28·89
	Combined Circles...	39	12,535	22,432	...	......	35,006	...	413	749	...	...	1,162	......	32·94	33·38	......	......	33·19
DARJEELING.	Darjeeling ... T	208	2,137	453	359	......	3,157	3	118	15	...	...	136	14·42	55·21	33·11	......	......	43·07
	Mouzahs Nijamtara, &c. ... R	......	11,279	1,077	...	24	12,380	...	114	58	...	3	175	......	10·10	53·85	......	125·	14·13
	Combined Circles...	208	13,416	1,530	359	24	15,537	3	232	73	...	3	311	14·42	17·29	47·71	......	125·	20·01
JULPIGOREE.	Julpigoree ... T	4	3,216	2,785	8	268	6,281	...	106	85	...	1	192	......	32·96	30·52	......	3·73	30·56
	Ditto ... R	......	577	327	...	......	904	...	18	21	...	...	39	...	32·31	64·22	......	......	43·14
	Combined Circles...	4	3,793	3,112	8	268	7,185	...	124	106	...	1	231	......	32·69	34·06	......	3·73	32·15
DACCA.	Dacca ... T	479	34,483	34,275	4	21	69,212	14	746	968	...	...	1,728	29·22	21·66	28·24	......	......	24·96
	Naraingunge ... T	17	5,200	5,694	...	......	10,911	2	111	144	...	...	257	117·64	21·34	25·28	......	......	23·55
	Manickgunge ... T	......	6,381	5,159	...	2	11,542	...	204	208	...	...	412	......	31·96	40·31	......	......	35·69
	Total of Towns ...	496	46,014	45,128	4	23	91,665	16	1,061	1,320	...	...	2,397	32·25	23·05	29·25	......	......	26·14
	Moonsheegunge ... R	13	22,200	19,103	...	......	41,316	2	601	456	...	...	1,059	153·84	27·07	23·87	......	......	25·63
	Combined Circles...	509	68,214	64,231	4	23	132,981	18	1,662	1,776	...	...	3,456	35·36	24·36	27·65	......	......	25·98
FUREEDPORE.	Fureedpore ... T	27	4,505	4,654	...	11	9,197	1	160	164	...	...	325	37·03	35·51	35·25	......	......	35·33
	Syedpore... ... R	......	2,990	3,177	...	157	6,324	...	149	188	...	1	338	......	49·83	59·17	......	6·36	53·44
	Combined Circles...	27	7,495	7,831	...	168	15,521	1	309	352	...	1	663	37·03	41·22	44·99	......	5·95	42·71
BACKERGUNGE.	Burrisal ... ... T	160	6,315	6,784	...	9	13,268	4	111	220	...	...	335	25·0	17·57	32·42	......	......	25·24
	Dowlutkhan ... T	1	1,264	4,064	...	22	5,351	...	14	93	...	...	107	......	11·07	22·88	......	......	19·99
	Total of Towns ...	161	7,579	10,848	...	31	18,619	4	125	313	...	...	442	24·84	16·49	28·85	......	......	23·73
	Lakhotea ... R	4	1,820	7,261	...	......	9,085	...	52	104	...	...	156	......	28·57	14·32	......	......	17·17
	Manpara ... R	......	3,296	1,271	...	......	4,567	...	32	65	...	...	97	......	9·70	51·14	......	......	21·23
	Total of Rural Circles.	4	5,116	8,532	...	......	13,652	...	84	169	...	...	253	......	16·41	19·80	......	......	18·53
	Combined Circles.	165	12,695	19,380	...	31	32,271	4	209	482	...	...	695	24·24	16·46	24·87	......	......	21·53
MYMENSINGH.	Nusseerabad ... T	17	3,961	4,274	...	1	8,253	1	92	161	...	...	254	58·82	24·92	37·66	......	......	30·77
	Jumalpore ... T	......	4,452	9,740	...	120	14,312	...	104	153	...	1	258	......	23·36	22·70	......	8·33	18·02
	Sherepore ... T	......	3,718	4,297	...	......	8,015	...	72	53	...	...	125	......	19·36	12·33	......	......	15·59
	Kishoregunge ... T	......	6,294	7,335	...	8	13,637	...	325	335	...	...	660	......	51·63	45·67	......	......	48·39
	Bazitpore ... T	......	2,891	1,174	...	3	4,068	...	71	26	...	...	97	......	24·55	22·14	......	......	23·84
	Total of Towns ...	17	21,316	26,820	...	132	48,285	1	664	728	...	1	1,394	58·82	31·15	27·14	......	7·57	28·87
	Gabsara ... ... R	......	69	6,563	...	......	6,632	...	......	128	...	...	128	......	......	19·50	......	......	19·30
	Tanghail ... R	1	10,762	5,386	...	95	16,244	...	243	147	...	...	390	......	22·57	27·29	......	......	24·00
	Ellanga ... R	......	1,110	439	...	45	1,594	...	34	12	...	...	46	......	30·63	27·33	......	......	28·85
	Kidderpore ... R	......	1,308	763	...	......	2,071	...	42	31	...	...	73	......	32·11	40·62	......	......	35·24
	Total of Rural Circles.	1	13,249	13,151	...	140	26,541	...	319	318	...	...	637	......	24·07	24·18	......	......	24·00
	Combined Circles	18	34,565	39,971	...	272	74,826	1	983	1,046	...	1	2,031	55·55	28·44	26·16	......	3·67	27·14
TIPPERAH.	Comillah ... T	70	5,575	7,300	...	3	12,948	3	139	217	...	...	359	42·85	24·93	29·72	......	......	27·72
	Bramanberiah R	......	8,895	3,469	...	......	12,364	...	196	79	...	...	275	......	22·03	22·77	......	......	22·24
	Combined Circles	70	14,470	10,769	...	3	25,312	3	335	296	...	...	634	42·85	23·15	27·48	......	......	25·04
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong ... T	744	4,687	15,051	122	......	20,604	22	89	386	6	...	503	29·56	18·98	25·64	49·18	......	24·41
	Cox's Bazar ... T	1	243	975	3,437	......	4,656	...	7	40	118	...	165	......	28·80	41·02	34·33	......	35·43
	Total of Towns ...	745	4,930	16,026	3,559	......	25,260	22	96	426	124	...	668	29·53	19·47	26·58	34·84	......	26·44
	Anwara ... R	......	13,545	16,268	305	......	30,118	...	279	340	18	...	637	......	20·59	20·89	59·01	......	21·15
	Combined Circles	745	18,475	32,294	3,864	......	55,378	22	375	766	142	...	1,305	29·53	20·29	23·71	36·74	......	23·56
NOAKHOLLY.	Noakholly ... T	79	2,646	7,338	...	......	10,063	2	99	219	...	...	320	25·31	37·41	29·84	......	......	31·79
	Chukla Banchanagore ... ... R	......	2,685	7,843	...	......	10,528	...	73	252	...	...	325	......	27·18	32·13	......	......	30·87
	Combined Circles	79	5,331	15,181	...	......	20,591	2	172	471	...	...	645	25·31	32·25	31·02	......	......	31·32
PATNA.	Dewan Mohulla T	......	5,106	3,258	...	......	8,364	...	107	97	...	...	204	......	20·95	29·77	......	......	24·39
	Mogulparah ... T	......	8,326	4,884	...	......	13,210	...	253	158	...	...	411	......	30·38	32·35	......	......	31·11
	Khaj Kullan ... T	10	7,292	2,575	6	......	9,883	...	276	97	...	...	373	......	37·84	37·66	......	......	37·74
	Lodikutra ... T	......	7,500	4,610	...	3	12,113	...	159	159	...	...	318	......	21·20	34·49	......	......	26·25
	Chowk Kullan ... T	25	6,826	1,676	42	19	8,588	...	408	106	1	...	515	......	59·77	63·24	23·81	......	59·96
	Chowk Shikarpore T	......	7,582	1,888	87	......	9,557	...	199	25	...	...	224	......	26·24	13·24	......	......	23·43
	Dhawalparah ... T	4	6,681	1,800	...	......	8,485	...	228	48	...	...	276	......	34·12	21·11	......	......	32·52

* For a fuller description of the circles, see form No. II.

ANNUAL FORM No. V.—*Deaths registered according to* **CLASS** *in the Rural Circles and Towns of the* SELECTED CIRCLES *of the Distrits of the Bengal Province during the year* 1875.—(Continued.)

1	2	3	4						5						6					
			POPULATION ACCORDING TO CLASS.						NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED.						RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.					
Number.	Districts.	Rural Circles or Towns.*	Christians.	Hindus.*	Mahomedans.	Budhists.	All other classes.	Total.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Budhists.	All other classes.	Total.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Budhists.	All other classes.	Total.
76	Patna.—(Contd.)	Barh ... ... T	5	8,130	2,915	...	......	11,050	...	335	102	...	...	437	......	41·20	34·99	......	......	[illegible]
77		Behar ... ... T	......	7,633	2,416	...	......	10,049	...	209	76	...	...	285	......	27·38	31·45	......	......	[illegible]
		Total of Towns ...	44	65,076	26,022	135	23	91,299	...	2,174	868	1	...	3,043	......	33·40	33·35	7·40	......	[illegible]
78		Phulwari ... R	......	8,333	2,662	...	......	10,995	...	209	112	...	...	321	......	25·08	42·07	......	......	[illegible]
79		Mughra ... R	......	9,297	831	...	......	10,128	...	232	16	...	...	248	...	24·95	19·25	......	......	[illegible]
80		Futwa ... R	......	9,968	1,326	...	1	11,295	...	329	32	...	...	361	......	33·00	24·13	......	......	[illegible]
		Total of Rural Circles.	......	27,598	4,819	...	1	32,418	...	770	160	...	...	930	......	27·94	33·20	......	......	[illegible]
		Combined Circles	44	92,674	30,841	135	23	123,717	...	2,944	1,028	1	...	3,973	......	31·76	33·33	7·40	......	[illegible]
81	Gya.	Gya ... ... T	134	52,265	14,444	...	......	66,843	1	1,985	463	...	...	2,449	7·46	37·97	32·05	......	......	[illegible]
82		Jehanabad ... T	......	3,335	1,102	...	......	4,437	...	87	29	...	...	116	......	26·08	26·31	......	......	[illegible]
83		Aurungabad ... T	......	1,668	1,806	...	1	3,475	...	51	46	...	...	97	......	31·17	25·47	......	......	[illegible]
84		Nowadah ... T	......	1,402	3,298	...	4	4,704	...	51	35	...	...	86	......	36·37	10·61	......	......	[illegible]
		Total of Towns ...	134	58,670	20,650	...	5	79,459	1	2,174	573	...	...	2,748	7·46	37·05	27·74	......	......	[illegible]
85		Gya ... R	......	41,267	6,690	...	......	47,957	...	652	90	...	...	742	......	15·79	13·45	......	......	[illegible]
86		Jehanabad ... R	......	89,501	8,964	...	......	98,465	...	621	72	...	...	693	......	6·93	8·03	......	......	[illegible]
87		Aurungabad ... R	......	60,879	8,296	...	......	69,175	...	1,275	109	...	...	1,384	......	20·94	13·13	......	......	[illegible]
88		Nowadah ... R	......	81,307	8,675	...	......	89,982	...	1,077	121	...	...	1,198	......	13·24	13·94	......	......	[illegible]
		Total of Rural Circles.	......	272,954	32,625	...	......	305,579	...	3,625	392	...	...	4,017	......	13·28	12·01	......	......	[illegible]
		Combined Circles	134	331,624	53,275	...	5	385,038	1	5,799	965	...	...	6,765	7·46	17·48	18·11	......	......	[illegible]
89	Shahabad.	Buxar ... ... T	194	9,934	3,420	...	......	13,548	5	247	80	...	...	332	25·77	24·86	20·46	......	......	[illegible]
90		Jugdispore ... R	......	12,460	2,078	9	......	14,547	...	262	35	...	...	297	......	21·02	16·84	......	......	[illegible]
		Combined Circles	194	22,394	5,498	9	......	28,095	5	509	115	...	...	629	25·77	22·82	20·91	......	......	[illegible]
91	Mozufferpore.	Mozufferpore ... T	223	27,320	10,671	...	9	38,223	2	486	191	...	...	679	8·96	17·78	17·89	......	......	[illegible]
92		Hajipore ... T	27	18,765	3,510	...	4	22,306	...	206	40	...	...	246	......	10·97	11·39	......	......	[illegible]
		Total of Towns ...	250	46,085	14,181	...	13	60,529	2	692	231	...	...	925	8·	15·01	16·28	......	......	[illegible]
93		Seetamurhee ... R	4	13,125	2,952	...	107	16,188	...	190	57	...	3	250	......	14·47	19·30	......	28·03	[illegible]
94		Shewhur ... R	......	13,270	932	...	......	14,202	...	105	15	...	...	120	......	7·91	16·09	......	......	[illegible]
95		Lalgunge ... R	1	10,853	1,463	...	21	12,338	...	134	26	...	...	160	......	12·34	17·77	......	......	[illegible]
		Total of Rural Circles.	5	37,248	5,347	...	128	42,728	...	429	98	...	3	530	......	11·51	18·30	......	23·43	[illegible]
		Combined Circles	255	83,333	19,528	...	141	103,257	2	1,121	329	...	3	1,455	7·84	13·45	16·84	......	21·27	[illegible]
96	Durbhunga.	Durbhunga ... T	67	33,536	13,847	...	......	47,450	...	531	166	...	...	697	......	15·83	11·98	......	......	[illegible]
97		Rossira ... T	4	9,168	269	...	......	9,441	...	270	17	...	...	287	......	29·45	63·19	......	......	[illegible]
		Total of Towns ...	71	42,704	14,116	...	......	56,891	...	801	183	...	...	984	......	18·75	12·96	......	......	[illegible]
98		Nagarbusti ... R	......	2,586	7,295	...	......	9,881	...	94	497	...	...	591	......	36·34	68·12	......	......	[illegible]
99		Tajpore ... R	......	7,236	3,146	...	......	10,382	...	387	110	...	...	497	......	53·46	34·96	......	......	[illegible]
		Total of Rural Circles.	......	9,822	10,441	...	......	20,263	...	481	607	...	...	1,088	......	48·97	58·13	......	......	[illegible]
		Combined Circles	71	52,526	24,557	...	......	77,154	...	1,282	790	...	...	2,072	......	24·40	32·98	......	......	[illegible]
100	Sarun.	Chuprah ... T	83	35,908	10,295	...	1	46,287	5	862	103	...	...	970	60·24	24·00	10·00	......	......	[illegible]
101		Sewan ... ... T	10	6,897	4,192	...	......	11,099	...	110	67	...	...	177	......	15·94	15·98	......	......	[illegible]
		Total of Towns ...	93	42,805	14,487	...	1	57,386	5	972	170	...	...	1,147	53·79	22·70	11·74	......	......	[illegible]
102		Manjhi ... R	3	14,890	2,609	...	......	17,502	...	232	56	...	...	288	......	15·58	21·46	......	......	[illegible]
103		Burragaon ... R	......	18,352	4,313	...	......	22,665	...	221	52	...	...	273	......	12·04	12·05	......	......	[illegible]
		Total of Rural Circles.	3	33,242	6,922	...	......	40,167	...	453	108	...	...	561	......	13·62	15·99	......	......	[illegible]
		Combined Circles	96	76,047	21,409	...	1	97,553	5	1,425	278	...	...	1,708	52·08	18·73	12·98	......	......	[illegible]
104	Chumparun.	Bettiah ... T	1,173	13,726	4,809	...	......	19,708	48	262	88	...	...	398	40·92	19·08	18·29	......	......	[illegible]
105		Motihari ... T	18	6,227	2,021	...	......	8,266	...	9	7	...	...	16	......	1·44	3·46	......	......	[illegible]
		Total of Towns ...	1,191	19,953	6,830	...	......	27,974	48	271	95	...	...	414	40·30	13·58	13·90	......	......	[illegible]
106		Kessuriah ... R	......	3,982	446	...	......	4,428	...	43	4	...	...	47	......	10·79	8·96	......	......	[illegible]
		Combined Circles	1,191	23,935	7,276	...	......	32,402	48	314	99	...	...	461	40·30	13·11	13·60	......	......	[illegible]
107	Monghyr.	Monghyr ... T	60	18,579	7,628	...	7	26,274	1	394	180	...	...	575	16·66	21·20	23·59	......	......	[illegible]
108		Jamooee ... R	......	9,528	488	...	......	10,016	...	421	12	...	...	433	......	44·18	24·59	......	......	[illegible]
109		Begooserai ... R	......	9,884	526	...	......	10,410	...	355	42	...	...	397	......	35·91	79·84	......	......	[illegible]
		Total of Rural Circles.	......	19,412	1,014	...	......	20,426	...	776	54	...	...	830	......	39·97	53·25	......	......	[illegible]
		Combined Circles	60	37,991	8,642	...	7	46,700	1	1,170	234	...	...	1,405	16·66	30·79	27·07	......	......	[illegible]
110	Bhagulpore.	Bhagulpore ... T	237	20,991	8,734	...	186	30,148	3	564	200	...	...	767	12·65	26·86	22·89	......	......	[illegible]
111		Banka ... ... R	......	8,962	453	...	3	9,418	...	232	7	...	...	239	......	25·88	15·45	......	......	[illegible]
		Combined Circles	237	29,953	9,187	...	189	39,566	3	796	207	...	...	1,006	12·65	26·57	22·53	......	......	[illegible]

* For a fuller description of the circles, see form No. II.

Annual Form No. V.—*Deaths registered according to* **CLASS** *in the Rural Circles and Towns of the* SELECTED CIRCLES *of the Districts of the Bengal Province during the year* 1875.—(Concluded.)

1	3	4						5						6					
		Population according to class.						Number of deaths registered.						Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.					
Districts.	Rural Circles or Towns.*	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Budhists.	All other classes.	Total.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Budhists.	All other classes.	Total.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Budhists.	All other classes.	Total.
Purneah.	Purneah ... T	227	9,645	6,185	...	......	16,057	3	289	96	...	...	388	13·21	29·96	15·52	......	......	24·16
	Raneegunge ... T	......	5,409	735	...	......	6,144	...	168	10	...	...	178	......	31·05	13·60	......	......	28·97
	Total of Towns	227	15,054	6,920	...	......	22,201	3	457	106	...	...	566	13·21	30·35	15·31	......	......	25·49
	Kissengunge ... R	......	2,742	6,848	...	......	9,590	...	61	110	...	...	171	......	22·24	16·06	......	......	17·83
	Arrareah ... R	......	5,205	4,949	...	......	10,154	...	172	122	...	...	294	......	33·04	24·65	......	......	28·95
	Total of Rural Circles.	......	7,947	11,797	...	......	19,744	...	233	232	...	...	465	......	29·31	19·66	......	......	23·55
	Combined Circles	227	23,001	18,717	...	......	41,945	3	690	338	...	...	1,031	13·21	29·99	18·05	......	......	24·57
Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Doomka ... T	6	6,693	243	...	4,251	11,193	...	203	11	...	102	316	......	30·33	45·2 6	......	24·01	28·53
	Rajmehal ... T	3	6,086	1,986	...	15	8,090	1	237	83	...	...	321	3·33	38·94	41·7 9	......	......	39·67
	Total of Towns ...	9	12,779	2,229	...	4,266	19,283	1	440	94	...	102	637	111·11	34·43	42·17	......	23·90	33·03
	Burhait ... R	73	2,914	878	...	8,294	12,159	1	21	18	...	107	147	137·	7·20	20·50	......	12·90	12·09
	Pakour ... .. R	......	5,096	5,040	...	121	10,257	...	111	89	...	1	201	......	21·78	17·65	......	8·26	19·59
	Total of Rural Circles.	73	8,010	5,918	...	8,415	22,416	1	132	107	...	108	348	13·69	16·47	18·08	......	12·83	15·52
	Combined Circles	82	20,789	8,147	...	12,681	41,699	2	572	201	...	210	985	24·39	27·51	24·67	......	16·56	23·62
Cuttack.	Cuttack ... T	1,968	40,849	7,436	...	625	50,878	28	1,253	215	...	2	1,498	14·22	30·67	28·91	......	3·29	29·44
	Kendrapara ... T	10	9,442	1,225	...	5	10,682	1	228	31	...	...	260	100·00	24·14	25·30	......	......	24·34
	Jajpore ... T	10	10,161	576	...	6	10,753	2	601	23	...	...	626	200·00	59·14	39·93	......	......	58·21
	Total of Towns ...	1,988	60,452	9,237	...	636	72,313	31	2,082	269	...	2	2,384	15·59	34·44	29·12	......	3·23	32·96
	Solipore ... R	1	4,612	397	...	......	5,010	...	119	9	...	...	128	......	25·80	22·67	......	......	25·54
	Patamundai ... R	......	9,363	211	...	250	9,824	...	211	12	...	...	223	......	22 53	56·87	......	......	22·69
	Total of Rural Circles.	1	13,975	608	...	250	14,834	...	330	21	...	...	351	......	23·61	34·53	......	......	23·66
	Combined Circles	1,989	74,427	9,845	...	886	87,147	31	2,412	290	...	2	2,735	15·58	37·11	29·45	......	2·25	31·38
Pooree.	Pooree ... T	14	22,340	217	...	124	22,695	...	565	3	...	4	572	......	25·29	13·82	......	32 78	25·20
	Gope ... R	......	4,799	242	...	4	5,045	...	130	1	...	...	131	......	27·08	4·13	......	......	25 96
	Joharsing ... R	16	3,799	1,300	...	169	5,284	1	156	2	...	8	167	62·50	46·32	1·53	......	47·33	31·60
	Total of Rural Circles.	16	8,598	1,542	...	173	10,329	1	286	3	...	8	298	62·50	33·26	1·94	......	46·24	28·85
	Combined Circles	30	30,938	1,759	...	297	33,024	1	851	6	...	12	870	33·33	27·50	3·41	......	40·40	26·34
Balasore.	Balasore ... T	432	15,094	2,586	...	151	18,263	3	538	65	...	...	606	6·94	35·64	25·13	......	......	33·18
	Bangeria ... R	......	10,833	349	...	208	11,390	...	267	10	...	...	277	......	24·64	28·65	......	......	24·31
	Combined Circles	432	25,927	2,935	...	359	29,653	3	805	75	...	...	883	6·94	31·04	25·55	......	......	29·77
Hazareebagh.	Hazareebagh T	52	7,240	3,384	...	374	11,050	1	213	92	...	...	306	19·23	29·41	27·18	......	......	27·69
	Chuttra ... T	......	6,519	2,196	...	103	8,818	...	251	81	...	1	333	......	38·50	36·88	......	9·70	37·76
	Total of Towns ...	52	13,759	5,580	...	447	19,868	1	464	173	...	1	639	19·23	33·72	31·00	......	2·09	32·16
	Koderma ... R	......	6,662	794	...	......	7,456	...	123	13	...	...	136	......	18·46	16·37	......	......	18·24
	Echak ... R	......	7,664	1,207	...	128	8,999	...	288	46	...	1	335	......	37·57	38·11	......	7·81	37·22
	Total of Rural Circles.	......	14,326	2,001	...	128	16,455	...	411	59	...	1	471	......	28·68	29·48	......	7·81	28·62
	Combined Circles	52	28,085	7,581	...	605	36,323	1	875	232	...	2	1,110	19·23	31·15	30·60	......	3·30	30·55
Lohardugga.	Ranchi ... T	814	6,441	2,642	...	2,189	12,086	30	211	73	...	35	349	36·83	32·75	27·63	......	15·98	28·87
	Palma ... R	534	4,363	946	...	13,097	18,940	31	194	27	...	304	556	58·08	44·46	28·54	......	23·21	29·35
	Combined Circles	1,348	10,804	3,588	...	15,286	31,026	61	405	100	...	339	905	45·25	37·48	27·87	......	22·17	29·16
Singbhoom.	Chyebassa ... T	74	4,126	532	...	91	4,823	5	112	13	...	2	132	67·56	27·14	24·43	......	21·31	27·36
	Cherai Pir ... R	......	1,980	......	...	7,156	9,136	...	33	......	...	90	123	......	16·66	......	......	12·57	13·46
	Ghatsilla ... R	......	7,617	276	...	6,356	14,249	...	119	5	...	127	251	......	15·62	18·18	......	19·98	17·61
	Total of Rural Circles.	......	9,597	276	...	13,512	23,385	...	152	5	...	217	374	......	15·83	18·11	......	16·05	15·99
	Combined Circles	74	13,723	808	...	13,603	28,208	5	264	18	...	219	506	67·56	19·23	22·27	......	16·09	17·93
Manbhoom.	Purulia ... T	31	4,794	864	...	7	5,696	1	109	22	...	...	132	32·25	22·73	25·46	......	......	23·17
	Khaspel ... R	......	41,339	3,022	...	8,899	53,260	...	703	57	...	112	872	......	17·00	18·86	......	12·58	16·37
	Combined Circles	31	46,133	3,886	...	8,906	58,956	1	812	79	...	112	1,004	32·25	17·60	20·32	......	12·57	17·02
Total of the Combined Circles		12,587	1,901,737	689,573	4,386	79,793	2,688,076	342	46,831	18,274	143	1,095	66,685	27·17	24·62	26·60	32·60	13·72	24·80
Total of the Urban Circles ...		11,880	887,539	370,744	4,072	9,728	1,283,963	306	26,448	10,543	125	159	37,581	25·75	29·79	28·43	30·69	16·34	29·27
Total of the Rural Circles ...		707	1,014,198	318,829	314	70,065	1,404,113	36	20,383	7,731	18	936	29,104	50·91	20·09	24·24	57·32	13·35	20·72

* For a fuller description of the circles, see form No. II.

Office of the Sanitary Commr. for Bengal,
The 5th April 1876.

J. G. Pilcher, F.R.C.S.,
Offg. Sanitary Commr. for Bengal.

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ANNUAL FORM No. VI.—*Deaths registered from* **CHOLERA** *in the Rural Circles and Towns of the* **SELECTED CIRCLES** *of the Districts of the Bengal Province during* **each month** *of the year* 1875.

1	2	3	4			5												6			7		
			POPULATION.															TOTAL.			RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.		
Number.	DISTRICTS.	RURAL CIRCLES OR TOWNS.*	Males.	Females.	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	BURDWAN ...	Burdwan ... ... T	16,290	16,031	32,321	2	79	19	12	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	56	63	119	3·43	3·92	3·68
2		Gangooria ... R	66,375	64,825	1,31,200	9	10	19	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	41	23	64	·61	·35	·48
		Combined Circles...	82,665	80,856	163,521	11	89	38	16	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	27	97	86	183	1·17	1·06	1·11
3	BANKOORA...	Bankoora ... ... T	8,695	8,099	16,794	...	4	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	8	3	12	7	19	1·38	·86	1·13
4		Bishenpore ... T	8,869	9,178	18,047	...	3	5	...	...	1	23	34	1	1	1	3	47	25	72	5·29	2·72	3·98
5		Jaipore ... ... T	1,354	1,454	2,808	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	·73	·68	·71
		Total of Towns ...	18,918	18,731	37,649	...	7	6	...	.	1	25	35	1	1	10	7	60	33	93	3·17	1·76	2·49
6		Chhatua ... ... R	7,640	7,692	15,332	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	·26	...	·13
		Combined Circles...	26,558	26,423	52,981	...	8	7	...	...	1	25	35	1	1	10	7	62	33	95	2·33	1·24	1·79
7	BEERBHOOM	Sooree ... ... T	4,617	4,384	9,001	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	·43	...	·22
8		Do. ... ... R	33,669	36,499	70,168	...	1	8	8	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	9	20	·32	·24	·28
		Combined Circles...	38,286	40,883	79,169	...	1	9	9	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	13	9	22	·33	·22	·27
9	MIDNAPORE	Midnapore ... T	16,110	15,381	31,491	...	9	4	2	3	11	11	2	...	...	...	...	30	12	42	1·86	·78	1·33
10		Bogree ... ... R	72,199	73,065	145,264	...	61	79	21	2	27	29	3	1	1	...	2	117	109	226	1·62	1·49	1·55
		Combined Circles...	88,309	88,446	176,755	...	70	83	23	5	38	40	5	1	1	...	2	147	121	268	1·66	1·36	1·51
11	HOOGHLY ...	Hooghly and Chinsurah ... ... T	17,114	17,647	34,761	1	10	36	19	4	1	..	...	...	6	5	1	47	36	83	2·74	2·04	2·38
12		Serampore ... T	12,438	12,002	24,440	7	2	3	5	1	2	1	1	3	3	8	21	32	25	57	2·57	2·08	2·33
13		Ooterparah ... T	2,239	2,150	4,389	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	1	1	6	2	3	9	9	18	4·01	4·18	4·10
		Total of Towns ...	31,791	31,799	63,590	8	12	39	27	7	3	1	2	4	15	15	25	88	70	158	2·76	2·20	2·48
14		Bansberia... ... R	19,742	21,567	41,309	3	16	23	13	3	...	1	1	...	2	6	44	75	37	112	3·79	1·71	2·71
		Combined Circles...	51,533	53,366	104,899	11	28	62	40	10	3	2	3	4	17	21	69	163	107	270	3·16	2·00	2·57
15	HOWRAH ...	Howrah ... ... T	54,098	43,686	97,784	36	50	138	84	42	13	25	15	28	45	70	32	419	159	578	7·74	3·63	5·91
16		Doomjur ... ... R	12,544	13,071	25.615	14	4	10	9	7	3	...	...	2	4	19	18	54	36	90	4·30	2·75	3·51
		Combined Circles...	66,642	56,757	1,23,399	50	54	148	93	49	16	25	15	30	49	89	50	473	195	668	7·09	3·43	5·41
17	24-PERGUNNAHS.	North Suburban Town	14,348	12,915	27,263	4	4	18	13	9	6	3	3	3	54	37	18	108	64	172	7·52	4·95	6·30
18		Dum-Dum ... R	9,336	8,766	18,102	1	...	27	16	10	10	...	...	...	...	3	9	39	37	76	4·17	4·22	4·19
		Combined Circles...	23,684	21,681	45,365	5	4	45	29	19	16	3	3	3	54	40	27	147	101	248	6·20	4·65	5·46
19	NUDDEA ...	Kishnaghur ... T	12,871	13,879	26,750	...	24	28	11	2	...	...	1	1	...	37	81	96	89	185	7·45	6·41	6·91
20		Chooadangah ... R	10,484	10,190	20,674	2	2	...	6	2	...	3	...	...	6	36	23	38	42	80	3·62	4·12	3·86
		Combined Circles...	23,355	24,069	47,424	2	26	28	17	4	...	3	1	1	6	73	104	134	131	265	5·73	5·44	5·58
21	JESSORE ...	Jessore ... ... T	4,639	3,513	8,152	6	3	7	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	12	32	8	40	6·89	2·27	4·90
22		Nowaparah ... R	5,771	5,806	11,577	8	7	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	39	40	28	68	6·93	4·82	5·87
		Combined Circles...	10,410	9,319	19,729	14	10	12	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	12	51	72	36	108	6·91	3·86	5·47
23	MOORSHEDABAD.	Gora Bazar ... T	2,600	2,303	4,903	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	3	1·15	...	·61
24		Chutini ... ... R	423	477	900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25		Mirzapore... ... R	1,789	1,962	3,751	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of Rural Circles	2,212	2,439	4,651	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Combined Circles...	4,812	4,742	9,554	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	3	·62	...	·31
26	DINAGEPORE	Dinagepore ... T	9,148	5,458	14,606	3	1	1	12	5	1	3	1	...	...	1	...	22	6	28	2·40	1·09	1·91
27		Kotwali ... ... R	5,100	4,938	10,038	...	...	...	11	15	2	...	1	...	...	...	5	20	14	34	3·92	2·83	3·38
		Combined Circles...	14,248	10,396	24,644	3	1	1	23	20	3	3	2	...	...	1	5	42	20	62	2·94	1·92	2·51
28	MALDAH ...	English Bazar ... T	6,460	6,399	12,859	...	...	...	22	4	3	17	15	...	1	24	2	65	23	88	10·06	3·59	6·84
29		Maldah ... T	2,540	2,722	5,262	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	9	...	...	2	...	13	3	16	5·11	1·10	3·04
		Total of Towns ...	9,000	9,121	18,121	...	...	...	24	4	3	20	24	...	1	26	2	78	26	104	8·66	2·85	5·73
30		Nowabgunge ... R	5,726	6,832	12,558	1	2	...	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	7	3	10	1·22	·43	·79
		Combined Circles...	14,726	15,953	30,679	1	2	...	28	5	3	21	24	...	1	27	2	85	29	114	5·77	1·81	3·71
31	RAJSHAHYE	Nattore ... ... T	4,939	4,735	9,674	2	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	2	13	...	11	7	18	2·22	1·47	1·86
32		Nowhatta... ... R	10,980	11,100	22,080	...	...	3	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	9	·27	·54	·40
		Combined Circles...	15,919	15,835	31,754	2	...	3	...	2	...	4	...	1	2	13	...	14	13	27	·87	·82	·85
33	RUNGPORE	Rungpore ... T	9,885	4,960	14,845	4	1	25	123	30	2	1	...	2	...	...	1	95	94	189	9·61	18·95	12·73
34		Kowergunge ... R	4,325	3,954	8,279	...	...	...	3	19	5	5	1	...	...	...	...	16	17	33	3·69	4·29	3·98
		Combined Circles...	14,210	8,914	23,124	4	1	25	126	49	7	6	1	2	...	...	1	111	111	223	7·81	12·45	9·60
35	BOGRA ...	Bogra ... ... T	3,343	2,529	5,872	...	...	...	15	4	...	...	...	...	...	12	8	25	14	39	7·47	5·53	6·64
36		Khetlal ... ... R	6,472	6,664	13,136	...	...	5	31	20	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	35	24	59	5·40	3·60	4·49
		Combined Circles...	9,815	9,193	19,008	...	...	5	46	24	...	...	...	...	...	15	8	60	38	98	6·11	4·13	5·15

* For a fuller description of the circles, see form No. II.

Annual Form No. VI.—*Deaths registered from* **CHOLERA** *in the Rural Circles and Towns of the* **SELECTED CIRCLES** *of the Districts of the Bengal Province during* **each month** *of the year* 1875.—(Continued.)

1	2	3	4			5												6			7			8
			Population.															Total.			Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.			
Number.	Districts.	Rural Circles or Towns.*	Males.	Females.	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Number.
37	Pubna ...	Pubna ... ... T	7,851	7,879	15,730	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	10	11	3	14	1·40	·38	·89	37
38		Fureedpore ... R	9,390	9,886	19,276	1	...	17	60	30	11	...	1	...	...	31	22	85	88	173	9·05	8·90	8·97	38
		Combined Circles...	17,241	17,765	35,006	1	...	18	60	30	13	1	1	...	...	31	32	96	91	187	5·56	5·12	5·34	
39	Darjeeling	Darjeeling ... T	2,108	1,049	3,157	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	·47	...	·31	39
40		Mouzahs Nijamtara, &c. ... ... R	6,735	5,645	12,380	...	...	...	...	...	10	8	...	...	...	...	...	14	4	18	2·07	·70	1·45	40
		Combined Circles...	8,843	6,694	15,537	...	...	...	1	...	10	8	...	...	...	...	...	15	4	19	1·69	·59	1·22	
41	Julpigoree	Julpigoree ... T	3,837	2,444	6,281	...	...	...	...	1	3	5	1	22	17	1	...	31	19	50	8·07	7·77	7·96	41
42		Ditto ... R	449	455	904	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	5	3	8	11·13	6·59	8·84	42
		Combined Circles...	4,286	2,899	7,185	...	...	...	...	1	3	5	1	30	17	1	...	36	22	58	8·39	7·58	8·07	
43	Dacca ...	Dacca ... ... T	37,395	31,817	69,212	...	9	19	15	9	1	...	...	...	29	58	59	117	77	194	3·12	2·42	2·80	43
44		Naraingunge ... T	7,101	3,810	10,911	4	...	3	2	...	1	...	...	3	33	26	9	64	17	81	9·01	4·46	7·42	44
45		Manickgunge ... T	5,750	5,792	11,542	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	18	7	14	21	35	2·43	3·62	3·03	45
		Total of Towns ...	50,246	41,419	91,665	4	9	25	17	9	2	...	1	3	68	97	75	195	115	310	3·88	2·77	3·38	
46		Moonsheegunge ... R	19,563	21,753	41,316	63	19	17	7	12	7	...	...	2	7	86	41	120	141	261	6·13	6·48	6·31	46
		Combined Circles...	69,809	63,172	132,981	67	28	42	24	21	9	...	1	5	75	183	116	315	256	571	4·51	4·05	4·29	
47	Fureedpore	Fureedpore ... T	5,021	4,176	9,197	...	...	...	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	16	7	20	9	29	3·98	2·16	3·15	47
48		Syedpore ... ... R	2,965	3,359	6,324	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	20	34	24	32	56	8·09	9·52	8·85	48
		Combined Circles...	7,986	7,535	15,521	...	...	...	5	1	1	1	...	...	...	36	41	44	41	85	5·50	5·44	5·47	
49	Backergunge.	Burrisal ... ... T	9,073	4,195	13,268	2	1	7	7	4	5	2	...	1	3	12	8	33	19	52	3·63	4·52	3·91	49
50		Dowlutkhan ... T	3,140	2,211	5,351	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	18	10	8	22	16	38	7·00	7·23	7·10	50
		Total of Towns ...	12,213	6,406	18,619	2	1	7	8	5	5	2	...	1	21	22	16	55	35	90	4·50	5·46	4·83	
51		Lakhotea ... ... R	4,614	4,471	9,085	2	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	5	14	7	15	16	31	3·25	3·57	3·41	51
52		Manpara ... ... R	2,390	2,177	4,567	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	33	21	35	21	56	14·64	9·64	12·26	52
		Total of Rural Circles	7,004	6,648	13,652	2	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	6	47	28	50	37	87	7·13	5·56	6·37	
		Combined Circles...	19,217	13,054	32,271	4	1	7	9	5	7	3	...	1	27	69	44	105	72	177	5·46	5·51	5·48	
53	Mymensingh.	Nusseerabad ... T	5,820	2,433	8,253	...	...	...	35	7	...	...	...	1	...	15	6	53	11	64	9·10	4·52	7·75	53
54		Jumalpore ... T	7,310	7,002	14,312	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	12	14	9	23	1·91	1·28	1·60	54
55		Sherepore ... ... T	4,250	3,765	8,015	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	17	...	8	14	22	1·88	3·71	2·74	55
56		Kishoregunge ... T	6,682	6,955	13,637	...	2	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	1	9	60	50	26	76	7·48	3·73	5·57	56
57		Bazitpore ... ... T	1,937	2,131	4,068	...	...	8	18	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	12	21	33	6·19	9·85	8·11	57
		Total of Towns ...	25,999	22,286	48,285	...	3	8	54	11	4	...	3	1	1	52	81	137	81	218	5·26	3·63	4·51	
58		Gabsara ... ... R	3,368	3,264	6,632	1	...	...	...	13	9	...	1	...	3	27	7	35	26	61	10·39	7·96	9·19	58
59		Tanghail ... ... R	8,204	8,040	16,244	1	...	1	12	6	...	1	...	1	25	26	4	42	35	77	5·11	4·35	4·74	59
60		Ellanga ... ... R	773	821	1,594	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	16	...	6	17	23	7·76	20·70	14·42	60
61		Kidderpore ... R	1,020	1,051	2,071	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	7	4	13	12	25	12·74	11·41	12·07	61
		Total of Rural Circles	13,365	13,176	26,541	2	...	1	12	19	9	1	2	1	48	76	15	96	90	186	7·18	6·83	7·00	
		Combined Circles...	39,364	35,462	74,826	2	3	9	66	30	13	1	5	2	49	128	96	233	171	404	5·91	4·82	5·39	
62	Tipperah...	Comillah ... ... T	7,999	4,949	12,948	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	21	21	6	27	2·62	1·21	2·08	62
63		Bramanberiah ... R	6,328	6,036	12,364	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	8	4	12	1·26	·66	·97	63
		Combined Circles...	14,327	10,985	25,312	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	30	29	10	39	2·02	·91	1·54	
64	Chittagong	Chittagong ... T	12,206	8,398	20,604	1	...	4	4	2	1	1	...	1	...	6	6	17	9	26	1·39	1·07	1·26	64
65		Cox's Bazar ... T	2,293	2,363	4,656	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	1	·43	...	·21	65
		Total of Towns ...	14,499	10,761	25,260	1	...	4	4	3	1	1	...	1	...	6	6	18	9	27	1·24	·83	1·06	
66		Anwara ... R	13,707	16,411	30,118	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	4	4	3	7	·29	·18	·23	66
		Combined Circles...	28,206	27,172	55,378	1	...	4	4	3	1	1	3	1	...	6	10	22	12	34	·77	·44	·61	
67	Noakholly	Noakholly ... T	5,777	4,286	10,063	1	...	10	10	7	...	...	...	...	...	8	20	35	21	56	6·05	4·89	5·56	67
68		Chukla Banchanagore ... ... R	5,490	5,038	10,528	2	...	...	6	12	3	...	...	...	...	7	11	18	23	41	3·27	4·56	3·89	68
		Combined Circles...	11,267	9,324	20,591	3	...	10	16	19	3	...	...	...	...	15	31	53	44	97	4·70	4·71	4·71	
69	Patna ...	Dewan Mohulla... T	4,044	4,320	8,364	...	...	...	6	6	1	3	3	1	6	1	...	16	11	27	3·95	2·54	3·22	69
70		Mogulparah ... T	6,049	7,161	13,210	...	...	...	...	5	7	6	7	1	1	2	...	17	12	29	2·81	1·67	2·19	70
71		Khaj Kullan ... T	5,012	4,871	9,883	...	...	...	3	8	1	...	1	...	7	7	...	15	12	27	2·99	2·46	2·73	71
72		Lodikutra... ... T	5,733	6,380	12,113	...	...	...	...	4	3	5	6	2	4	7	...	17	14	31	2·96	2·19	2·55	72
73		Chowk Kullan ... T	4,287	4,301	8,588	...	...	1	8	10	2	2	1	1	8	5	...	26	12	38	6·06	2·79	4·42	73
74		Chowk Shikarpore T	4,520	5,037	9,557	...	...	...	1	4	...	4	4	11	2	...	...	14	12	26	3·09	2·38	2·73	74
75		Dhawalpara ... T	4,153	4,332	8,485	...	...	...	16	7	3	5	...	...	1	...	...	17	15	32	4·09	3·46	3·77	75
76		Barh ... ... T	5,329	5,721	11,050	...	...	5	39	29	7	2	1	...	...	4	...	43	44	87	8·06	7·69	7·87	76
77		Behar ... ... T	5,091	4,958	10,049	...	...	3	...	3	3	5	1	...	...	...	...	8	7	15	1·57	1·41	1·49	77
		Total of Towns ...	44,218	47,081	91,299	...	...	9	73	76	27	32	24	16	29	26	...	178	139	312	3·91	2·95	3·41	

* For a fuller description of the circles, see form No. II.

Annual Form No. VI.—*Deaths registered from* **CHOLERA** *in the Rural Circles and Towns of the* SELECTED CIRCLES *of the Districts of the Bengal Province during* **each month** *of the year* 1875.—(Continued.)

1	2	3	4			5												6			7		
Number.	Districts.	Rural Circles or Towns.*	Population.															Total.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
78	Patna — (*Continued.*)	Phulwari ... ... R	5,251	5,744	10,995	...	...	...	1	7	26	1	...	...	...	...	...	17	18	35	3·23	3·13	3·18
79		Mughra ... ... R	5,024	5,104	10,128	...	...	...	1	4	8	5	3	...	...	...	...	14	7	21	2·78	1·37	2·07
80		Futwa ... ... R	5,318	5,977	11,295	1	...	11	25	2	2	1	2	1	16	...	...	34	27	61	6·39	4·51	5·40
		Total of Rural Circles	15,593	16,825	32,418	1	...	11	27	13	36	7	5	1	16	...	...	65	52	117	4·16	3·09	3·60
		Combined Circles...	59,811	63,906	1,23,717	1	...	20	100	89	63	39	29	17	45	26	...	238	191	429	3·97	2·98	3·47
81	Gya... ...	Gya ... ... T	33,071	33,772	66,843	1	...	2	5	18	13	56	50	9	...	4	4	85	77	162	2·57	2·28	2·42
82		Jehanabad ... T	2,267	2,170	4,437	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	1·32	·46	·90
83		Aurungabad ... T	1,557	1,918	3,475	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	1·28	1·04	1·15
84		Nowadah ... ... T	2,311	2,393	4,704	...	...	1	...	...	1	5	2	...	...	...	...	6	3	9	2·59	1·25	1·92
		Total of Towns ...	39,206	40,253	79,459	1	...	3	5	18	15	68	52	9	...	4	4	96	83	179	2·44	2·06	2·25
85		Gya ... ... R	23,301	24,656	47,957	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	·08	...	·04
86		Jehanabad ... R	49,154	49,311	98,465	...	...	...	...	17	39	16	4	...	...	...	...	43	33	76	·87	·66	·77
87		Aurungabad ... R	34,959	34,216	69,175	...	...	...	32	141	224	77	7	...	...	...	...	286	195	481	8·18	5·69	6·95
88		Nowadah ... ... R	44,838	45,144	89,982	...	...	3	...	40	52	10	14	...	...	...	...	67	52	119	1·49	1·15	1·32
		Total of Rural Circles	1,52,252	1,53,327	3,05,579	...	...	3	32	198	315	105	25	...	...	...	...	398	280	678	2·61	1·82	2·21
		Combined Circles...	1,91,458	1,93,580	3,85,038	1	...	6	37	216	330	173	77	9	...	4	4	494	363	857	2·58	1·87	2·22
89	Shahabad	Buxar ... ... T	6,706	6,842	13,548	...	...	...	4	21	11	1	2	...	...	...	...	21	18	39	3·13	2·63	2·87
90		Jugdispore ... R	9,514	5,033	14,547	...	...	...	...	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	10	·52	·99	·68
		Combined Circles...	16,220	11,875	28,095	...	...	...	4	22	20	1	2	...	...	...	...	26	23	49	1·60	1·93	1·74
91	Mozufferpore.	Mozufferpore ... T	21,729	16,494	38,223	...	...	...	12	87	76	10	1	...	...	...	...	90	96	186	4·14	5·82	4·86
92		Hajipore ... .. T	10,737	11,569	22,306	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	.	5	2	7	·46	·17	·31
		Total of Towns ...	32,466	28,063	60,529	...	...	...	14	87	78	12	1	1	...	...	...	95	98	193	2·92	3·49	3·18
93		Seetamurhee ... R	8,396	7,792	16,188	...	...	...	1	52	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	43	91	5·71	5·51	5·62
94		Shewhur ... ... R	9,126	5,076	14,202	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	·19	·07
95		Lalgunge ... ... R	5,913	6,425	12,338	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	·33	...	·16
		Total of Rural Circles	23,435	19,293	42,728	...	...	...	2	52	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	44	94	2·13	2·28	2·19
		Combined Circles...	55,901	47,356	1,03,257	...	...	...	16	139	118	12	1	1	...	...	...	145	142	287	2·59	2·99	2·77
96	Durbhunga	Durbhunga ... T	23,603	23,847	47,450	...	...	...	49	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	31	21	52	1·31	·88	1·09
97		Rossira ... ... T	4,614	4,827	9,441	...	...	...	6	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	6	·65	·62	·63
		Total of Towns ...	28,217	28,674	56,891	...	...	...	55	2	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	34	24	58	1·20	·83	1·02
98		Nagurbusti ... R	4,628	5,253	9,881	...	...	...	53	19	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	31	75	9·50	5·90	7·59
99		Tajpore ... ... R	7,236	3,146	10,382	...	...	..	39	73	20	9	7	...	...	...	...	91	57	148	12·57	18·11	14·25
		Total of Rural Circles	11,864	8,399	20,263	...	...	...	92	92	23	9	7	...	...	...	...	135	88	223	11·37	10·47	11·00
		Combined Circles...	40,081	37,073	77,154	...	...	...	147	94	23	9	7	1	...	...	...	169	112	281	4·21	3·02	3·64
100	Sarun ...	Chuprah ... ... T	22,852	23,435	46,287	...	...	...	7	...	3	7	30	29	...	1	...	55	22	77	2·40	·93	1·66
101		Sewan .. ... T	5,556	5,543	11,099	...	...	...	1	2	20	7	2	...	...	...	...	18	14	32	3·23	2·52	2·88
		Total of Towns ...	28,408	28,978	57,386	...	...	...	8	2	23	14	32	29	...	1	...	73	36	109	2·56	1·24	1·89
102		Manjhi ... ... R	8,284	9,218	17,502	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	4	2	6	·48	·21	·34
103		Burragaon ... R	11,367	11,298	22,665	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	2	3	5	·17	·26	·22
		Total of Rural Circles	19,651	20,516	40,167	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	7	2	...	...	6	5	11	·30	·24	·27
		Combined Circles...	48,059	49,494	97,553	...	...	...	8	4	23	14	32	36	2	1	...	79	41	120	1·64	·83	1·23
104	Chumparun	Bettiah ... ... T	11,220	8,488	19,708	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
105		Motihari ... ... T	4,795	3,471	8,266	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of Towns ...	16,015	11,959	27,974	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
106		Kessuriah... ... R	2,183	2,245	4,428	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Combined Circles...	18,198	14,204	32,402	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
107	Monghyr ...	Monghyr ... ... T	12,670	13,604	26,274	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	11	26	8	31	1	56	26	82	4·41	1·91	3·12
108		Jamooee ... ... R	5,116	4,900	10,016	...	...	...	...	17	91	2	...	...	...	...	...	54	56	110	10·55	11·42	10·98
109		Begooserai ... R	4,965	5,445	10,410	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	·60	...	·28
		Total of Rural Circles	10,081	10,345	20,426	...	...	...	...	17	93	2	1	...	...	...	...	57	56	113	5·65	5·41	5·53
		Combined Circles...	22,751	23,949	46,700	...	...	...	...	21	94	2	12	26	8	31	1	113	82	195	4·96	3·42	4·17
110	Bhagulpore.	Bhagulpore ... T	15,333	14,815	30,148	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	59	38	32	11	1	64	82	146	4·17	5·53	4·84
111		Banka ... ... R	5,565	3,853	9,418	...	...	...	...	...	17	1	1	...	...	...	...	5	14	19	·89	3·63	2·01
		Combined Circles...	20,898	18,668	39,566	...	...	...	3	...	18	1	60	38	33	11	1	69	96	165	3·30	5·14	4·16
112	Purneah ...	Purneah ... ... T	9,677	6,380	16,057	...	...	..	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	6	17	1·13	·94	1·05
113		Raneegunge ... T	3,024	3,120	6,144	...	...	1	...	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	10	2·31	·96	1·62
		Total of Towns ...	12,701	9,500	22,201	...	...	1	17	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	9	27	1·41	·94	1·21

* For a fuller description of the circles, see form No. II.

ANNUAL FORM No. VI.—*Deaths registered from* **CHOLERA** *in the Rural Circles and Towns of the* **SELECTED CIRCLES** *of the Districts of the Bengal Province during* **each month** *of the year* 1875.—(Continued.)

1	2	3	4			5												6			7			8
	Districts.	Rural Circles or Towns.*	Population.															Total.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			
			Males.	Females.	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Number.
114	Purneah... (Continued.)	Kissengunge ... R	5,095	4,495	9,590	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	8	·98	·66	·83	114
115		Arrareah ... ... R	5,072	5,082	10,154	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	4	5	·19	·78	·49	115
		Total of Rural Circles	10,167	9,577	19,744	...	...	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	7	13	·59	·72	·65	
		Combined Circles...	22,868	19,077	41,945	...	...	1	17	14	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	24	16	40	1·04	·83	·95	
116	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Doomka ... ... T	5,659	5,534	11,193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116
117		Rajmehal ... ... T	3,843	4,247	8,090	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	16	5	12	10	22	3·12	2·35	2·71	117
		Total of Towns ...	9,502	9,781	19,283	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	16	5	12	10	22	1·26	1·02	1·14	
118		Burhait ... ... R	6,173	5,986	12,159	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	5	3	8	·80	·50	·65	118
119		Pakour ... ... R	5,059	5,198	10,257	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	9	13	22	1·77	2·50	2·14	119
		Total of Rural Circles	11,232	11,184	22,416	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	12	14	16	30	1·24	1·43	1·33	
		Combined Circles...	20,734	20,965	41,699	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	16	17	26	26	52	1·25	1·24	1·24	
120	Cuttack ...	Cuttack ... ... T	25,869	25,009	50,878	...	...	4	...	...	3	64	46	41	6	26	10	91	109	200	3·51	4·35	3·93	120
121		Kendrapara ... T	5,201	5,481	10,682	...	...	...	...	2	7	1	...	...	...	1	1	7	5	12	1·34	·91	1·12	121
122		Jajpore ... ... T	5,192	5,561	10,753	...	...	5	2	5	25	14	11	51	44	19	3	67	112	179	12·90	20·14	16·64	122
		Total of Towns ...	36,262	36,051	72,313	...	...	9	2	7	35	79	57	92	50	46	14	165	226	391	4·55	6·26	5·40	
123		Solipore ... ... R	2,478	2,532	5,010	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	13	2	1	14	17	31	5·65	6·71	6·18	123
124		Patamundai ... R	4,681	5,143	9,824	...	...	...	...	3	18	5	...	...	...	3	...	15	14	29	3·20	2·72	2·95	124
		Total of Rural Circles	7,159	7,675	14,834	...	...	...	...	3	18	5	...	15	13	5	1	29	31	60	4·05	4·03	4·04	
		Combined Circles...	43,421	43,726	87,147	...	...	9	2	10	53	84	57	107	63	51	15	194	257	451	4·46	5·87	5·17	
125	Pooree ...	Pooree ... ... T	12,077	10,618	22,695	...	1	2	1	...	8	41	...	...	6	4	...	41	22	63	3·39	2·07	2·77	125
126		Gope ... ... R	2,577	2,468	5,045	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	2	8	3	11	3·10	1·21	2·18	126
127		Joharsing ... ... R	2,671	2,613	5,284	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	1	2	...	6	2	8	2·24	·76	1·51	127
		Total of Rural Circles.	5,248	5,081	10,329	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	1	11	2	14	5	19	2·66	·98	1·83	
		Combined Circles...	17,325	15,699	33,024	...	1	2	1	...	8	45	1	...	7	15	2	55	27	82	3·17	1·71	2·48	...
128	Balasore ...	Balasore ... ... T	9,029	9,234	18,263	...	1	6	34	44	15	38	1	...	1	4	1	94	51	145	10·41	5·52	7·93	128
129		Bangeria ... ... R	5,674	5,716	11,390	3	1	7	24	10	8	2	...	...	...	7	2	27	37	64	4·75	6·47	5·61	129
		Combined Circles...	14,703	14,950	29,653	3	2	13	58	54	23	40	1	...	1	11	3	121	88	209	8·22	5·88	7·04	
130	Hazareebagh.	Hazareebagh ... T	6,312	4,738	11,050	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	·15	...	·09	130
131		Chuttra ... ... T	4,287	4,531	8,818	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131
		Total of Towns...	10,599	9,269	19,868	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	·09	...	·05	
132		Koderma ... ... R	3,887	3,569	7,456	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132
133		Kohak ... ... R	4,661	4,338	8,999	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	36	4	...	...	59	73	132	12·65	16·82	14·66	133
		Total of Rural Circles.	8,548	7,907	16,455	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	36	4	...	...	59	73	132	6·90	9·23	8·02	
		Combined Circles...	19,147	17,176	36,323	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	92	36	4	...	...	60	73	133	3·13	4·25	3·66	
134	Lohardugga.	Ranchi ... ... T	6,860	5,226	12,086	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	3	1	4	·43	·19	·33	134
135		Palma ... ... R	9,352	9,588	18,940	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	135
		Combined Circles...	16,212	14,814	31,026	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	3	1	4	·18	·06	·12	
136	Singbhoom	Chyebassa ... T	2,534	2,289	4,823	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	·39	...	·20	136
137		Cherai Pir... ... R	4,496	4,640	9,136	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	4	1	...	5	5	10	1·11	1·07	1·09	137
138		Ghatsilla ... ... R	7,041	7,208	14,249	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	138
		Total of Rural Circles.	11,537	11,848	23,385	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	4	1	...	5	5	10	·43	·42	·42	
		Combined circles...	14,071	14,137	28,208	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	1	4	1	...	6	5	11	·42	·35	·38	
139	Manbhoom...	Purulia ... ... T	3,026	2,670	5,696	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	·37	·17	139
140		Khaspel ... ... R	27,563	25,697	53,260	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	3	...	9	5	14	·32	·19	·26	140
		Combined Circles...	30,589	28,367	58,956	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	3	...	9	6	15	·29	·21	·25	
		Total of the Combined Circles.	1,378,165	1,309,911	2,688,076	186	329	628	1,037	963	927	577	473	355	480	946	803	4,402	3,302	7,704	3·19	2·52	2·86	(a)
		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	......	......	......	·06	·12	·23	·38	·35	·34	·21	·17	·13	·17	·35	·29	3·19	2·52	2·86	...	...	...	
	Total of the Urban Circles		673,976	609,987	1,283,963	74	205	374	644	412	276	386	328	281	353	577	455	2,596	1,769	4,365	3·85	2·90	3·39	(b)
	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population ...		......	......	......	·05	·15	·29	·50	·32	·21	·30	·25	·21	·27	·44	·35	3·85	2·90	3·39	...	...	...	
	Total of the Rural Circles		704,189	699,924	1,404,113	112	124	254	393	551	651	191	145	74	127	369	348	1,806	1,533	3,339	2·56	2·19	2·37	(c
	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population...		......	......	......	·07	·08	·18	·27	·39	·46	·13	·10	·05	·09	·26	·24	2·56	2·19	2·37	...	...	...	

* For a fuller description of the circles, see form No. II.

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMR. FOR BENGAL,
The 5th April 1876.

J. G. PILCHER, F.R.C.S.,
Offg. Sanitary Commr. for Bengal.

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ANNUAL FORM No. VII.—*Deaths registered from* **SMALL-POX** *in the Rural Circles and Towns of the* SELECTED CIRCLES *of the Districts of the Bengal Province during* **each month** *of the year* 1875.

1	2	3	4			5												6			7	8		
Number.	DISTRICTS.	RURAL CIRCLES OR TOWNS.*	POPULATION.															TOTAL.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 among infants and boys and girls.	TOTAL RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
1	BURDWAN	Burdwan ... ... T	16,290	16,031	32,321	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3		·06	·12	·09
2		Gangooria ... ... R	66,375	64,825	131,200	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1		·01	...	·007
		Combined Circles ...	82,665	80,856	163,521	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4		·02	·02	·02
3	BANKOORA	Bankoora ... ... T	8,695	8,099	16,794	2	1	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	7		·34	·49	·41
4		Bishenpore ... ... T	8,869	9,178	18,047	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
5		Jaipore ... ... T	1,354	1,454	2,808	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
		Total of Towns ...	18,918	18,731	37,649	2	1	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	7		·15	·21	·18
6		Chhatua ... ... R	7,640	7,692	15,332	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..		...	...	...
		Combined Circles ...	26,558	26,423	52,981	2	1	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	7		·11	·15	·13
7	BEERBHOOM	Sooree ... ... T	4,617	4,384	9,001	...	...	3	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	8		·86	·91	·88
8		Do. ... ... R	33,669	36,499	70,168	...	...	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5		·05	·08	·07
		Combined Circles ...	38,286	40,883	79,169	...	...	6	3	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	7	13		·15	·17	·16
9	MIDNAPORE	Midnapore ... ... T	16,110	15,381	31,491	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
10		Bogree ... ... R	72,199	73,065	145,264	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
		Combined Circles ...	88,309	88,446	176,755	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		..	...	...
11	HOOGHLY	Hooghly and Chinsurah... T	17,114	17,647	34,761	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	14	14	9	23		·81	·51	·66
12		Serampore ... ... T	12,438	12,002	24,440	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3		·24	...	·12
13		Ooterparah ... ... T	2,239	2,150	4,389	...	...	...	1	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	9		2·23	1·86	2·05
		Total of Towns ...	31,791	31,799	63,590	1	1	3	3	5	3	1	...	...	...	4	14	22	13	35		·69	·40	·55
14		Bansberia ... ... R	19,742	21,567	41,309	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	1	4	8	3	10	10	20		·50	·46	·48
		Combined Circles ...	51,533	53,366	104,899	1	1	4	3	5	3	2	2	1	4	12	17	32	23	55		·62	·43	·52
15	HOWRAH	Howrah ... ... T	54,098	43,686	97,784	5	4	11	6	1	7	2	2	3	2	2	1	35	11	46		·64	·25	·47
16		Doomjur ... ... R	12,544	13,071	25,615	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2		·15	...	·07
		Combined Circles ...	66,642	56,757	123,399	5	4	12	7	1	7	2	2	3	2	2	1	37	11	48		·55	·19	·38
17	24-PERGUNNAHS.	North Suburban ... ... T	14,348	12,915	27,263	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4		·27	...	·14
18		Dum-Dum ... ... R	9,336	8,766	18,102	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4		·32	·11	·22
		Combined Circles ...	23,684	21,681	45,365	...	1	2	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	8		·29	·04	·17
19	NUDDEA	Kishnaghur... ... ... T	12,871	13,879	26,750	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	3	No data.	·15	·07	·11
20		Chooadangah ... ... R	10,484	10,190	20,674	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1		·09	...	·04
		Combined Circles ...	23,355	24,069	47,424	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	1	4		·12	·04	·08
21	JESSORE	Jessore ... ... T	4,639	3,513	8,152	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
22		Nowaparah ... ... R	5,771	5,806	11,577	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	4		·17	·51	·34
		Combined Circles ...	10,410	9,319	19,729	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	4		·09	·32	·20
23	MOORSHEDABAD.	Gora Bazar ... ... T	2,600	2,303	4,903	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..		...	...	...
24		Chatini ... ... R	423	477	900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
25		Mirzapore ... ... R	1,789	1,962	3,751	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..		...	...	...
		Total of Rural Circles ...	2,212	2,439	4,651	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
		Combined Circles ...	4,812	4,742	9,554	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
26	DINAGEPORE	Dinagepore ... ... T	9,148	5,458	14,606	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
27		Kotwali ... ... R	5,100	4,938	10,038	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
		Combined Circles ...	14,248	10,396	24,644	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
28	MALDAH	English Bazar ... ... T	6,460	6,399	12,859	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
29		Maldah ... ... T	2,540	2,722	5,262	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
		Total of Towns ...	9,000	9,121	18,121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
30		Nawabgunge ... ... R	5,726	6,832	12,558	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...		...	...	...
		Combined Circles ...	14,726	15,953	30,679	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
31	RAJSHAHYE	Nattore ... ... T	4,939	4,735	9,674	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
32		Nowhatta ... ... R	10,980	11,100	22,080	...	2	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	6	2	8		·54	·18	·36
		Combined Circles ...	15,919	15,835	31,754	...	2	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	8		·37	·12	·24
33	RUNGPORE	Rungpore ... ... T	9,885	4,960	14,845	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
34		Kowergunge ... ... R	4,325	3,954	8,279	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
		Combined Circles ...	14,210	8,914	23,124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
35	BOGRA	Bogra... ... ... T	3,343	2,529	5,872	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
36		Khetlal ... ... R	6,472	6,664	13,136	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
		Combined Circles ...	9,815	9,193	19,008	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
37	PUBNA	Pubna ... ... T	7,851	7,879	15,730	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
38		Fureedpore ... ... R	9,390	9,886	19,276	...	...	1	2	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	10		·63	·40	·51
		Combined Circles ...	17,241	17,765	35,006	...	...	1	2	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	10		·34	·22	·28

* For a fuller description of the circles, see form No. II.

Annual Form No. VII.—*Deaths registered from* **SMALL-POX** *in the Rural Circles and Towns of the* SELECTED CIRCLES *of the Districts of the Bengal Province during* **each month** *of the year* 1875.—(Continued.)

2	3	4			5												6			7	8			9
		Population.															Total.				Total ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			
Districts.	Rural Circles or Towns.*	Males.	Females.	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 among infants, boys and girls.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Number.
Darjeeling	Darjeeling ... ... T	2,108	1,049	3,157	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2		·47	·95	·63	39
	Mouzahs Nijamtara, &c.... R	6,735	5,645	12,380	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	40
	Combined Circles ...	8,843	6,694	15,537	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2		·11	·14	·12	
Julpigoree	Julpigoree ... ... T	3,837	2,444	6,281	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	41
	Ditto ... ... R	449	455	904	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	42
	Combined Circles ...	4,286	2,899	7,185	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	
Dacca ...	Dacca ... ... T	37,395	31,817	69,212	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2		·02	·03	·02	43
	Naraingunge ... ... T	7,101	3,810	10,911	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	44
	Manickgunge ... ... T	5,750	5,792	11,542	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...		...	...	...	45
	Total of Towns ...	50,246	41,419	91,665	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2		·01	·02	·02	
	Moonsheegunge ... ... R	19,563	21,753	41,316	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2		·05	·04	·04	46
	Combined Circles ...	69,809	63,172	132,981	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4		·02	·03	·03	
Fureedpore	Fureedpore ... . T	5,021	4,176	9,197	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	47
	Syedpore ... ... R	2,965	3,359	6,324	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	48
	Combined Circles ...	7,986	7,535	15,521	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	
Backergunge.	Burrisal ... ... T	9,073	4,195	13,268	...	...	...	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	6		·55	·23	·45	49
	Dowlutkhan... ... ... T	3,140	2,211	5,351	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1		·31	...	·18	50
	Total of Towns ...	12,213	6,406	18,619	...	...	...	3	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	7		·49	.15	·37	
	Lakhotea ... ... R	4,614	4,471	9,085	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	51
	Manpara ... ... R	2,390	2,177	4,567	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	52
	Total of Rural Circles ...	7,004	6,648	13,652	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	
	Combined Circles ...	19,217	13,054	32,271	...	...	...	3	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	7		·31	·07	·21	
Mymensingh	Nusseerabad ... ... T	5,820	2,433	8,253	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No data.	...	...	...	53
	Jumalpore ... ... T	7,310	7,002	14,312	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1		...	·14	·06	54
	Sherepore .. .. T	4,250	3,765	8,015	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1		·23	...	·12	55
	Kishoregunge ... ... T	6,682	6,955	13,637	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3		·29	·14	·21	56
	Bazitpore ... ... T	1,937	2,131	4,068	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2		1·03	...	·49	57
	Total of Towns ...	25,999	22,286	48,285	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	2	7		·19	·08	·14	
	Gabsara ... ... R	3,368	3,264	6,632	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	2	6	2	8		1·78	·61	1·20	58
	Tanghail ... ... R	8,204	8,040	16,244	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1		...	·12	·06	59
	Ellanga ... ... R	773	821	1,594	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	60
	Kidderpore ... . R	1,020	1,051	2,071	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	61
	Total of Rural Circles ...	13,365	13,176	26,541	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	2	...	2	6	3	9		·44	·22	·33	
	Combined Circles ...	39,364	35,462	74,826	...	...	2	4	...	...	1	3	1	2	...	3	11	5	16		·27	·14	·21	
Tipperah ...	Comillah ... ... T	7,999	4,949	12,948	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	62
	Bramanberiah ... ... R	6,328	6,036	12,364	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	..	...	63
	Combined Circles ...	14,327	10,985	25,312	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	
Chittagong	Chittagong ... ... T	12,206	8,398	20,604	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2		·16	...	·09	64
	Cox's Bazar ... ... T	2,293	2,363	4,656	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	65
	Total of Towns ...	14,499	10,761	25,260	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2		·13	...	·07	
	Anwara ... ... R	13,707	16,411	30,118	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	4	4	8		·29	·24	·26	66
	Combined Circles ...	28,206	27,172	55,378	...	...	2	1	1	1	...	2	...	2	...	1	6	4	10		·21	·14	·18	
Noakholly	Noakholly ... . T	5,777	4,286	10,063	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	67
	Chukla Banchanagore ... R	5,490	5,038	10,528	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...		...	...	...	68
	Combined Circles ...	11,267	9,324	20,591	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	
Patna ...	Dewan Mohulla ... ... T	4,044	4,320	8,364	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	69
	Mokulparah ... ... T	6,049	7,161	13,210	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2		...	·27	·15	70
	Khaj Kullan ... ... T	5,012	4,871	9,883	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3		·39	·20	·30	71
	Lodikutra ... ... T	5,733	6,380	12,113	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3		·17	·31	·24	72
	Chowk Kullan ... ... T	4,287	4,301	8,588	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5		·46	·69	·58	73
	Chowk Shikarpore... ... T	4,520	5,037	9,557	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3		·22	·39	·31	74
	Dhawalpara... ... ... T	4,153	4,332	8,485	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2		·24	·23	·23	75
	Barh ... ... T	5,329	5,721	11,050	...	1	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	6		·75	·34	·54	76
	Behar ... ... T	5,091	4,958	10,049	...	...	1	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	6		·98	·20	·59	77
	Total of Towns ...	44,218	47,081	91,299	...	1	6	8	13	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	14	30		·35	·29	·32	
	Phulwari ... ... R	5,251	5,744	10,995	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5		·95	...	·45	78
	Mughra ... ... R	5,024	5,104	10,128	...	...	1	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	8		·59	·97	·78	79
	Futwa ... ... R	5,318	5,977	11,295	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1		·18	...	·08	80
	Total of Rural Circles ...	15,593	16,825	32,418	...	...	1	6	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	..	9	5	14		·57	·29	·43	
	Combined Circles ..	59,811	63,906	123,717	...	1	7	14	13	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	25	19	44		·41	·29	·35	

* For a fuller description of the circles, see form No. II.

Annual Form No. VII.—*Deaths registered from* **SMALL-POX** *in the Rural Circles and Towns of the* SELECTED CIRCLES *of the Districts of the Bengal Province during* **each month** *of the year* 1875.—(Continued.)

1	2	3	4			5												6			7	8		
			Population.															Total.				Total ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.		
Number.	Districts.	Rural Circles or Towns.*	Males.	Females.	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 among infants, boys and girls.	Males.	Females.	Total.
81	Gya ...	Gya ... ... T	33,071	33,772	66,843	2	5	10	9	5	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	16	19	35		·48	·56	·52
82		Jehanabad ... ... T	2,367	2,170	4,437	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
83		Aurungabad... ... ... T	1,557	1,918	3,475	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1		·64	...	·28
84		Nowadah ... ... T	2,311	2,393	4,704	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
		Total of Towns ...	39,206	40,253	79,459	2	5	10	9	5	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	17	19	36		·43	·47	·45
85		Gya ... ... R	23,301	24,656	47,957	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
86		Jehanabad ... ... R	49,154	49,311	98,465	...	...	...	...	3	11	1	13	...	...	...	...	17	11	28		·34	·22	·28
87		Aurungabad ... ... R	34,959	34,216	69,175	5	1	8	9	3	5	1	5	...	3	...	...	19	21	40		·54	·61	·57
88		Nowadah ... ... R	44,838	45,144	89,982	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1		·02	...	·01
		Total of Rural Circles ...	152,252	153,327	305,579	5	1	8	9	6	16	2	19	...	3	...	...	37	32	69		·24	·20	·22
		Combined Circles ...	191,458	193,580	385,038	7	6	18	18	11	18	4	19	...	3	...	1	54	51	105		·28	·26	·27
89	Shahabad...	Buxar ... ... T	6,706	6,842	13,548	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
90		Jugdispore ... ... R	9,514	5,033	14,547	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
		Combined Circles ...	16,220	11,875	28,095	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
91	Mozufferpore.	Mozufferpore ... ... T	21,729	16,494	38,223	...	...	2	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	3	7		·18	·18	·18
92		Hajeepore ... ... T	10,737	11,569	22,306	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2		·09	·08	·08
		Total of Towns ...	32,466	28,063	60,529	...	...	2	1	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	4	9		·15	·14	·14
93		Seetamurhee ... ... R	8,396	7,792	16,188	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	2		·11	·12	·12
94		Shewhur ... ... R	9,126	5,076	14,202	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1		·10	...	·07
95		Lalgunge ... ... R	5,913	6,425	12,338	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	1	5	1	6		·84	·15	·48
		Total of Rural Circles ...	23,435	19,293	42,728	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	4	...	...	1	7	2	9		·29	·10	·21
		Combined Circles ...	55,901	47,356	103,257	...	...	3	1	4	3	1	1	4	...	...	1	12	6	18		·21	·12	·17
96	Durbhunga	Durbhunga ... ... T	23,603	23,847	47,450	...	4	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	10	1	11		·42	·04	·23
97		Rossira ... ... T	4,614	4,827	9,441	...	3	5	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	9	15		1·30	1·86	1·58
		Total of Towns ...	28,217	28,674	56,891	...	7	5	6	3	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	16	10	26		·56	·34	·45
98		Nagurbusti ... ... R	4,628	5,253	9,881	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	No data.	1·08	...	·50
99		Tajpore ... ... R	7,236	3,146	10,382	...	4	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	1	...	6	3	9		·82	·95	·86
		Total of Rural Circles ...	11,864	8,399	20,263	...	5	1	2	1	..	2	...	1	1	1	...	11	3	14		·92	·35	·69
		Combined Circles ...	40,081	37,073	77,154	...	12	6	8	4	3	2	...	1	1	2	1	27	13	40		·67	·35	·51
100	Surun ...	Chuprah ... ... T	22,853	23,435	46,287	...	...	...	4	3	2	2	...	4	...	3	1	9	10	19		·39	·42	·41
101		Sewan... ... ... T	5,556	5,543	11,099	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1		·17	...	·09
		Total of Towns ...	28,408	28,978	57,386	...	...	...	4	4	2	2	...	4	...	3	1	10	10	20		·35	·34	·34
102		Manjhi ... ... R	8,284	9,218	17,502	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
103		Burragaon ... ... R	11,367	11,298	22,665	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2		·08	·08	·08
		Total of Rural Circles ...	19,651	20,516	40,167	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2		·05	·04	·04
		Combined Circles ...	48,059	49,494	97,553	1	...	...	5	4	2	2	...	4	...	3	1	11	11	22		·22	·22	·22
104	Chumparun	Bettiah ... ... T	11,220	8,488	19,708	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4		·17	·23	·20
105		Motihari ... ... T	4,795	3,471	8,266	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1		...	·28	·12
		Total of Towns ...	16,015	11,959	27,974	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	3	5		·12	·25	·17
106		Kessuriah ... ... R	2,183	2,245	4,428	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	..
		Combined Circles ...	18,198	14,204	32,402	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	3	5		·10	·21	·15
107	Monghyr ...	Monghyr ... ... T	12,670	13,604	26,274	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4		·07	·22	·15
108		Jamooee ... ... R	5,116	4,900	10,016	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	7		·78	·61	·69
109		Begooserai ... ... R	4,965	5,445	10,410	...	...	4	8	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	7	18		2·21	1·28	1·72
		Total of Rural Circles ...	10,081	10,345	20,426	...	3	4	12	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	10	25		1·48	·96	1·22
		Combined Circles ...	22,751	23,949	46,700	...	3	5	12	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	13	29		·70	·54	·62
110	Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore ... ... T	15,333	14,815	30,148	...	...	2	5	4	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	9	8	17		·58	·54	·56
111		Banka ... ... R	5,565	3,853	9,418	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	3	3	6		·53	·77	·63
		Combined Circles ...	20,898	18,668	39,566	...	...	4	6	7	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	12	11	23		·57	·58	·58
112	Purneah ...	Purneah ... ... T	9,677	6,380	16,057	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	4		·41	...	·24
113		Raneegunge... ... ... T	3,024	3,120	6,144	...	6	3	3	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	8	24		5·29	2·56	3·90
		Total of Towns ...	12,701	9,500	22,201	...	6	4	4	11	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	20	8	28		1·57	·84	1·26
114		Kissengunge ... ... R	5,095	4,495	9,590	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
115		Arrareah ... ... R	5,072	5,082	10,154	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
		Total of Rural Circles ...	10,167	9,577	19,744	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
		Combined Circles ...	22,868	19,077	41,945	...	6	4	4	11	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	20	8	28		·87	·41	·66

* For a fuller description of the circles, see form No. II.

Annual Form No. VII.—*Deaths registered from* **SMALL-POX** *in the Rural Circles and Towns of the* SELECTED CIRCLES *of the Districts of the Bengal Province during* **each month** *of the year* 1875.—(Concluded.)

1	2	3	4			5												6			7	8			9
Number.	Districts.	Rural Circles or Towns.*	Population. Males.	Population. Females.	Population. Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total. Males.	Total. Females.	Total. Total.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000, among infants, boys and girls.	Total ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population. Males.	Females.	Total.	Number.
116	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Doomka ... ... T	5,659	5,534	11,193	...	...	...	...	2	..	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	3	5	No data.	·35	·54	·45	116
117		Rajmehal ... ... T	3,843	4,247	8,090	4	3	7	7	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	19	16	35		4·94	3·76	4·31	117
		Total of Towns ...	9,502	9,781	19,283	4	3	7	7	8	7	1	1	...	...	...	2	21	19	40		2·21	1·94	2·07	
118		Burhait ... ... R	6,173	5,986	12,159	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1		·16	...	·08	118
119		Pakour ... ... R	5,059	5,198	10,257	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	119
		Total of Rural Circles ...	11,232	11,184	22,416	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	1		·08	...	·04	
		Combined Circles ...	20,734	20,965	41,699	4	4	7	7	8	7	1	1	...	...	...	2	22	19	41		1·06	·90	·98	
120	Cuttack ...	Cuttack ... ... T	25,869	25,009	50,878	...	1	2	6	1	1	..	...	1	1	...	1	6	8	14		·23	·31	·27	120
121		Kendrapara ... ... T	5,201	5,481	10,682	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	5	7		·38	·91	·65	121
122		Jajpore ... ... T	5,192	5,561	10,753	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	122
		Total of Towns ...	36,262	36,051	72,313	1	2	4	6	1	1	1	...	1	1	2	1	8	13	21		·22	·36	·29	
123		Solipore ... ... R	2,478	2,532	5,010	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2		...	·78	·39	123
124		Patamundai ... R	4,681	5,143	9,824	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	124
		Total of Rural Circles ...	7,159	7,675	14,834	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2		...	·26	·13	
		Combined Circles ...	43,421	43,726	87,147	1	3	5	6	1	1	1	...	1	1	2	1	8	15	23		·18	·34	·26	
125	Pooree ...	Pooree ... ... T	12,077	10,618	22,695	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2		·08	·09	·08	125
126		Gope ... ... R	2,577	2,468	5,045	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	126
127		Joharsing ... ... R	2,671	2,613	5,284	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	3		·37	·76	·56	127
		Total of Rural Circles ...	5,248	5,081	10,329	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	3		·19	·39	·29	
		Combined Circles ...	17,325	15,699	33,024	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	5		·11	·19	·15	
128	Balasore ...	Balasore ... ... T	9,029	9,234	18,263	1	1	...	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	9		·44	·54	·49	128
129		Bangeria ... ... R	5,674	5,716	11,390	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1		·17	...	·08	129
		Combined Circles ...	14,703	14,950	29,653	1	2	...	3	3	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	5	5	10		·34	·33	·33	
130	Hazareebagh ...	Hazareebagh ... ... T	6,312	4,738	11,050	2	...	1	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	9		·79	·84	·81	130
131		Chuttra ... ... T	4,287	4,531	8,818	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	131
		Total of Towns	10,599	9,269	19,868	2	...	1	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	9		·47	·43	·45	
132		Koderma ... ... R	3,887	3,569	7,456	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1		·25	...	·13	132
133		Echak ... ... R	4,661	4,338	8,999	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2		...	·46	·22	133
		Total of Rural Circles ...	8,548	7,907	16,455	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	3		·11	·25	·18	
		Combined Circles ...	19,147	17,176	36,323	2	...	1	3	1	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	6	6	12		·31	·34	·33	
134	Lohardugga	Ranchi ... ... T	6,860	5,226	12,086	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	134
135		Palma ... ... R	9,352	9,588	18,940	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	135
		Combined Circles ...	16,212	14,814	31,026	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	
136	Singbhoom	Chyebassa ... ... T	2,534	2,289	4,823	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	136
137		Cherai Pir ... ... R	4,496	4,640	9,136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	13
138		Ghatsilla ... ... R	7,041	7,280	14,249	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1		·14	...	·07	138
		Total of Rural Circles ...	11,537	11,848	23,385	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1		·08	...	·04	
		Combined Circles ...	14,071	14,137	28,208	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1		·07	...	·03	
139	Manbhoom...	Purulia ... ... T	3,026	2,670	5,696	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	139
140		Khaspel ... ... R	27,563	25,697	53,260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	140
		Combined Circles ...	30,589	28,367	58,956	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	
		Total of the Combined Circles	1,378,165	1,309,911	2,688,076	27	49	98	117	101	67	27	32	15	16	24	33	352	254	606		·25	·19	·22	(a.)
		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population	....	....	....	·01	·01	·03	·04	·03	·02	·01	·01	·005	·005	·008	·01	·25	·19	·22					
	Total of the Urban Circles		673,976	609,987	1,283,963	20	33	69	76	72	44	13	5	8	4	13	25	221	161	382		·32	·26	·29	(b.)
	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population ...		....	....	....	·01	·02	·05	·05	·05	·03	·01	·003	·006	·003	·01	·01	·32	·26	·29					
	Total of the Rural Circles		704,189	699,924	1,404,113	7	16	29	41	29	23	14	27	7	12	11	8	131	93	224		·18	·13	·15	(c.)
	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population ...		....	....	....	·004	·01	·02	·02	·02	·01	·009	·01	·004	·008	·007	·005	·18	·13	·15					

* For a fuller description of the circles, see form No. II.

Office of the Sanitary Commr. for Bengal,
The 5th April 1876.

J. G. Pilcher, F.R.C.S.,
Offg. Sanitary Commr. for Bengal.

Annual Form No. VIII.—*Deaths registered from* **FEVER** *in the Rural Circles and Towns of the*

1	2	3	4					
			Population.					
Number.	Districts.	Rural Circles or Towns.*	Males.	Females.	Total.	January.	February.	March.
1	Burdwan	Burdwan ... ... T	16,290	16,031	32,321	67	65	34
2		Bangooria ... ... R	66,375	64,825	131,200	177	130	92
		Combined Circles ...	82,665	80,856	163,521	244	195	126
3	Bankoora	Bankoora ... ... T	8,695	8,099	16,794	8	6	6
4		Bishenpore ... ... T	8,869	9,178	18,047	20	15	14
5		Jaipore ... ... T	1,354	1,454	2,808	9	1	3
		Total of Towns ...	18,918	18,731	37,649	37	22	23
6		Chhatua ... ... R	7,640	7,692	15,332	8	8	11
		Combined Circles ...	26,558	26,423	52,981	45	30	34
7	Beerbhoom	Sooree ... ... T	4,617	4,384	9,001	7	2	4
8		Do. ... ... R	33,669	36,499	70,168	70	72	86
		Combined Circles ...	38,286	40,883	79,169	77	74	90
9	Midnapore	Midnapore ... ... T	16,110	15,381	31,491	46	40	54
10		Bogree ... ... R	72,199	73,065	145,264	185	192	160
		Combined Circles ...	88,309	88,446	176,755	231	232	214
11	Hooghly	Hooghly and Chinsurah ... T	17,114	17,647	34,761	51	45	33
12		Serampore ... ... T	12,438	12,002	24,440	28	22	30
13		Ooterparah ... ... T	2,239	2,150	4,389	4	1	4
		Total of Towns ...	31,791	31,799	63,590	83	68	67
14		Bansberia ... ... R	19,742	21,567	41,309	104	80	74
		Combined Circles ...	51,533	53,366	104,899	187	148	141
15	Howrah... ...	Howrah ... ... T	54,098	43,686	97,784	240	213	158
16		Doomjur ... ... R	12,544	13,071	25,615	57	50	56
		Combined Circles ...	66,642	56,757	123,399	297	263	214
17	24-Pergunnahs ...	North Suburban ... ... T	14,348	12,915	27,263	38	27	44
18		Dum-Dum ... ... R	9,336	8,766	18,102	16	16	20
		Combined Circles ...	23,684	21,681	45,365	54	43	64
19	Nuddea	Kishnaghur ... ... T	12,871	13,879	26,750	9	8	12
20		Chooadangah ... ... R	10,484	10,190	20,674	28	31	29
		Combined Circles ...	23,355	24,069	47,424	37	39	41
21	Jessore	Jessore ... ... T	4,639	3,518	8,152	26	10	6
22		Nowaparah ... ... R	5,771	5,806	11,577	17	20	31
		Combined Circles ...	10,410	9,319	19,729	43	30	37
23	Moorshedabad ...	Gora Bazar ... ... T	2,600	2,303	4,903	5	4	7
24		Chatini ... ... R	423	477	900	1	1	2
25		Mirzapore .. .. R	1,789	1,962	3,751	5	7	3
		Total of Rural Circles ...	2,212	2,439	4,651	6	8	5
		Combined Circles ...	4,812	4,742	9,554	11	12	12
26	Dinagepore	Dinagepore ... ... T	9,148	5,458	14,606	16	25	11
27		Kotwali ... ... R	5,100	4,938	10,038	19	24	23
		Combined Circles ...	14,248	10,396	24,644	35	49	34
28	Maldah... ...	English Bazar ... ... T	6,460	6,399	12,859	15	8	10
29		Maldah ... ... T	2,540	2,722	5,262	12	5	8
		Total of Towns ...	9,000	9,121	18,121	27	13	18
30		Nawabgunge ... ... R	5,726	6,832	12,558	33	13	13
		Combined Circles ...	14,726	15,953	30,679	60	26	31
31	Rajshahye	Nattore ... ... T	4,939	4,735	9,674	25	16	10
32		Nowhatta ... ... R	10,980	11,100	22,080	27	38	31
		Combined Circles ...	15,919	15,835	31,754	52	54	41
33	Rungpore	Rungpore ... ... T	9,885	4,960	14,845	31	20	23
34		Kowergunge ... ... R	4,325	3,954	8,279	28	27	28
		Combined Circles ...	14,210	8,914	23,124	59	47	51
35	Bogra	Bogra ... ... T	3,343	2,529	5,872	14	7	4
36		Khetlal ... ... R	6,472	6,664	13,136	26	12	44
		Combined Circles ...	9,815	9,193	19,008	40	19	48

* For a fuller description of

of the SELECTED CIRCLES *of the Districts of the Bengal Province during* each month
year 1875.

5									6			7			8
									Total.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			
April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Number.
41	32	29	45	36	47	58	90	104	346	302	648	21·24	18·83	20·04	1
156	135	102	104	155	110	116	234	196	1,051	656	1,767	15·83	10·11	13·01	2
197	167	131	149	191	157	174	324	300	1,397	958	2,355	16·89	11·84	14·40	
18	9	12	16	8	7	10	17	11	73	55	128	8·39	6·79	7·68	3
11	13	19	16	14	16	12	22	14	109	77	186	12·28	8·38	10·30	4
5	......	......	2	7	5	16	33	26	63	44	107	46·52	30·26	38·10	5
34	22	31	34	29	28	38	72	51	245	176	421	12·95	9·39	11·18	
8	2	9	11	13	9	8	10	8	53	52	105	6·93	6·76	6·84	6
42	24	40	45	48	37	46	82	59	298	228	526	11·22	8·62	9·92	
9	5	5	4	8	8	12	9	5	38	40	78	8·23	9·12	8·66	7
121	83	93	139	178	159	177	207	154	795	744	1,539	23·61	20·38	21·93	8
130	88	98	143	186	167	189	216	159	833	784	1,617	21·75	19·17	20·42	
75	36	57	54	37	31	35	45	37	322	225	547	19·98	14·62	17·37	9
180	134	103	124	128	116	117	202	113	941	813	1,754	13·03	11·12	12·07	10
255	170	160	178	165	147	152	247	150	1,263	1,038	2,301	14·30	11 73	13·01	
37	45	43	26	38	42	55	76	82	310	268	578	18·11	14·90	16·48	11
15	21	21	19	42	43	61	94	102	271	227	498	21·78	18·91	20·37	12
5	5	5	7	7	7	10	22	10	48	39	87	21·43	18·13	19·82	13
57	71	69	52	87	93	126	193	194	629	529	1,158	19·78	16·63	18·21	
55	50	51	46	54	51	70	124	128	457	430	887	23·14	19·93	21·47	14
112	121	120	98	141	143	196	316	322	1,086	959	2,045	21·07	17·97	19·49	
177	208	216	210	286	230	340	404	282	1,842	1,122	2,964	34·04	25·68	30·31	15
56	67	57	36	45	52	59	93	57	435	250	685	34·67	19·12	26·74	16
233	275	273	246	331	282	399	497	339	2,277	1,372	3,649	34·16	24·17	29·57	
34	45	29	36	45	45	105	115	104	372	295	667	25·92	22·84	24·46	17
25	24	24	34	29	36	29	93	35	211	170	381	22·60	19·39	21·04	18
59	69	53	70	74	81	134	208	139	583	465	1,048	24·61	21·44	23·10	
17	21	5	17	11	12	13	40	19	92	92	184	7·14	6·62	6·87	19
19	30	31	20	33	28	22	35	15	217	104	321	20·69	10·20	15·52	20
36	51	36	37	44	40	35	75	34	309	196	505	13·23	8·14	10·64	
10	4	5	4	15	18	19	19	22	99	59	158	21·34	16·79	19·38	21
27	13	6	12	26	27	35	88	80	194	188	382	33·61	32·38	32·99	22
37	17	11	16	41	45	54	107	102	293	247	540	28·14	26·50	27·37	
3	4	6	20	10	15	6	.44	21	78	67	145	30·00	29·09	29·57	23
2	......	2	2	1	......	1	......	6	7	11	18	16·54	23·06	20·00	24
5	4	4	3	9	15	4	6	12	49	28	77	27·38	14·27	20·52	25
7	4	6	5	10	15	5	6	18	56	39	95	25·31	15·91	20·42	
10	8	12	25	20	30	11	50	39	134	106	240	27·84	22·35	25·12	
13	23	13	17	19	23	36	40	8	159	85	244	17·38	15·57	16·70	26
28	13	17	18	17	35	35	45	92	223	143	366	43·72	28·95	36·46	27
41	36	30	35	36	58	71	85	100	382	228	610	26·81	21·93	24·75	
19	33	20	37	28	15	28	44	29	167	124	291	25·85	19·37	22·63	28
14	9	9	23	12	23	26	97	54	152	139	291	59·84	51·06	55·30	29
33	47	29	59	40	38	54	141	83	319	263	582	35·44	28·83	32·11	
15	20	16	7	19	39	36	44	26	174	107	281	30·38	15·66	22·37	30
48	67	45	66	59	77	90	185	109	493	370	863	33·47	23·19	28·12	
23	23	20	32	24	25	22	34	56	172	138	310	34·82	29·14	32·04	31
34	27	32	28	30	38	163	55	48	335	216	551	30·51	19·45	24·95	32
57	50	52	60	54	63	185	89	104	507	354	861	31·85	22·35	27·11	
8	23	21	22	23	37	40	44	39	208	123	331	20·53	25·80	22·29	33
18	13	8	19	10	18	19	30	19	135	102	237	31·31	25·79	28·62	34
26	36	29	41	33	55	59	74	58	338	230	568	23·78	25·80	24·56	
14	7	6	19	23	19	22	34	17	98	88	186	29·81	34·79	31·67	35
43	12	17	7	16	17	12	20	21	138	109	247	21·32	16·35	18·80	36
57	19	23	26	39	36	34	54	38	236	197	433	24·04	21·42	22·77	

the circles, see form No. II.

Annual Form No. VIII.—*Deaths registered from* **FEVER** *in the Rural Circles and Towns of the year* 1875.

1	2	3	4					
Number.	Districts.	Rural Circles or Towns.*	Population. Males.	Females.	Total.	January.	February.	March.
37	Pubna	Pubna ... ... T	7,851	7,879	15,730	26	29	25
38		Fureedpore ... ... R	9,390	9,886	19,276	35	17	31
		Combined Circles ...	17,241	17,765	35,006	61	46	56
39	Darjeeling	Darjeeling ... ...T	2,108	1,049	3,157	4	3	6
40		Mouzahs Nijamtara, &c. R	6,735	5,645	12,380	4	5	9
		Combined Circles ...	8,843	6,694	15,537	8	8	15
41	Julpigoree	Julpigoree ... ... T	3,837	2,444	6,281	5	8	9
42		Ditto ... ... R	449	455	904	4	4	3
		Combined Circles ...	4,286	2,899	7,185	9	12	12
43	Dacca	Dacca ... ... T	37,395	31,817	69,212	41	27	33
44		Naraingunge ... ... T	7,101	3,810	10,911	4	3	5
45		Manickgunge ... ... T	5,750	5,792	11,542	38	35	26
		Total of Towns ...	50,246	41,419	91,665	83	65	64
46		Moonsheegunge ... ... R	19,563	21,753	41,316	52	44	20
		Combined Circles ...	69,809	63,172	132,981	135	109	84
47	Fureedpore	Fureedpore ... ... T	5,021	4,176	9,197	28	21	18
48		Syedpore ... ... R	2,965	3,359	6,324	17	16	16
		Combined Circles ...	7,986	7,535	15,521	45	37	34
49	Backergunge ...	Burrisal ... ... T	9,073	4,195	13,268	11	14	10
50		Dowlutkhan ... ... T	3,140	2,211	5,351	7	8	5
		Total of Towns ...	12,213	6,406	18,619	18	22	15
51		Lakhotea ... ... R	4,614	4,471	9,085	8	9	9
52		Manpara ... ... R	2,390	2,177	4,567	10	6	1
		Total of Rural Circles ...	7,004	6,648	13,652	18	15	10
		Combined Circles	19,217	13,054	32,271	36	37	25
53	Mymensingh	Nusseerabad ... ... T	5,820	2,433	8,253	13	4	2
54		Jumalpore ... ... T	7,310	7,002	14,312	12	13	15
55		Sherepore ... ... T	4,250	3,765	8,015	3	3	2
56		Kishoregunge ... ... T	6,682	6,955	13,637	20	14	20
57		Bazitpore ... ... T	1,937	2,131	4,068	3	4	......
		Total of Towns ...	25,999	22,236	48,285	51	38	39
58		Gabsara ... ... R	3,368	3,264	6,632	2	5	3
59		Tanghail ... ... R	8,204	8,040	16,244	27	12	13
60		Ellanga ... ... R	773	821	1,594	4	......	3
61		Kidderpore ... ... R	1,020	1,051	2,071	3	......	......
		Total of Rural Circles ...	13,365	13,176	26,541	36	17	19
		Combined Circles ...	39,364	35,462	74,826	87	55	58
62	Tipperah	Comillah ... ... T	7,999	4,949	12,948	18	16	10
63		Bramanberiah ... ... R	6,328	6,036	12,364	22	11	13
		Combined Circles ...	14,327	10,985	25,312	40	27	23
64	Chittagong	Chittagong ... ... T	12,206	8,398	20,604	39	20	31
65		Cox's Bazar ... ... T	2,293	2,363	4,656	5	10	8
		Total of Towns ...	14,499	10,761	25,260	44	30	39
66		Anwara ... ... R	13,707	16,411	30,118	51	41	27
		Combined Circles ...	28,206	27,172	55,378	95	71	66
67	Noakholly	Noakholly ... ... T	5,777	4,286	10,063	27	18	13
68		Chukla Banchanagore ... R	5,490	5,038	10,528	26	28	21
		Combined Circles ...	11,267	9,324	20,591	53	46	34
69	Patna	Dewan Mohulla ... ... T	4,044	4,320	8,364	2	4	3
70		Mogulparah ... ... T	6,049	7,161	13,210	10	10	8
71		Khaj Kullan ... ... T	5,012	4,871	9,883	5	5	7
72		Lodikutra ... ... T	5,733	6,380	12,113	6	7	3
73		Chowk Kullan ... ... T	4,287	4,301	8,588	8	9	5
74		Chowk Shikarpore ... ... T	4,520	5,037	9,557	6	6	7
75		Dhawalparah ... ... T	4,153	4,332	8,485	8	1	8
76		Barh ... ... T	5,329	5,721	11,050	6	8	7
77		Behar ... ... T	5,091	4,958	10,049	7	7	20
		Total of Towns ...	44,218	47,081	91,299	58	57	68

* For a fuller description of

of the **SELECTED CIRCLES** *of the Districts of the Bengal Province during* **each month —(Continued.)**

5									6			7			8
									Total.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			
April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Number.
36	42	42	39	41	42	68	72	57	257	262	519	32·73	33·25	32·99	37
29	31	29	23	28	31	39	17	36	210	136	346	22·36	13·75	17·94	38
65	73	71	62	69	73	107	89	93	467	398	865	27·08	22·40	24·71	
6	5	4	7	3	11	3	11	17	54	26	80	25·61	24·78	25·34	39
13	10	16	7	10	9	8	15	8	62	52	114	9·20	9·21	9·20	40
19	15	20	14	13	20	11	26	25	116	78	194	13·11	11·65	12·48	
6	11	6	9	4	15	9	12	12	61	45	106	15·89	18·41	16·87	41
......	5	1	......	4	......	2	2	3	13	15	28	28·95	32·96	30·97	42
6	16	7	9	8	15	11	14	15	74	60	134	17·26	20·69	18·64	
30	28	26	34	28	37	36	69	55	233	211	444	6·24	6·63	6·41	43
4	5	3	8	9	5	8	6	5	34	31	65	4·78	8·13	5·95	44
21	29	21	18	18	18	22	29	30	149	156	305	25·91	26·93	26·42	45
55	62	50	60	55	60	66	104	90	416	398	814	8·27	9·60	8·88	
34	29	27	35	39	23	46	60	38	230	217	447	11·75	9·97	10·81	46
89	91	77	95	94	83	112	164	128	646	615	1,261	9·25	9·73	9·47	
13	14	14	14	24	12	20	18	26	124	98	222	24·69	23·46	24·13	47
16	15	10	17	12	25	21	31	23	106	113	219	35·75	33·64	34·65	48
29	29	24	31	36	37	41	49	49	230	211	441	28·80	28·00	28·41	
7	16	9	10	10	10	20	35	28	96	84	180	10·58	20·02	13·56	49
7	9	3	6	5	4	2	3	9	38	30	68	12·10	13·56	12·70	50
14	25	12	16	15	14	22	38	37	134	114	248	10·97	17·79	13·31	
10	12	5	11	......	11	7	9	25	66	50	116	14·30	11·18	12·76	51
2	3	3	1	1	4	1	2	3	19	18	37	7·94	8·26	8·10	52
12	15	8	12	1	15	8	11	28	85	68	153	12·13	10·22	11·20	
26	40	20	28	16	29	30	49	65	219	182	401	11·39	13·94	12·41	
2	1	10	9	8	9	12	13	16	51	48	99	8·76	19·72	11·99	53
12	14	20	11	14	19	19	26	16	113	78	191	15·45	11·13	13·34	54
2	1	4	1	9	1	......	9	2	21	16	37	4·94	4·24	4·61	55
19	30	21	40	38	31	91	75	43	222	220	442	33·22	31·63	32·41	56
1	1	1	2	1	1	......	5	2	11	10	21	5·67	4·69	5·16	57
36	47	56	63	70	61	122	128	79	418	372	790	16·07	16·69	16·36	
7	5	......	2	4	4	11	5	4	27	25	52	8·01	7·65	7·84	58
18	18	17	18	11	12	40	30	28	129	115	244	15·72	14·30	15·02	59
1	......	......	1	......	1	4	......	2	8	8	16	10·34	9·74	10·03	60
......	4	3	2	3	2	2	6	6	16	15	31	15·68	14·27	14·96	61
26	27	20	23	18	19	57	41	40	180	163	343	13·46	12·37	12·92	
62	74	76	86	88	80	179	169	119	598	535	1,133	15·19	15·08	15·14	
22	23	15	14	8	15	13	22	27	110	93	203	13·75	18·79	15·67	62
10	13	9	14	10	11	12	15	13	73	80	153	11·53	13·25	12·37	63
32	36	24	28	18	26	25	37	40	183	173	356	12·77	15·74	14·06	
30	23	26	40	20	21	21	38	29	188	155	343	15·40	18·45	16·64	64
12	13	13	7	7	13	3	8	6	50	55	105	21·80	23·27	22·55	65
42	41	39	47	27	34	24	46	35	238	210	448	16·41	19·51	17·73	
14	34	32	39	33	39	34	38	46	220	208	428	16·05	12·67	14·21	66
56	75	71	86	60	73	58	84	81	458	418	876	16·23	15·[illegible]8	15·81	
13	28	18	14	16	13	13	17	30	104	116	220	18·00	27·06	21·86	67
26	18	10	17	18	20	18	35	31	135	133	268	24·59	26·39	25·45	68
39	46	28	31	34	33	31	52	61	239	249	488	21·21	26·70	23·69	
10	4	5	9	14	9	14	11	2	42	45	87	10·38	10·41	10·40	69
16	12	14	18	20	9	17	24	17	86	89	175	14·21	12·42	13·24	70
9	8	13	16	8	13	21	15	9	59	70	129	11·77	14·37	13·05	71
1	11	10	8	9	9	11	12	7	42	52	94	7·32	8·15	7·76	72
11	13	13	9	19	15	27	16	21	72	94	166	16·79	21·85	19·32	73
9	12	6	25	16	11	7	8	10	59	64	123	13·05	12·70	12·87	74
12	6	8	5	10	9	10	9	2	42	46	88	10·11	10·16	10·37	75
16	11	12	15	19	9	25	12	15	90	65	155	16·88	11·36	14·02	76
7	9	10	8	17	11	9	19	8	63	69	132	12·37	13·91	13·13	77
91	86	91	113	132	95	141	126	91	555	594	1,149	12·55	12·61	12·58	

the circles, see from No. II.

Annual Form No. VIII.—*Deaths registered from* **FEVER** *in the Rural Circles and Towns of the year* 1875.

1	2	3	4					
Number.	Districts.	Rural Circles or Towns.*	Population.			January.	February.	March.
			Males.	Females.	Total.			
78	Patna.—(*Continued*).	Phulwari... ... ... R	5,251	5,744	10,995	10	11	12
79		Mughra ... ... R	5,024	5,104	10,128	3	6	2
80		Futwa ... ... R	5,318	5,977	11,295	9	15	11
		Total of Rural Circles ...	15,593	16,825	32,418	22	32	25
		Combined Circles ...	59,811	63,906	123,717	80	89	93
81	Gya	Gya ... ... T	33,071	33,772	66,843	60	60	123
82		Jehanabad ... ... T	2,267	2,170	4,437	6	......	4
83		Aurungabad ... ... T	1,557	1,918	3,475	3	4	2
84		Nowadah ... ... T	2,311	2,393	4,704	1	2	5
		Total of Towns ...	39,206	40,253	79,459	70	66	134
85		Gya ... ... R	23,301	24,656	47,957	12	13	2
86		Jehanabad ... ... R	49,154	49,311	98,465	14	14	15
87		Aurungabad ... ... R	34,959	34,216	69,175	40	29	35
88		Nowadah ... ... R	44,838	45,144	89,982	29	26	20
		Total of Rural Circles ...	152,252	153,327	305,579	95	82	72
		Combined Circles ...	191,458	193,580	385,038	165	148	206
89	Shahabad	Buxar ... ... T	6,706	6,842	13,548	15	5	10
90		Jugdispore ... ... R	9,514	5,033	14,547	15	12	16
		Combined Circles ...	16,220	11,875	28,095	30	17	26
91	Mozufferpore ...	Mozufferpore ... ... T	21,729	16,494	38,223	9	17	15
92		Hajipore ... ... T	10,737	11,569	22,306	8	7	8
		Total of Towns ...	32,466	28,063	60,529	17	24	23
93		Seetamurhee ... ... R	8,396	7,792	16,188	2	3	3
94		Shewhur ... ... R	9,126	5,076	14,202	1	1	1
95		Lalgunge ... ... R	5,913	6,425	12,338	3	7	3
		Total of Rural Circles ...	23,435	19,293	42,728	6	11	7
		Combined Circles ...	55,901	47,356	103,257	23	35	30
96	Durbhunga	Durbhunga ... ... T	23,603	23,847	47,450	4	27	24
97		Rossira ... ... T	4,614	4,827	9,441	3	6	34
		Total of Towns ...	28,217	28,674	56,891	7	33	58
98		Nagarbusti ... ... R	4,628	5,253	9,881	19	39	31
99		Tajpore ... ... R	7,236	3,146	10,382	6	5	4
		Total of Rural Circles ...	11,864	8,399	20,263	25	44	35
		Combined Circles ...	40,081	37,073	77,154	32	77	93
100	Sarun	Chuprah ... ... T	22,852	23,435	46,287	7	6	1
101		Sewan ... ... T	5,556	5,543	11,099	4	3	1
		Total of Towns ...	28,408	28,978	57,386	11	9	2
102		Manjhi ... ... R	8,284	9,218	17,502	10	6	14
103		Burragaon ... ... R	11,367	11,298	22,665	2	11	13
		Total of Rural Circles ...	19,651	20,516	40,167	12	17	27
		Combined Circles ...	48,059	49,494	97,553	23	26	29
104	Chumparun	Bettiah ... ... T	11,220	8,488	19,708	11	9	2
105		Motihari ... ... T	4,795	3,471	8,266	1	......	3
		Total of Towns ...	16,015	11,959	27,974	12	9	5
106		Kessuriah ... ... R	2,183	2,245	4,428	9	1	2
		Combined Circles ...	18,198	14,204	32,402	21	10	7
107	Monghyr	Monghyr ... ... T	12,670	13,604	26,274	16	15	16
108		Jamooee ... ... R	5,116	4,900	10,016	87	11	17
109		Begooserai ... ... R	4,965	5,445	10,410	31	80	28
		Total of Rural Circles ...	10,081	10,345	20,426	118	91	45
		Combined Circles ...	22,751	23,949	46,700	134	106	61
110	Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore ... ... T	15,333	14,815	30,148	1	......	5
111		Banka ... ... R	5,565	3,853	9,418	19	8	13
		Combined Circles ...	20,898	18,668	39,566	20	8	18
112	Purneah	Purneah ... ... T	9,677	6,380	16,057	26	29	28
113		Raneegunge ... ... T	3,024	3,120	6,144	7	11	14
		Total of Towns ...	12,701	9,500	22,201	33	40	42

* For a uller descrip tion of

of the **SELECTED CIRCLES** *of the Districts of the Bengal Province during* **each month**
—(Continued.)

5									6			7			8
									Total.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			
April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Number.
8	9	......	6	20	13	19	9	8	58	67	125	11·04	11·66	11·36	78
10	8	15	12	24	11	16	20	18	75	70	145	14·92	13·71	14·31	79
24	23	8	14	15	17	20	16	10	108	74	182	20·30	12·38	16·11	80
42	40	23	32	59	41	55	45	36	241	211	452	15·45	12·54	13·94	
133	126	114	145	191	136	196	171	127	796	805	1,601	13·30	12·25	12·94	
139	106	104	121	140	172	122	79	102	655	673	1,328	19·80	19·92	19·86	81
1	2	4	2	11	8	9	10	5	35	27	62	15·43	12·44	13·97	82
5	2	2	6	12	7	7	6	8	25	39	64	16·05	20·33	18·41	83
1	6	8	3	5	8	6	4	2	30	21	51	12·98	8·77	10·84	84
146	116	118	132	168	195	144	99	117	745	760	1,505	19·00	18·88	18·94	
8	48	61	65	101	97	73	66	95	337	304	641	14·46	12·32	13·36	85
13	26	30	46	63	61	75	67	58	240	242	482	4·88	4·90	4·89	86
......	25	45	84	94	66	70	98	131	374	343	717	10·69	10·02	10·36	87
20	47	78	98	102	144	116	109	187	499	477	976	11·12	10·56	10·84	88
41	146	214	293	360	368	334	340	471	1,450	1,366	2,816	9·52	8·90	9·21	
187	262	332	425	528	563	478	439	588	2,195	2,126	4,321	11·46	10·98	11·22	
13	13	13	13	21	23	24	24	23	112	85	197	16·70	12·42	14·54	89
12	17	14	36	32	33	28	28	30	165	108	273	17·34	21·45	18·76	90
25	30	27	49	53	56	52	52	53	277	193	470	17·07	16·25	16·72	
14	30	34	35	21	15	31	25	24	143	127	270	6·58	7·69	7·06	91
11	30	13	8	14	13	14	15	14	90	65	155	8·38	5·61	6·94	92
25	60	47	43	35	28	45	40	38	233	192	425	7·17	6·84	7·02	
7	4	5	2	3	10	4	2	3	30	18	48	3·57	2·31	2·96	93
......	2	5	12	5	......	3	1	3	16	18	34	1·74	3·54	2·39	94
1	2	10	9	2	8	21	20	6	45	47	92	7·61	7·32	7·45	95
8	8	20	23	10	18	28	23	12	91	83	174	3·88	4·30	4·07	
33	68	67	66	45	46	73	63	50	324	275	599	5·79	5·80	5·80	
31	20	25	25	57	47	58	27	43	223	165	388	9·44	6·91	8·17	96
13	9	5	10	9	45	8	9	9	86	74	160	18·63	15·33	16·94	97
44	29	30	35	66	92	66	36	52	309	239	548	10·95	8·33	9·63	
19	16	23	46	27	9	55	67	40	240	151	391	51·85	28·74	39·57	98
14	3	9	2	8	10	22	63	25	100	71	171	13·81	22·56	16·47	99
33	19	32	48	35	19	77	130	65	340	222	562	28·65	26·43	27·73	
77	48	62	83	101	111	143	166	117	649	461	1,110	16·19	12·43	14·38	
21	26	25	24	22	28	16	23	15	137	77	214	5·99	3·28	4·62	100
3	......	2	4	4	5	9	3	7	27	18	45	4·86	3·24	4·05	101
24	26	27	28	26	33	25	26	22	164	95	259	5·77	3·27	4·51	
1	6	11	13	20	26	26	19	6	90	59	158	11·95	6·40	9·02	102
10	22	4	17	18	10	6	14	9	84	52	136	7·38	4·60	6·00	103
11	28	15	30	38	36	32	33	15	183	111	294	9·31	5·41	7·31	
35	54	42	58	64	69	57	59	37	347	206	553	7·22	4·16	5·66	
14	18	19	26	15	42	41	74	40	190	121	311	16·93	14·25	15·78	104
2	3	......	......	2	1	......	2	......	12	2	14	2·50	·57	1·69	105
16	21	19	26	17	43	41	76	40	202	123	325	12·61	10·28	11·61	
1	......	4	3	1	6	4	4	......	18	17	35	8·24	7·57	7·90	106
17	21	23	29	18	49	45	80	40	220	140	360	12·08	9·85	11·11	
19	20	19	15	22	22	25	32	19	128	112	240	10·10	8·23	9·13	107
22	14	11	18	30	31	16	10	8	142	133	275	27·75	27·14	27·45	108
20	26	29	30	12	10	32	29	30	251	106	357	50·55	19·47	34·29	109
42	40	40	48	42	41	48	39	38	393	239	632	38·98	23·10	30·94	
61	60	59	63	64	63	73	71	57	521	351	872	22·90	14·65	18·67	
2	3	5	1	8	7	4	6	9	31	20	51	2·02	1·34	1·69	110
18	14	14	18	14	24	13	10	10	94	81	175	16·89	21·02	18·58	111
20	17	19	19	22	31	17	16	19	125	101	226	5·98	5·41	5·71	
30	29	17	16	20	21	26	57	38	217	120	337	22·42	18·80	20·98	112
9	16	9	9	5	9	12	10	15	72	54	126	23·80	17·30	20·50	113
39	45	26	26	25	30	38	67	53	289	174	463	22·75	18·31	20·85	

the circles, see form No. II.

ANNUAL FORM No. VIII.—*Deaths registered from* **FEVER** *in the Rural Circles and Towns of* *year* 1875.

1	2	3	4					
			POPULATION.					
Number.	DISTRICTS.	RURAL CIRCLES OR TOWNS.*	Males.	Females.	Total.	January.	February.	March.
114	PURNEAH.—(*Contd.*)...	Kissengunge ... ... R	5,096	4,495	9,590	14	11	15
115		Arrareah ... ... R	5,072	5,082	10,154	47	13	24
		Total of Rural Circles ...	10,167	9,577	19,744	61	24	39
		Combined Circles ...	22,868	19,077	41,945	94	64	81
116	SONTHAL PERGUNNAHS	Doomka ... ... T	5,659	5,534	11,193	10	6	19
117		Rajmehal ... ... T	3,843	4,247	8,090	17	17	7
		Total of Towns ...	9,502	9,781	19,283	27	23	26
118		Burhait ... ... R	6,173	5,986	12,159	12	11	3
119		Pakour ... ... R	5,059	5,198	10,257	14	8	19
		Total of Rural Circles ...	11,232	11,184	22,416	26	19	22
		Combined Circles ...	20,734	20,965	41,699	53	42	48
120	CUTTACK	Cuttack ... ... T	25,869	25,009	50,878	34	30	31
121		Kendrapara ... ... T	5,201	5,481	10,682	7	5	6
122		Jajpore ... ... T	5,192	5,561	10,753	1	5	4
		Total of Towns ...	36,262	36,051	72,313	42	40	41
123		Solipore ... ... R	2,478	2,532	5,010	8	1	2
124		Patamundai ... ... R	4,681	5,143	9,824	8	7	2
		Total of Rural Circles ...	7,159	7,675	14,834	16	8	4
		Combined Circles ...	43,421	43,726	87,147	58	48	45
125	POOREE	Pooree ... ... T	12,077	10,618	22,695	16	5	13
126		Gope ... ... R	2,577	2,468	5,045	5	3	3
127		Joharsing ... ... R	2,671	2,613	5,284	2	2	1
		Total of Rural Circles ...	5,248	5,081	10,329	7	5	4
		Combined Circles ...	17,325	15,699	33,024	23	10	17
128	BALASORE	Balasore ... ... T	9,029	9,234	18,263	7	7	10
129		Bangeria ... ... R	5,674	5,716	11,390	4	2	6
		Combined Circles ...	14,703	14,950	29,653	11	9	16
130	HAZAREEBAGH ...	Hazareebagh ... ... T	6,312	4,738	11,050	14	25	16
131		Chuttra ... ... T	4,287	4,531	8,818	13	12	13
		Total of Towns ...	10,599	9,269	19,868	27	37	39
132		Koderma ... ... R	3,887	3,569	7,456	6	16	11
133		Echak ... ... R	4,661	4,338	8,999	9	9	11
		Total of Rural Circles ...	8,548	7,907	16,455	15	25	22
		Combined Circles ...	19,147	17,176	36,323	42	62	61
134	LOHARDUGGA	Ranchi ... ... T	6,860	5,226	12,086	6	5	10
135		Palma ... ... R	9,352	9,588	18,940	16	21	22
		Combined Circles ...	16,212	14,814	31,026	22	26	32
136	SINGBHOOM	Chyebassa ... ... T	2,534	2,289	4,823	4	4	3
137		Cherai Pir ... ... R	4,496	4,640	9,136	11	8	9
138		Ghatsilla ... ... R	7,041	7,208	14,249	6	16	17
		Total of Rural Circles ...	11,537	11,848	23,385	17	24	26
		Combined Circles ...	14,071	14,137	28,208	21	28	29
139	MANBHOOM	Purulia ... ... T	3,026	2,670	5,696	4	7	3
140		Khaspel ... ... R	27,563	25,697	53,260	48	38	51
		Combined Circles ...	30,589	28,367	58,956	52	45	54
		Total of the Combined Circles...	1,378,165	1,309,911	2,688,076	2,945	2,559	2,531
		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population	......	......	......	1·09	·95	·94
Total of the Urban Circles			673,976	609,987	1,283,963	1,348	1,176	1,221
Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population			......	......	......	1·05	·91	·95
Total of the Rural Circles			704,189	699,924	1,404,113	1,597	1,383	1,310
Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population			......	......	......	1·14	·98	·93

* For a fuller description of

OFFICE OF THE SANITARY COMMR. FOR BENGAL,
The 5th April 1876.

the **SELECTED CIRCLES** *of the Districts of the Bengal Province during* **each month** *of the*
—(Concluded).

5									6			7			8
									Total.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			
April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Number.
11	19	4	7	7	7	10	22	24	85	66	151	16·67	14·68	15·74	114
17	19	20	18	16	26	25	31	32	172	116	288	33·90	22·82	28·36	115
28	38	24	25	23	33	35	53	56	257	182	439	25·27	19·00	22·23	
67	83	50	50	48	63	73	120	109	546	356	902	23·87	18·13	21·50	
29	16	8	14	8	4	11	15	12	89	63	152	15·72	11·38	13·58	116
18	17	13	17	19	22	8	47	26	114	114	228	29·66	26·84	28·18	117
47	33	21	31	27	26	19	62	38	203	177	380	21·36	18·09	19·70	
9	9	6	12	9	9	5	9	10	63	41	104	10·20	6·84	8·55	118
23	20	9	11	10	5	10	12	10	83	68	151	16·40	13·08	14·72	119
32	29	15	23	19	14	15	21	20	146	109	255	12·99	9·74	11·37	
79	62	36	54	46	40	34	83	58	340	286	635	16·83	13·67	15·22	
17	8	10	19	18	23	26	39	45	136	164	300	5·25	6·55	5·89	120
5	6	6	6	6	6	7	6	6	35	37	72	6·72	6·75	6·74	121
8	3	9	14	4	6	8	25	23	54	56	110	10·40	10·07	10·22	122
30	17	25	39	28	35	41	70	74	225	257	482	6·20	7·12	6·66	
2	1	2	3	3	2	3	5	7	9	30	39	3·63	11·85	7·78	123
6	9	4	3	10	8	6	10	5	42	36	78	8·97	6·99	7·93	124
8	10	6	6	13	10	9	15	12	51	66	117	7·12	8·59	7·88	
38	27	31	45	41	45	50	85	86	276	323	599	6·35	7·38	6·87	
15	7	9	10	7	7	12	24	19	59	85	144	4·88	8·00	6·34	125
5	4	3	......	10	7	8	8	5	30	31	61	11·64	12·56	12·09	126
7	6	1	1	3	3	1	4	3	12	22	34	4·49	8·41	6·43	127
12	10	4	1	13	10	9	12	8	42	53	95	8·00	10·43	9·19	
27	17	13	11	20	17	21	36	27	101	138	239	5·82	8·79	7·23	
8	9	11	10	10	7	8	5	11	50	53	103	5·53	5·73	5·63	128
2	2	2	2	......	2	1	2	4	14	15	29	2·46	2·62	2·54	129
10	11	13	12	10	9	9	7	15	64	68	132	4·35	4·54	4·45	
27	22	29	32	35	16	15	12	19	145	117	262	22·97	24·69	23·71	130
30	21	30	22	25	41	17	24	23	154	126	280	35·92	27·80	31·75	131
57	43	59	54	60	57	32	36	41	299	243	542	28·21	26·21	27·28	
6	4	9	12	12	11	14	8	14	61	62	123	15·69	17·37	16·49	132
9	10	8	12	25	25	13	13	16	82	78	160	17·59	17·98	17·77	133
15	14	17	24	37	36	27	21	30	143	140	283	16·72	17·70	17·19	
72	57	76	78	97	93	59	57	71	442	383	825	23·08	22·29	22·71	
10	11	9	18	15	15	10	11	6	81	45	126	11·80	8·61	10·42	134
22	21	25	21	38	26	29	24	16	135	146	281	14·48	15·22	14·83	135
32	32	34	39	53	41	39	35	22	216	191	407	13·32	12·89	13·11	
9	7	10	9	2	8	2	2	6	32	34	66	12·62	14·85	13·68	136
7	10	7	6	8	6	7	3	8	46	44	90	10·23	9·48	9·85	137
14	11	18	17	13	11	12	18	24	79	98	177	11·21	13·59	12·42	138
21	21	25	23	21	17	19	21	32	125	142	267	10·83	11·98	11·41	
30	28	35	32	23	25	21	23	38	157	176	333	11·15	12·44	11·80	
9	2	4	5	9	8	8	3	1	34	29	63	11·23	10·86	10·06	139
52	53	68	74	80	57	58	50	25	351	303	654	12·73	11·79	12·27	140
61	55	72	79	89	65	66	53	26	385	332	717	12·58	11·70	12·16	
2,767	2,751	2,636	3,042	3,405	3,409	3,940	4,958	4,268	21,649	17,562	39,211	15·70	13·40	14·58	
1·02	1·02	·97	1·13	1·26	1·26	1·46	1·84	1·58	15·70	13·40	14·58	......	......	......	
1,395	1,417	1,340	1,515	1,634	1,676	1,971	2,536	2,112	10,681	8,660	19,341	15·84	14·90	15·06	
1·08	1·10	1·04	1·18	1·27	1·30	1·53	1·97	1·64	15·84	14·90	15·06	......	......	......	
1,372	1,334	1,296	1,527	1,771	1,733	1,969	2,422	2,156	10,968	8,902	19,870	15·57	12·71	14·15	
·97	·95	·92	1·08	1·26	1·23	1·40	1·72	1·53	15·57	12·71	14·15	......	......	......	

the circles, see form No. II.

J. G. PILCHER, F.R.C.S.,
Offg. Sanitary Commr. for Bengal.

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Annual Form No. IX.—*Deaths registered from* **BOWEL COMPLAINTS** *in the Rural Circles and Towns of th[e]* **SELECTED CIRCLES** *of the Districts of the Bengal Province during* **each month** *of the year* **1875.**

1	2	3	4			5												6			7		
Number.	Districts.	Rural Circles or Towns.*	Population.															Total.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Burdwan	Burdwan ... ... T	16,290	16,031	32,321	...	5	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	4	7	8	13	21	·49	·81	·64
2		Gangooria ... R	66,375	64,825	131,200	6	3	3	2	3	1	1	...	...	2	3	...	15	9	24	·22	·13	·18
		Combined Circles ...	82,665	80,856	163,521	6	8	4	2	3	1	2	1	2	2	7	7	23	22	45	·27	·27	·27
3	Bankoora	Bankoora ... ... T	8,695	8,099	16,794	5	2	5	6	5	9	5	4	5	3	3	...	36	16	52	4·14	1·97	3·09
4		Bishenpore ... T	8,869	9,178	18,047	2	4	3	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	2	1	16	2	18	1·80	·21	·99
5		Jaipore ... ... T	1,354	1,454	2,808	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	1·47	...	·71
		Total of Towns ...	18,918	18,731	37,649	7	7	8	6	5	11	5	5	6	6	5	1	54	18	72	2·85	·96	1·91
6		Chhatua ... ... R	7,640	7,692	15,332	1	...	3	5	3	4	1	1	1	2	...	2	10	13	23	1·30	1·68	1·50
		Combined Circles ...	26,558	26,423	52,981	8	7	11	11	8	15	6	6	7	8	5	3	64	31	95	2·40	1·17	1·79
7	Beerbhoom	Sooree ... ... T	4,617	4,384	9,001	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8		Do. ... ... R	33,669	36,499	70,168	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	3	5	·05	·08	·07
		Combined Circles ...	38,286	40,883	79,169	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	3	5	·05	·07	·06
9	Midnapore	Midnapore ... T	16,110	15,381	31,491	22	24	13	13	13	11	16	13	10	17	11	9	108	64	172	6·70	4·16	5·46
10		Bogree ... ... R	72,199	73,065	145,264	24	21	22	40	26	18	26	21	20	21	29	20	161	127	288	2·22	1·73	1·98
		Combined Circles ...	88,309	88,446	176,755	46	45	35	53	39	29	42	34	30	38	40	29	269	191	460	3·04	2·15	2·60
11	Hooghly	Hooghly and Chinsurah ... ... T	17,114	17,647	34,761	9	9	3	6	7	7	6	5	9	7	9	11	43	45	88	2·51	2·55	2·53
12		Serampore ... T	12,438	12,002	24,440	14	11	13	10	6	8	10	9	12	11	8	21	66	67	133	5·30	5·58	5·44
13		Ooterparah ... T	2,239	2,150	4,389	2	4	...	2	3	4	6	8	3	4	10	12	38	20	58	16·97	9·30	13·21
		Total of Towns ...	31,791	31,799	63,590	25	24	16	18	16	19	22	22	24	22	27	44	147	132	279	4·62	4·15	4·38
14		Bansberia ... ... R	19,742	21,567	41,309	9	10	2	5	5	3	5	4	2	8	9	9	35	36	71	1·77	1·66	1·71
		Combined Circles ...	51,533	53,366	104,899	34	34	18	23	21	22	27	26	26	30	36	53	182	168	350	3·53	3·12	3·33
15	Howrah	Howrah ... ... T	54,098	43,686	97,784	92	79	44	49	51	40	43	44	76	69	40	58	382	303	685	7·06	6·93	7·00
16		Doomjur ... ... R	12,544	13,071	25,615	13	8	16	11	7	4	8	...	...	...	6	3	48	28	76	3·82	2·14	2·96
		Combined Circles ...	66,642	56,757	123,399	105	87	60	60	58	44	51	44	76	69	46	61	430	331	761	6·45	5·83	6·16
17	24-Pergunnahs	North Suburban Town	14,348	12,915	27,263	18	9	20	7	10	11	13	10	12	24	10	20	92	72	164	6·41	5·57	6·01
18		Dum-Dum ... R	9,336	8,766	18,102	13	11	7	3	10	10	2	1	...	...	...	...	32	25	57	3·42	2·85	3·14
		Combined Circles ...	23,684	21,681	45,365	31	20	27	10	20	21	15	11	12	24	10	20	124	97	221	5·23	4·47	4·87
19	Nuddea	Kishnaghur ... T	12,871	13,879	26,750	1	2	1	2	5	1	3	1	3	1	5	2	17	10	27	1·32	·72	1·00
20		Chooadangah ... R	10,484	10,190	20,674	4	...	2	...	2	...	1	2	1	...	1	1	7	7	14	·66	·68	·67
		Combined Circles ...	23,355	24,069	47,424	5	2	3	2	7	1	4	3	4	1	6	3	24	17	41	1·02	·70	·86
21	Jessore	Jessore ... ... T	4,639	3,513	8,152	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	·64	·28	·49
22		Nowaparah ... R	5,771	5,806	11,577	2	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	7	·69	·51	·60
		Combined Circles ...	10,410	9,319	19,729	4	...	5	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	7	4	11	·67	·42	·55
23	Moorshedabad	Gora Bazar ... T	2,600	2,303	4,903	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	5	·76	1·30	1·01
24		Chatini ... ... R	423	477	900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25		Mirzapore ... ... R	1,789	1,962	3,751	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total of Rural Circles	2,212	2,439	4,651	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Combined Circles ...	4,812	4,742	9,554	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	5	·41	·63	·52
26	Dinagepore	Dinagepore ... T	9,148	5,458	14,606	4	3	1	...	3	...	4	3	...	3	5	1	23	4	27	2·51	·73	1·84
27		Kotwali ... ... R	5,100	4,938	10,038	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	5	8	1	9	1·56	·20	·89
		Combined Circles ...	14,248	10,396	24,644	4	3	1	...	5	...	4	4	...	3	6	6	31	5	36	2·17	·48	1·46
28	Maldah	English Bazar ... T	6,460	6,399	12,859	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	4	7	3	10	1·08	·46	·77
29		Maldah ... ... T	2,540	2,722	5,262	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	·36	·19
		Total of Towns ...	9,000	9,121	18,121	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	2	4	7	4	11	·77	·43	·60
30		Nowabgunge ... R	5,726	6,832	12,558	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	·17	...	·07
		Combined Circles ...	14,726	15,953	30,679	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	2	4	8	4	12	·54	·25	·39
31	Rajshahye	Nattore ... ... T	4,939	4,735	9,674	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32		Nowhatta ... ... R	10,980	11,100	22,080	5	5	6	4	3	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	14	13	27	1·27	1·17	1·22
		Combined Circles ...	15,919	15,835	31,754	5	5	6	4	3	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	14	13	27	·87	·82	·85
33	Rungpore	Rungpore ... ... T	9,885	4,960	14,845	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	3	3	6	·30	·60	·40
34		Kowergunge ... R	4,325	3,954	8,279	1	1	...	3	7	1	...	5	2	3	...	...	16	7	23	3·69	1·77	2·77
		Combined Circles ...	14,210	8,914	23,124	1	2	...	4	7	1	2	5	2	3	1	1	19	10	29	1·33	1·12	1·25

* For a fuller description of the circles, see form No. II.

[A]NNUAL FORM No. IX.—*Deaths registered from* **BOWEL COMPLAINTS** *in the Rural Circles and Towns of the* **SELECTED CIRCLES** *of the Districts of the Bengal Province during* **each month** *of the year* 1875.—(Continued.)

1	2	3	4			5												6			7			8
	Districts.	Rural Circles or Towns.*	Population.															Total.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			
			Males.	Females.	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Number.
	Bogra... ...	Bogra ... ... T	3,348	2,529	5,872	...	...	...	...	..	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	·29	·39	·34	35
		Khetlal ... ... R	6,472	6,664	13,136	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	·61	...	·30	36
		Combined Circles ...	9,815	9,193	19,008	...	...	...	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	6	·50	·10	·31	
	Pubna... ...	Pubna ... ... T	7,851	7,879	15,730	...	1	2	...	1	...	1	3	1	6	...	...	6	9	15	·76	1·14	·95	37
		Fureedpore ... R	9,390	9,886	19,276	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	2	5	7	·21	·50	·36	38
		Combined Circles ...	17,241	17,765	35,006	...	1	3	...	2	...	2	3	4	7	...	...	8	14	22	·46	·78	·62	
	Darjeeling...	Darjeeling ... T	2,108	1,049	3,157	...	3	...	3	6	6	1	3	6	7	6	4	32	13	45	15·18	12·39	14·25	39
		Mouzahs Nijamtara, &c. ... ... R	6,735	5,645	12,380	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	4	6	2	6	1	14	8	22	2·07	1·41	1·77	40
		Combined Circles ...	8,843	6,694	15,537	...	3	...	5	6	7	1	7	12	9	12	5	46	21	67	5·21	3·13	4·31	
	Julpigoree...	Julpigoree ... T	3,837	2,444	6,281	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	4	2	6	1·04	·81	·95	41
		Ditto ... ... R	449	455	904	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	2·22	...	1·10	42
		Combined Circles ...	4,286	2,899	7,185	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	5	2	7	1·16	·68	·97	
	Dacca... ...	Dacca ... ... T	37,395	31,817	69,212	16	11	11	13	7	11	12	9	9	39	32	26	114	82	196	3·04	2·57	2·83	43
		Naraingunge ... T	7,101	3,810	10,911	8	1	3	4	3	4	1	2	2	4	6	2	22	18	40	3·09	4·72	3·66	44
		Manickgunge ... T	5,750	5,792	11,542	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	1	1	4	3	7	·69	·51	·60	45
		Total of Towns ...	50,246	41,419	91,665	24	13	14	17	10	17	13	11	12	44	39	29	140	103	243	2·78	2·48	2·65	
		Moonsheegunge ... R	19,563	21,753	41,316	1	3	3	3	3	1	3	...	3	4	7	7	16	22	38	·81	1·01	·91	46
		Combined Circles ...	69,809	63,172	132,981	25	16	17	20	13	18	16	11	15	48	46	36	156	125	281	2·23	1·97	2·11	
	Fureedpore	Fureedpore ... T	5,021	4,176	9,197	4	1	2	2	2	2	2	5	3	7	1	...	18	13	31	3·58	3·11	3·36	47
		Syedpore ... ... R	2,965	3,359	6,324	1	...	...	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	...	2	9	11	·67	2·67	1·73	48
		Combined Circles ...	7,986	7,535	15,521	5	1	2	3	4	3	3	6	5	8	2	...	20	22	42	2·50	2·91	2·70	
	Backergunge	Burrisal ... ... T	9,073	4,195	13,268	5	9	3	3	6	6	2	5	...	3	11	4	46	11	57	5·08	2·62	4·29	49
		Dowlutkhan ... T	3,140	2,211	5,351	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
		Total of Towns ...	12,213	6,406	18,619	5	9	3	3	6	6	2	5	...	3	11	4	46	11	57	3·76	1·71	3·06	
		Lakhotea ... ... R	4,614	4,471	9,085	2	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	4	3	7	·86	·67	·77	51
		Manpara ... ... R	2,390	2,177	4,567	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	4	4	...	1·83	·87	52
		Total of Rural Circles	7,004	6,648	13,652	2	...	...	1	1	2	2	...	1	1	...	1	4	7	11	·57	1·05	·80	
		Combined Circles ...	19,217	13,054	32,271	7	9	3	4	7	8	4	5	1	4	11	5	50	18	68	2·60	1·37	2·10	
	Mymensingh	Nusseerabad ... T	5,820	2,433	8,253	...	...	3	...	6	3	...	1	2	3	5	1	19	5	24	3·26	2·05	2·90	53
		Jumalpore ... T	7,310	7,002	14,312	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
		Sherepore... ... T	4,250	3,765	8,015	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
		Kishoregunge ... T	6,682	6,955	13,637	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	6	5	9	14	·74	1·29	1·02	56
		Basitpore... ... T	1,937	2,131	4,068	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	4	3	7	2·06	1·40	1·72	57
		Total of Towns ...	25,999	22,286	48,285	3	3	4	...	7	4	...	1	5	4	7	7	28	17	45	1·07	·76	·93	
		Gabsara ... ... R	3,368	3,264	6,632	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
		Tanghail ... ... R	8,204	8,040	16,244	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	·36	...	·18	59
		Ellanga ... ... R	773	821	1,594	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	1·29	1·21	1·25	60
		Kidderpore ... R	1,020	1,051	2,071	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	3	6	9	2·94	5·70	4·74	61
		Total of Rural Circles	13,365	13,176	26,541	1	1	1	1	2	1	...	1	1	4	...	1	7	7	14	·52	·53	·52	
		Combined Circles ...	39,364	35,462	74,826	4	4	5	1	9	5	...	2	6	8	7	8	35	24	59	·88	·67	·78	
	Tipperah ...	Comillah ... ... T	7,999	4,949	12,948	...	...	4	1	...	1	...	...	2	3	1	7	14	5	19	1·76	1·01	1·46	62
		Bramanberiah ... R	6,328	6,036	12,364	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	·15	·16	·16	63
		Combined Circles ...	14,327	10,985	25,312	1	1	4	1	...	1	...	...	2	3	1	7	15	6	21	1·04	·54	·82	
	Chittagong...	Chittagong ... T	12,206	8,398	20,604	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	·11	·04	64
		Cox's Bazar ... T	2,293	2,363	4,656	...	1	...	2	1	1	2	1	...	1	1	...	5	5	10	2·18	2·11	2·14	65
		Total of Towns ...	14,499	10,761	25,260	...	1	...	2	1	1	2	1	...	1	2	...	5	6	11	·34	·55	·43	
		Anwara ... ... R	13,707	16,411	30,118	...	...	7	2	9	3	9	5	4	3	3	4	21	28	49	1·53	1·70	1·62	66
		Combined Circles ...	28,206	27,172	55,378	...	1	7	4	10	4	11	6	4	4	5	4	26	34	60	·92	1·25	1·08	
	Noakholly...	Noakholly ... T	5,777	4,286	10,063	...	...	1	3	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	4	6	7	13	1·03	1·63	1·29	67
		Chukla Banchanagore ... ... R	5,490	5,038	10,528	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68
		Combined Circles ...	11,267	9,324	20,591	...	...	1	3	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	4	6	7	13	·53	·75	·63	

* For a fuller description of the circles, see form No. II.

ANNUAL FORM No. IX.—*Deaths registered from* **BOWEL COMPLAINTS** *in the Rural Circles and Towns of the* SELECTED CIRCLES *of the Districts of the Bengal Province during* **each month** *of the year* 1875.—(Continued.)

1	2	3	4			5												6			7			8
			POPULATION.															TOTAL.			RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			
Number.	DISTRICTS.	RURAL CIRCLES OR TOWNS.*	Males.	Females.	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Number.
69	PATNA ...	Dewan Mohulla ... T	4,044	4,320	8,364	2	1	...	2	7	4	2	8	3	5	4	5	23	20	43	5·69	4·62	5·14	69
70		Mogulparah ... T	6,049	7,161	13,210	4	4	6	7	9	8	6	9	8	5	6	5	30	47	77	4·95	6·56	5·82	70
71		Khaj Kullan ... T	5,012	4,871	9,883	5	5	...	4	5	8	5	10	6	9	5	3	34	31	65	6·78	6·36	6·57	71
72		Lodikutra... ... T	5,733	6,380	12,113	4	1	2	11	3	5	6	7	2	6	6	2	25	30	55	4·36	4·70	4·54	72
73		Chowk Kullan ... T	4,287	4,301	8,588	10	7	10	12	9	10	18	20	7	21	9	9	74	68	142	17·26	15·81	16·53	73
74		Chowk Shikarpore T	4,520	5,037	9,557	...	...	2	...	1	3	2	1	...	4	...	...	10	3	13	2·21	·59	1·36	74
75		Dhawalparah ... T	4,153	4,332	8,485	1	1	...	8	4	7	9	12	2	5	12	2	33	30	63	7·94	6·92	7·42	75
76		Barh ... ... T	5,329	5,721	11,050	8	7	7	9	12	7	13	3	7	8	10	5	48	48	96	9·00	8·39	8·68	76
77		Behar ... ... T	5,091	4,958	10,049	...	...	9	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	2	11	5	16	2·16	1·00	1·59	77
		Total of Towns ...	44,218	47,081	91,299	34	26	36	54	50	53	62	71	36	63	52	33	288	282	570	6·51	5·98	6·24	
78		Phulwari ... ... R	5,251	5,744	10,995	6	9	6	9	10	22	13	5	5	7	4	8	58	46	104	11·04	8·00	9·45	78
79		Mughra ... ... R	5,024	5,104	10,128	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	·39	·19	·29	79
80		Futwa ... ... R	5,318	5,977	11,295	1	2	1	6	4	...	2	2	1	10	9	4	20	22	42	3·76	3·68	3·71	80
		Total of Rural Circles	15,593	16,825	32,418	7	12	9	15	14	22	15	7	6	17	13	12	80	69	149	5·13	4·10	4·59	
		Combined Circles ...	59,811	63,906	123,717	41	38	45	69	64	75	77	78	42	80	65	45	368	351	719	6·15	5·49	5·81	
81	GYA	Gya ... ... T	33,071	33,772	66,843	18	17	58	83	16	21	36	53	37	31	32	33	252	183	435	7·61	5·41	6·50	81
82		Jehanabad ... T	2,267	2,170	4,437	1	...	2	3	2	1	5	3	2	...	4	...	15	8	23	6·61	3·68	5·18	82
83		Aurungabad ... T	1,557	1,918	3,475	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	5	1	3	6	8	14	3·85	4·17	4·02	83
84		Nowadah ... ... T	2,311	2,393	4,704	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	3	4	7	1·29	1·67	1·48	84
		Total of Towns ...	39,206	40,253	79,459	20	17	61	86	20	22	45	56	42	37	37	36	276	203	479	7·03	5·04	6·02	
85		Gya ... ... R	23,301	24,656	47,957	...	...	...	1	...	6	1	1	...	...	1	2	9	3	12	·38	·12	·25	85
86		Jehanabad ... R	49,154	49,311	98,465	...	...	...	1	6	3	9	3	10	...	7	...	19	20	39	·38	·40	·39	86
87		Aurungabad ... R	34,959	34,216	69,175	2	1	2	20	1	3	4	13	20	10	2	2	39	41	80	1·11	1·19	1·15	87
88		Nowadah ... ... R	44,838	45,144	89,982	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	5	1	...	2	7	4	11	·15	·08	·12	88
		Total of Rural Circles	152,252	153,327	305,579	2	1	2	23	7	14	14	17	35	11	10	6	74	68	142	·48	·44	·46	
		Combined Circles ...	191,458	193,580	385,038	22	18	63	109	27	36	59	73	77	48	47	42	350	271	621	1·82	1·39	1·61	
89	SHAHABAD ...	Buxar ... ... T	6,706	6,842	13,548	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	6	1	7	·89	·14	·51	89
90		Jugdispore ... R	9,514	5,033	14,547	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90
		Combined Circles ...	16,220	11,875	28,095	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	6	1	7	·36	·08	·24	
91	MOZUFFERPORE ...	Mozufferpore ... T	21,729	16,494	38,223	5	4	2	1	3	4	7	1	6	2	...	...	20	15	35	·92	·90	·91	91
92		Hajipore ... ... T	10,737	11,569	22,306	1	1	1	1	5	3	6	...	6	3	6	5	24	13	37	2·23	1·12	1·65	92
		Total of Towns ...	32,466	28,063	60,529	6	5	3	2	8	7	13	1	12	4	6	5	44	28	72	1·35	·99	1·18	
93		Seetamurhee ... R	8,396	7,792	16,188	...	...	2	2	1	9	7	9	6	2	3	2	24	19	43	2·85	2·43	2·65	93
94		Shewhur ... ... R	9,126	5,076	14,202	1	2	2	4	1	5	8	8	8	7	...	3	25	24	49	2·73	4·72	3·45	94
95		Lalgunge ... ... R	5,913	6,425	12,338	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	2	1	...	4	8	3	11	1·35	·46	·89	95
		Total of Rural Circles	23,435	19,293	42,728	1	2	4	6	2	15	15	20	16	10	3	9	57	46	103	2·43	2·38	2·41	
		Combined Circles ...	55,901	47,356	103,257	7	7	7	8	10	22	28	21	28	14	9	14	101	74	175	1·80	1·56	1·69	
96	DURBHUNGA...	Durbhunga ... T	23,603	23,847	47,420	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	6	7	2	9	·29	·08	·18	96
97		Rossira ... ... T	4,614	4,827	9,441	1	...	3	1	...	4	1	...	6	...	...	3	15	4	19	3·25	·82	2·01	97
		Total of Towns ...	28,217	28,674	56,891	1	...	3	1	...	7	1	...	6	...	...	9	22	6	28	·77	·20	·49	
98		Nagurbusti ... R	4,628	5,253	9,881	11	11	5	4	2	5	2	...	...	6	2	3	28	23	51	6·05	4·37	5·16	98
99		Tajpore ... ... R	7,236	3,146	10,382	...	8	9	5	...	2	...	...	2	...	3	...	22	7	29	3·04	2·22	2·79	99
		Total of Rural Circles	11,864	8,399	20,263	11	19	14	9	2	7	2	...	2	6	5	3	50	30	80	4·21	3·57	3·94	
		Combined Circles ...	40,081	37,073	77,154	12	19	17	10	2	14	8	...	8	6	5	12	72	36	108	1·79	·97	1·39	
100	SARUN	Chuprah ... ... T	22,852	23,435	46,287	8	8	2	24	18	16	17	9	12	21	13	6	69	85	154	3·01	3·62	3·32	100
101		Sewan ... ... T	5,556	5,543	11,099	7	1	6	6	8	14	11	6	11	3	4	6	42	41	83	7·55	7·39	7·47	101
		Total of Towns ...	28,408	28,978	57,386	15	9	8	30	26	30	28	15	23	24	17	12	111	126	237	3·90	4·34	4·12	
102		Manjhi ... ... R	8,284	9,218	17,502	5	...	1	10	4	4	6	3	4	5	8	7	29	28	57	3·50	3·03	3·25	102
103		Burragaon ... R	11,367	11,298	22,665	9	6	3	4	...	5	4	3	6	...	7	4	36	15	51	3·16	1·32	2·25	103
		Total of Rural Circles	19,651	20,516	40,167	14	6	4	14	4	9	10	6	10	5	15	11	65	43	108	3·30	2·09	2·68	
		Combined Circles ...	48,059	49,494	97,553	29	15	12	44	30	39	38	21	33	29	32	23	176	169	345	3·66	3·41	3·53	
104	CHUMPARUN ...	Bettiah ... ... T	11,220	8,488	19,708	4	1	1	1	2	3	8	...	12	4	3	6	21	24	45	1·87	2·82	2·28	104
105		Motihari ... ... T	4,795	3,471	8,266	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	·20	...	·12	105
		Total of Towns ...	16,015	11,959	27,974	4	1	1	1	2	3	8	...	13	4	3	6	22	24	46	1·37	2·00	1·64	
106		Kessuriah... ... R	2,183	2,245	4,428	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	·44	·22	106
		Combined Circles ...	18,198	14,204	32,402	4	1	1	1	2	3	8	1	13	4	3	6	22	25	47	1·20	1·76	1·45	
107	MONGHYR ...	Monghyr ... ... T	12,670	13,604	26,274	3	2	2	3	4	1	6	16	8	12	11	15	50	33	83	3·94	2·42	3·15	107
108		Jamooee ... ... R	5,116	4,900	10,016	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	3	7	·78	·61	·69	108
109		Begooserai ... R	4,965	5,445	10,410	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	5	...	·90	·48	109
		Total of Rural Circles	10,081	10,345	20,426	1	2	...	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	4	...	4	8	12	·39	·77	·58	
		Combined Circles ...	22,751	23,949	46,700	4	4	2	5	4	2	8	16	8	12	15	15	54	41	95	2·37	1·71	2·03	

* For a fuller description of the circles, see form No. II.

[A]NNUAL FORM No. IX.—*Deaths registered from* **BOWEL COMPLAINTS** *in the Rural Circles and Towns of the* SELECTED CIRCLES *of the Districts of the Bengal Province during* **each month** *of the year* 1875.—(Concluded.)

2	3	4			5												6			7			8
Districts.	Rural Circles or Towns.*	Population.															Total.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			
		Males.	Females.	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Number.
Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore ... T	15,333	14,8 5	30,148	4	1	...	2	4	10	11	16	15	23	22	3	69	42	111	4·50	2·83	3·68	110
	Banka ... ... R	5,565	3,853	9,418	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111
	Combined Circles ...	20,898	18,668	39,566	4	1	...	2	4	10	11	16	15	23	22	3	69	42	111	3·30	2·24	2·80	
Purneah ...	Purneah ... ... T	9,677	6,380	16,057	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	·20	·15	·18	112
	Raneegunge ... T	3,024	3,120	6,144	...	1	1	1	2	5	1	..	...	...	...	...	5	6	11	1·65	1·92	1·79	113
	Total of Towns ...	12,701	9,500	22,201	...	2	1	2	2	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	7	7	14	·55	·73	·63	
	Kissengunge ... R	5,095	4,495	9,590	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114
	Arrareah ... ... R	5,072	5,082	10,154	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115
	Total of Rural Circles	10,167	9,577	19,744	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Combined Circles ...	22,868	19,077	41,945	...	2	1	2	2	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	7	7	14	·30	·36	·33	
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	Doomka ... ... T	5,659	5,534	11,193	3	2	2	3	3	9	2	2	3	...	1	4	15	19	34	2·65	3·43	3·03	116
	Rajmehal ... ... T	3,843	4,247	8,090	...	...	...	...	3	1	3	2	...	...	10	1	6	14	20	1·56	3·29	2·47	117
	Total of Towns ...	9,502	9,781	19,283	3	2	2	3	6	10	5	4	3	...	11	5	21	33	54	2·21	3·37	2·80	
	Burhait ... ... R	6,173	5,986	12,159	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	4	2	6	·64	·33	·49	118
	Pakour ... ... R	5,059	5,198	10,257	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	2	·19	·19	·19	119
	Total of Rural Circles	11,232	11,184	22,416	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	5	3	8	·44	·26	·35	
	Combined Circles ...	20,734	20,965	41,699	4	2	2	4	6	11	6	5	4	2	11	5	26	36	62	1·25	1·71	1·48	
Cuttack ...	Cuttack ... ... T	25,869	25,009	50,878	36	48	42	18	40	28	39	39	46	44	45	51	263	213	476	10·16	8·51	9·35	120
	Kendrapara ... T	5,201	5,481	10,682	1	3	5	1	2	1	2	3	7	5	3	4	20	17	37	3·84	3·10	3·46	121
	Jajpore ... ... T	5,192	5,561	10,753	8	6	3	6	6	11	16	21	34	30	28	14	97	86	183	18·68	15·46	17·01	122
	Total of Towns ...	36,262	36,051	72,313	45	57	50	25	48	40	57	63	87	79	76	69	380	316	696	10·47	8·76	9·62	
	Solipore ... ... R	2,478	2,532	5,010	1	2	...	1	2	2	1	2	1	...	4	2	7	11	18	2·82	4·34	3·59	123
	Patamundai ... R	4,681	5,143	9,824	1	1	4	1	1	1	...	3	2	2	7	4	19	8	27	4·05	1·55	2·74	124
	Total of Rural Circles	7,159	7,675	14,834	2	3	4	2	3	3	1	5	3	2	11	6	26	19	45	3·63	2·47	3·03	
	Combined Circles ...	43,421	43,726	87,147	47	60	54	27	51	43	58	68	90	81	87	75	406	335	741	9·35	7·66	8·50	
Pooree ...	Pooree ... T	12,077	10,618	22,695	21	13	10	6	15	8	13	10	9	19	11	12	61	84	145	5·05	7·91	6·38	125
	Gope ... R	2,577	2,468	5,045	...	3	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	2	2	...	8	4	12	3·10	1·62	2·37	126
	Joharsing ... R	2,671	2,613	5,284	...	2	3	2	3	2	2	4	3	2	3	...	19	7	26	7·11	2·67	4·92	127
	Total of Rural Circles	5,248	5,081	10,329	...	5	3	2	5	2	3	4	5	4	5	...	27	11	38	5·14	2·16	3·67	
	Combined Circles ...	17,325	15,699	33,024	21	17	13	8	20	10	15	14	14	23	16	12	88	95	183	5·07	6·05	5·54	
Balasore ...	Balasore ... T	9,029	9,234	18,263	12	10	8	6	3	8	9	10	10	14	24	21	96	39	185	10·63	4·22	7·39	128
	Bangeria ... R	5,674	5,716	11,390	8	7	3	5	5	8	7	6	4	6	7	9	44	31	75	7·75	5·44	6·58	129
	Combined Circles ...	14,703	14,950	29,653	20	17	11	11	8	16	16	16	14	20	31	30	140	70	210	9·52	4·68	7·08	
Hazareebagh	Hazareebagh ... T	6,312	4,738	11,050	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	·15	...	·09	130
	Chuttra ... T	4,287	4,531	8,818	1	2	7	5	4	7	3	1	1	1	...	1	18	15	33	4·19	3·31	3·74	131
	Total of Towns ...	10,599	9,269	19,868	1	2	7	5	4	7	4	1	1	1	...	1	19	15	34	1·79	1·61	1·71	
	Koderma ... R	3,887	3,569	7,456	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	·25	·56	·40	132
	Echak ... R	4,661	4,338	8,999	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	3	3	6	·64	·69	·66	133
	Total of Rural Circles	8,548	7,907	16,455	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	5	...	..	...	...	4	5	9	·46	·63	·54	
	Combined Circles ...	19,147	17,176	36,323	1	2	7	6	4	9	5	6	1	1	...	1	23	20	43	1·20	1·16	1·18	
Lohardugga	Ranchi ... T	6,860	5,226	12,086	5	4	11	9	7	9	15	16	14	7	8	6	73	38	111	10·64	7·27	9·18	134
	Palma ... R	9,352	9,588	18,940	9	11	8	7	7	9	12	17	19	20	8	7	74	60	134	7·91	6·25	7·07	135
	Combined Circles ...	16,212	14,814	31,026	14	15	19	16	14	18	27	33	33	27	16	13	147	98	245	9·06	6·61	7·89	
Singbhoom ...	Chyebassa ... T	2,534	2,289	4,823	5	3	3	5	5	7	9	1	6	2	8	5	33	26	59	13·02	11·35	12·23	136
	Cherai Pir ... R	4,496	4,640	9,136	...	2	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	7	2	9	1·55	·43	·98	137
	Ghatsilla ... R	7,041	7,208	14,249	...	2	3	...	2	7	5	...	2	3	...	1	14	11	25	1·98	1·52	1·75	138
	Total of Rural Circles	11,537	11,848	23,385	...	4	6	2	2	8	5	...	2	4	...	1	21	13	34	1·82	1·09	1·45	
	Combined Circles ...	14,071	14,137	28,208	5	7	9	7	7	15	14	1	8	6	8	6	54	39	93	3·83	2·75	3·29	
Manbhoom ...	Purulia ... T	3,026	2,670	5,696	2	...	...	1	...	3	...	2	4	2	...	...	13	1	14	4·29	·37	2·45	139
	Khaspel ... R	27,563	25,697	53,260	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	2	5	7	·07	·19	·13	140
	Combined Circles ...	30,589	28,367	58,956	2	...	...	2	2	3	...	3	6	3	...	...	15	6	21	·49	·21	·35	
	Total of the Combined Circles ...	1,378,165	1,309,911	2,688,076	532	479	477	546	482	516	570	552	605	650	612	563	3,695	2,889	6,584	2·68	2·20	2·44	(a)
	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population	....	....	....	·19	·17	·17	·20	·17	·19	·21	·20	·22	·24	·22	·20	2·68	2·20	2·44	...	...	...	
Total of the Urban Circles ...		673,976	609,987	1,283,963	392	342	342	368	343	363	421	414	453	509	465	443	2,737	2,118	4,855	4·06	3·47	3·78	(b)
Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population		....	....	....	·30	·26	·26	·28	·26	·28	·32	·32	·35	·39	·36	·34	4·06	3·47	3·78	...	...	...	
Total of the Rural Circles		7,04,189	699,924	1,404,113	140	137	135	178	139	153	149	138	152	141	147	120	958	771	1,729	1·36	1·10	1·23	(c)
Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population		....	....	....	·09	·09	·09	·12	·09	·10	·10	·09	·10	·10	·10	·08	1·36	1·10	1·23	...	...	...	

* For a fuller description of the circles, see form No. II.

[O]FFICE OF THE SANITARY COMMR. FOR BENGAL,
The 5th April 1876.

J. G. PILCHER, F.R.C.S.,
Offg. Sanitary Commr. for Bengal.

Annual Form No. X.—†*Comparative Statement of* **BIRTHS** *and* **DEATHS** *registered in the Rural Circles and Towns of the* SELECTED CIRCLES *of the Districts of the Bengal Province during the year* 1875.

1	2	3	4			5			6			7	8
Number.	Districts.	Rural Circles or Towns.*	Population.			Number of Births Registered.			Ratio of Births per 1,000 of Population.			Excess of births over deaths per 1,000 of population.	Excess of deaths over births per 1,000 of population.
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
1	Burdwan ...	Burdwan ... ... T	16,290	16,031	32,321	171	105	276	10·49	6·54	8·53	...	17·42
2		Gangooria ... ... R	66,375	64,825	131,200	669	473	1,142	10·07	7·29	8·70	...	5·47
		Combined Circles ...	82,665	80,856	163,521	840	578	1,418	10·61	7·14	8·67	...	7·63
3	Bankoora ...	Bankoora ... ... T	8,695	8,099	16,794	240	190	430	27·60	23·45	25·60	2·74	...
4		Bishenpore ... ... T	Births were not registered in these circles.										
5		Jaipore ... ... T											
		Total of Towns ...											
6		Chhatua ... ... R	7,640	7,692	15,332	183	159	342	23·95	20·67	22·30	8·09	...
		Combined Circles ...	16,335	15,791	32,126	423	349	772	25·89	22·10	24·03	5·30	...
7	Beerbhoom	Sooree ... ... T	4,617	4,384	9,001	96	98	194	20·79	22·35	21·55	...	1·78
8		Do. ... ... R	Births were not registered in this circle.										
9	Midnapore	Midnapore ... ... T	16,110	15,381	31,491	433	325	758	26·87	21·12	24·07	...	3·98
10		Bogree ... ... R	72,199	73,065	145,264	1,404	1,316	2,720	19·47	18·01	18·72	1·60	...
		Combined Circles ...	88,309	88,446	176,755	1,837	1,641	3,478	20·80	18·55	19·67	·77	...
11	Hooghly ...	Hooghly and Chinsurah ... T	17,114	17,647	34,761	496	469	965	28·98	26·57	27·76	·98	...
12		Serampore ... ... T	12,438	12,002	24,440	339	299	638	26·45	24·91	26·10	...	6·38
13		Ooterparah ... ... T	2,239	2,150	4,389	71	76	147	31·71	35·34	33·49	...	9·11
		Total of Towns ...	31,791	31,799	63,590	906	844	1,750	28·49	26·54	27·52	...	2·54
14		Bansberia ... ... R	19,742	21,567	41,309	478	401	879	24·21	18·59	21·27	...	9·20
		Combined Circles ...	51,533	53,366	104,899	1,384	1,245	2,629	26·85	23·32	25·06	...	5·16
15	Howrah ...	Howrah ... ... T	54,098	43,686	97,784	1,109	760	1,869	20·49	17·39	19·11	...	29·92
16		Doomjur ... ... R	12,544	13,071	25,615	431	306	737	34·35	23·41	28·77	...	4·68
		Combined Circles ...	66,642	56,757	123,399	1,540	1,066	2,606	23·10	18·78	21·11	...	24·69
17	24-Pergunnahs ...	North Suburban ... ... T	14,348	12,915	27,263	434	348	782	30·24	26·94	28·68	...	13·57
18		Dum-Dum ... ... R	9,336	8,766	18,102	274	232	506	29·34	26·46	27·95	...	3·64
		Combined Circles ...	23,684	21,681	45,365	708	580	1,288	29·89	26·75	28·39	...	9·63
19	Nuddea ...	Kishnaghur ... ... T	12,871	13,879	26,750	333	269	602	25·87	19·37	22·50	1·05	...
20		Chooadangah ... ... R	10,484	10,190	20,674	327	312	639	31·19	30·61	30·90	7·45	...
		Combined Circles ...	23,355	24,069	47,424	660	581	1,241	28·25	24·13	26·16	3·83	...
21	Jessore ...	Jessore ... ... T	4,639	3,513	8,152	77	70	147	16·59	19·92	18·03	...	11·16
22		Nowaparah ... ... R	5,771	5,806	11,577	282	268	550	48·86	46·15	47·50	4·66	...
		Combined Circles ...	10,410	9,319	19,729	359	338	697	34·48	36·26	35·32	...	1·88
23	Moorshedabad ...	Gora Bazar ... ... T	2,600	2,303	4,903	54	40	94	20·76	17·36	19·10	...	13·12
24		Chatini ... ... R	423	477	900	2	3	5	4·72	6·28	5·55	...	14·45
25		Mirzapore ... ... R	1,789	1,962	3,751	36	29	65	20·12	14·78	17·32	...	4·54
		Total of Rural Circles ...	2,212	2,439	4,651	38	32	70	17·17	13·12	15·05	...	6·45
		Combined Circles ...	4,812	4,742	9,554	92	72	164	19·11	15·18	17·16	...	9·54
26	Dinagepore	Dinagepore ... ... T	Births were not registered in these circles.										
27		Kotwali ... ... R											
		Combined Circles ...											
28	Maldah ...	English Bazar ... ... T	6,460	6,399	12,859	211	182	393	32·66	28·44	30·56	...	2·17
29		Maldah ... ... T	2,540	2,722	5,262	77	87	164	30·31	31·96	31·16	...	29·46
		Total of Towns ...	9,000	9,121	18,121	288	269	557	32·00	29·49	30·73	...	10·10
30		Nowabgunge ... ... R	5,726	6,832	12,558	225	173	398	39·29	25·32	31·61	6·93	...
		Combined Circles ...	14,726	15,953	30,679	513	442	955	34·86	27·70	31·12	...	3·10
31	Rajshahye	Nattore ... ... T	4,939	4,735	9,674	208	181	389	42·11	38·22	40·21	4·04	...
32		Nowhatta ... ... R	10,980	11,100	22,080	441	334	775	40·16	30·09	35·09	6·47	...
		Combined Circles ...	15,919	15,835	31,754	649	515	1,164	40·76	32·52	36·65	5·73	...
33	Rungpore...	Rungpore ... ... T	Births were not registered in these circles.										
34		Kowergunge ... ... R											
		Combined Circles ...											
35	Bogra ...	Bogra ... ... T	3,343	2,529	5,872	61	36	97	18·24	14·23	16·51	...	26·23
36		Khetlal ... ... R	6,472	6,664	13,136	144	138	282	22·24	20·71	21·46	...	5·26
		Combined Circles ...	9,815	9,193	19,008	205	174	379	20·88	18·92	19·93	...	11·74
37	Pubna ...	Pubna ... ... T	7,851	7,879	15,730	232	192	424	29·55	24·36	26·95	...	11·51
38		Fureedpore ... ... R	9,390	9,886	19,276	262	215	477	27·90	21·74	24·74	...	4·15
		Combined Circles ...	17,241	17,765	35,006	494	407	901	28·67	22·91	25·58	...	7·61

* For a fuller description of the circles, see form No. II.

† Marriages are not registered in Bengal.

Annual Form No. X.—*Comparative Statement of* **BIRTHS** *and* **DEATHS** *registered in the Rural Circles and Towns of the* SELECTED CIRCLES *of the Districts of the Bengal Province during the year* 1875.—(Contd.)

1	2	3	4			5			6			7	8
Number.	Districts.	Rural Circles or Towns.*	Population.			Number of Births Registered.			Ratio of Births per 1,000 of Population.			Excess of births over deaths per 1,000 of population.	Excess of deaths over births per 1,000 of population.
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
39	Darjeeling	Darjeeling ... ... T	2,108	1,049	3,157	86	53	139	40·79	50·52	44·02	·95	...
40		Mouzahs Nijamtara, &c. ... R	6,735	5,645	12,380	58	43	101	8·61	7·61	8·15	...	5·98
		Combined Circles ...	8,843	6,694	15,537	144	96	240	16·28	14·34	15·44	...	4·57
41	Julpigoree	Julpigoree ... ... T	3,837	2,444	6,281	41	39	80	10·68	15·57	12·74	...	17·82
42		Ditto ... ... R	449	455	904	5	9	14	11·13	19·78	15·92	...	27·22
		Combined Circles ...	4,286	2,899	7,185	46	48	94	10·73	16·55	13·08	...	19·07
43	Dacca ...	Dacca ... ... T	37,395	31,817	69,212	882	753	1,635	23·58	23·66	23·62	...	1·34
44		Naraingunge ... ... T	7,101	3,810	10,911	148	125	273	20·84	32·80	25·02	1·47	...
45		Manickgunge ... ... T	5,750	5,792	11,542	153	146	299	26·60	25·20	25·90	...	9·79
		Total of Towns ...	50,246	41,419	91,665	1,183	1,024	2,207	23·54	24·72	24·07	...	2·07
46		Moonsheegunge ... ... R	19,563	21,753	41,316	752	688	1,440	38·43	31·62	34·85	9·22	...
		Combined Circles ...	69,809	63,172	132,981	1,935	1,712	3,647	27·71	27·10	27·42	1·44	...
47	Fureedpore	Fureedpore ... ... T	5,021	4,176	9,197	96	74	170	19·11	17·72	18·48	...	16·85
48		Syedpore ... ... R	2,965	3,359	6,324	153	164	317	51·60	48·82	50·12	...	3·32
		Combined Circles ...	7,986	7,535	15,521	249	238	487	31·17	31·58	31·37	...	11·34
49	Backergunge.	Burrisal ... ... T	9,073	4,195	13,268	98	81	179	10·80	19·30	13·49	...	11·75
50		Dowlutkhan ... ... T	3,140	2,211	5,351	77	55	132	24·52	24·87	24·66	4·67	...
		Total of Towns ...	12,213	6,406	18,619	175	136	311	14·32	21·23	16·70	...	7·03
51		Lakhotea ... ... R	4,614	4,471	9,085	86	83	169	16·83	18·56	18·60	1·43	...
52		Manpara ... ... R	2,390	2,177	4,567	28	21	49	11·71	9·64	10·72	...	10·51
		Total of Rural Circles ...	7,004	6,648	13,652	114	104	218	16·27	15·64	15·96	...	2·57
		Combined Circles ...	19,217	13,054	32,271	289	240	529	15·03	18·38	16·39	...	5·14
53	Mymensingh.	Nusseerabad ... ... T	5,820	2,433	8,253	98	55	153	16·83	22·60	18·53	...	12·24
54		Jumalpore ... ... T	7,310	7,002	14,312	198	161	359	27·08	22·99	25·08	7·06	...
55		Sherepore ... ... T	4,250	3,765	8,015	37	45	82	8·70	11·95	10·23	...	5·36
56		Kishoregunge ... ... T	6,682	6,955	13,637	163	197	360	24·39	28·32	26·39	...	22·00
57		Bazitpore ... ... T	1,937	2,131	4,068	36	27	63	18·58	12·67	15·73	...	8·11
		Total of Towns ...	25,999	22,286	48,285	532	485	1,017	20·46	21·76	21·06	...	7·81
58		Gabsara ... ... R	3,368	3,264	6,632	147	95	242	43·63	29·10	36·48	17·18	...
59		Taughail ... ... R	8,204	8,040	16,244	192	181	573	23·40	22·51	22·96	...	1·04
60		Ellanga ... ... R	773	821	1.594	11	9	20	14·23	10·96	12·54	...	16·31
61		Kidderpore ... ... R	1,020	1,051	2,071	44	26	70	43·13	24·73	33·80	...	1·44
		Total of Rural Circles ...	13,365	13,176	26,541	394	311	705	29·48	23·60	26·56	2·56	...
		Combined Circles ...	39,364	35,462	74,826	926	796	1,722	23·52	22·44	23·01	...	4·13
62	Tipperah ...	Comillah ... ... T	7,999	4,949	12,948	199	171	370	24·87	34·55	28·57	·85	...
63		Bramanberiah ... ... R	6,328	6,036	12,364	242	176	418	38·24	19·15	33·80	11·56	...
		Combined Circles ...	14,327	10,985	25,312	441	347	788	30·78	31·58	31·13	6·07	...
64	Chittagong	Chittagong ... ... T	12,206	8,398	20,604	189	181	370	15·48	21·55	17·95	...	6·46
65		Cox's Bazar ... ... T	2,293	2,362	4,656	107	77	184	46·66	32·58	39·51	4·08	...
		Total of Towns ...	14,499	10,761	25,260	296	258	554	20·41	23·97	21·93	...	4·51
66		Anwara ... ... R	13,707	16,411	30,118	396	339	735	28·89	20·65	24·40	3·25	...
		Combined Circles ...	28,206	27,172	55,378	692	597	1,289	24·53	21·97	23·27	...	·29
67	Noakholly	Noakholly ... ... T	5,777	4,286	10,063	119	88	207	20·59	20·53	20·57	...	11·22
68		Chukla Bunchanagore ... R	5,490	5,038	10,528	198	179	377	36·06	35·52	35·80	4·93	...
		Combined Circles ...	11,267	9,324	20,591	317	267	584	28·13	28·63	28·36	...	2·96
69	Patna ...	Dewan Mohulla ... ... T	4,044	4,320	8,364	71	82	153	17·55	18·98	18·29	...	6·10
70		Mogulparah ... ... T	6,049	7,161	13,210	197	188	385	32·56	26·25	29·14	...	1·97
71		Khaj Kullan ... ... T	5,012	4,871	9,883	147	160	307	29·32	32·84	31·06	...	6·65
72		Lodikutra ... ... T	5,733	6,380	12,113	181	175	356	31·57	27·42	29·38	3·13	...
73		Chowk Kullan ... ... T	4,287	4,301	8,588	173	130	303	40·35	31·62	35·28	...	24·68
74		Chowk Shikarpore ... ... T	4,520	5,037	9,557	152	69	221	33·62	13·69	23·12	...	·31
75		Dhawalpara ... ... T	4,153	4,332	8,485	133	89	222	32·02	20·54	26·16	...	6·36
76		Barh ... ... T	5,329	5,721	11,050	235	216	451	44·09	37·75	40·81	1·27	...
77		Behar ... ... T	5,091	4,958	10,049	157	150	307	30·83	30·25	30·55	2·19	...
		Total of Towns ...	44,218	47,081	91,299	1,446	1,259	2,705	32·70	26·74	29·62	...	3·71
78		Phulwari ... ... R	5,251	5,744	10,995	190	205	395	36·18	35·68	35·92	6·73	...
79		Mughra ... ... R	5,024	5,104	10,128	243	209	452	48·36	40·94	44·62	20·14	...
80		Futwa ... ... R	5,318	5,977	11,295	264	210	474	49·64	35·13	41·96	10·00	...
		Total of Rural Circles ...	15,593	16.825	32,418	697	624	1,321	44·69	37·08	40·74	12·06	...
		Combined Circles ...	59,811	63,906	123,717	2,143	1,883	4,026	35·83	29·46	32·54	·43	...

* For a fuller description of the circles, see form No. II.

Annual Form No. X.—*Comparative Statement of* **BIRTHS** *and* **DEATHS** *registered in the Rural Circles and Towns of the* SELECTED CIRCLES *of the Districts of the Bengal Province during the year* 1875.—(Contd.)

1	2	3	4			5			6			7	8
Number.	Districts.	Rural Circles or Towns.*	Population.			Number of Births Registered.			Ratio of Births per 1,000 of Population.			Excess of births over deaths per 1,000 of population.	Excess of deaths over births per 1,000 of population.
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
81	Gya ...	Gya ... T	33,071	33,773	66,843	747	630	1,377	23·58	18·65	20·60	...	16·03
82		Jehanabad ... T	2,267	2,170	4,437	41	36	77	18·08	16·59	17·35	...	8·79
83		Aurungabad ... T	1,557	1,918	3,475	60	44	104	38·53	22·94	29·92	2·01	...
84		Nowadah ... T	2,311	2,393	4,704	46	31	77	19·90	12·95	16·36	...	1·88
		Total of Towns ...	39,206	40,253	79,459	894	741	1,635	22·80	18·40	20·57	...	14·01
85		Gya ... R	23,301	24,656	47,957	611	483	1,094	26·22	19·18	22·81	7·34	...
86		Jehanabad ... R	49,154	49,311	98,465	163	73	236	3·31	1·48	2·39	...	4·64
87		Aurungabad ... R	34,959	34,216	69,175	353	324	677	10·38	9·46	9·78	...	10·22
88		Nowadah ... R	44,838	45,144	89,982	530	300	830	11·82	6·64	9·22	...	4·09
		Total of Rural Circles ...	152,252	153,327	305,579	1,657	1,180	2,837	10·88	7·69	9·28	...	3·86
		Combined Circles ...	191,458	193,580	385,038	2,551	1,921	4,472	13·32	9·92	11·61	...	5·95
89	Shahabad...	Buxar ... T	6,706	6,842	13,548	232	140	372	34·59	20·46	27·45	2·95	...
90		Jugdispore ... R	9,514	5,033	14,547	290	231	521	30·48	45·89	35·81	15·40	...
		Combined Circles ...	16,220	11,875	28,095	522	371	893	32·18	31·24	31·78	9·40	...
91	Mozufferpore ...	Mozufferpore ... T	21,729	16,494	38,223	348	286	634	16·01	17·33	16·58	...	1·18
92		Hajeepore ... T	10,737	11,569	22,306	147	104	251	13·69	8·98	11·25	·23	...
		Total of Towns ...	32,466	28,063	60,529	495	390	885	15·24	13·89	14·62	...	·66
93		Seetamurhee ... R	8,396	7,792	16,188	136	118	254	16·19	15·14	15·69	·25	...
94		Shewhur ... R	9,126	5,076	14,202	205	179	384	22·46	35·25	27·03	18·59	...
95		Lalgunge ... R	5,913	6,425	12,338	75	49	124	12·68	7·62	10·05	...	2·91
		Total of Rural Circles ...	23,435	19,293	42,728	416	346	762	17·75	17·93	17·83	5·43	...
		Combined Circles ...	55,901	47,356	103,257	911	736	1,647	16·29	15·54	15·95	1·86	...
96	Durbhunga	Durbhunga ... T	23,603	23,847	47,450	639	449	1,088	27·07	18·82	22·92	8·24	...
97		Rossira ... T	4,614	4,827	9,441	169	158	327	36·62	32·73	34·63	4·24	...
		Total of Towns ...	28,217	28,674	56,891	808	607	1,415	28·49	21·16	24·87	7·58	...
98		Nagurbusti ... R	4,628	5,253	9,881	919	781	1,700	198·57	148·67	172·04	112·22	...
99		Tajpore ... R	7,236	3,146	10,382	342	326	668	47·26	103·62	64·34	16·47	...
		Total of Rural Circles ...	11,864	8,399	20,263	1,261	1,107	2,368	106·28	131·80	116·86	63·17	...
		Combined Circles ...	40,081	37,073	77,154	2,069	1,714	3,783	51·62	46·23	49·03	22·18	...
100	Sarun ...	Chuprah ... T	22,852	23,435	46,287	301	307	608	13·17	13·10	13·13	...	7·82
101		Sewan ... T	5,556	5,543	11,099	164	132	296	29·51	23·81	26·66	10·72	...
		Total of Towns ...	28,408	28,978	57,386	465	439	904	17·42	13·45	15·44	...	4·34
102		Manjhi ... R	8,284	9,218	17,502	186	180	366	22·45	19·52	20·91	4·46	...
103		Burragaon ... R	11,367	11,298	22,665	376	312	688	33·07	27·61	30·35	18·31	...
		Total of Rural Circles ...	19,651	20,516	40,167	562	492	1,054	28·59	23·98	26·24	12·28	...
		Combined Circles ...	48,059	49,494	97,553	1,027	931	1,958	21·36	18·81	20·07	2·57	...
104	Chumparun	Bettiah ... T	11,220	8,488	19,708	288	210	498	25·66	24·73	25·26	5·07	...
105		Motihari ... T	4,795	3,471	8,266	31	9	40	6·46	2·59	4·83	2·90	...
		Total of Towns ...	16,015	11,959	27,974	319	219	538	19·91	18·31	19·23	4·44	...
106		Kessuriah ... R	2,183	2,245	4,428	68	37	105	31·14	16·48	23·71	13·10	...
		Combined Circles ...	18,198	14,204	32,402	387	256	643	21·26	18·02	19·84	5·62	...
107	Monghyr ...	Monghyr ... T	Births were not under registration in these circles.										
108		Jamooee ... R											
109		Begooserai ... R											
		Total of Rural Circles ...											
		Combined Circles ...											
110	Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore ... T	15,333	14,815	30,148	415	282	697	27·06	19·03	23·11	...	2·33
111		Banka ... R	5,565	3,853	9,418	144	139	283	25·87	36·07	30·04	4·67	...
		Combined Circles ...	20,898	18,668	39,566	559	421	980	26·74	22·55	24·26	...	1·16
112	Purneah ...	Purneah ... T	9,677	6,380	16,057	157	99	256	16·22	15·51	15·94	...	8·23
113		Raneegunge ... T	3,024	3,120	6,144	88	102	190	29·10	32·69	30·92	1·95	...
		Total of Towns ...	12,701	9,500	22,201	245	201	446	19·28	21·15	20·08	...	5·41
114		Kissengunge ... R	5,095	4,495	9,590	121	70	191	23·78	15·57	19·91	2·08	...
115		Arrareah ... R	5,072	5,082	10,154	268	186	454	52·83	36·59	44·71	15·76	...
		Total of Rural Circles ...	10,167	9,577	19,744	389	256	645	38·26	26·73	32·66	9·11	...
		Combined Circles ...	22,868	19,077	41,945	634	457	1,091	27·72	23·98	26·01	1·44	...
116	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Doomka ... T	5,659	5,534	11,193	306	296	602	54·07	53·48	53·78	25·25	...
117		Rajmehal ... T	3,843	4,247	8,090	174	130	304	45·27	30·60	37·57	...	2·10
		Total of Towns ...	9,502	9,781	19,283	480	426	906	50·51	43·55	46·98	13·95	...

* For a fuller description of the circles, see form No. II.

Annual Form No. X.—*Comparative Statement of* **BIRTHS** *and* **DEATHS** *registered in the Rural Circles and Towns of the* SELECTED CIRCLES *of the Districts of the Bengal Province during the year* 1875.—(Concluded.)

1	2	3	4			5			6			7	8
Number.	Districts.	Rural Circles or Towns.*	Population.			Number of Births Registered.			Ratio of Births per 1,000 of Population.			Excess of births over deaths per 1,000 of population.	Excess of deaths over births per 1,000 of population.
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
118	Sonthal Pergunnahs—(Contd.)	Burhait ... ... R	6,173	5,986	12,159	117	79	196	18·95	13·19	16·11	4·02	...
119		Pakour ... ... R	5,059	5,198	10,257	170	186	356	33·60	35·78	34·70	15·11	...
		Total of Rural Circles ...	11,232	11,184	22,416	287	265	552	25·55	23·69	24·62	9·10	...
		Combined Circles ...	20,734	20,965	41,699	767	691	1,458	36·99	32·95	34·96	11·34	...
120	Cuttack ...	Cuttack ... ... T	25,869	25,009	50,878	1,016	849	1,865	39·27	33·94	36·65	7·21	...
121		Kendrapara ... ... T	5,201	5,481	10,682	287	272	559	55·18	49·62	52·33	27·99	...
122		Jajpore ... ... T	5,192	5,561	10,753	227	225	452	43·72	40·46	42·03	...	16·18
		Total of Towns ...	36,262	36,051	72,313	1,530	1,346	2,876	42·19	37·33	39·77	6·81	...
123		Solipore... ... ... R	2,478	2,532	5,010	103	90	193	41·56	35·54	38·52	12·98	...
124		Patamundai ... ... R	4,681	5,143	9,824	274	248	522	58·53	48·22	53·14	30·45	...
		Total of Rural Circles ...	7,159	7,675	14,834	377	338	715	52·66	44·03	48·20	24·54	...
		Combined Circles ...	43,421	43,726	87,147	1,907	1,684	3,591	43·91	38·51	41·20	9·82	...
125	Pooree ...	Pooree ... ... T	12,077	10,618	22,695	272	236	508	22·52	22·22	22·38	...	2·82
126		Gope ... ... R	2,577	2,468	5,045	155	128	283	60·14	51·85	56·09	30·13	...
127		Joharsing ... ... R	2,671	2,613	5,284	118	126	244	44·17	48·22	46·17	14·57	...
		Total of Rural Circles...	5,248	5,081	10,329	273	254	527	52·01	49·99	51·02	22·17	...
		Combined Circles ...	17,325	15,699	33,024	545	490	1,035	31·45	31·21	31·34	5·00	...
128	Balasore ...	Balasore ... ... T	9,029	9,234	18,263	338	298	636	37·43	30·10	34·82	1·64	...
129		Bangeria ... ... R	5,674	5,716	11,390	251	242	493	44·23	42·33	43·28	18·97	...
		Combined Circles ...	14,703	14,950	29,653	589	540	1,129	40·05	36·12	38·07	8·30	...
130	Hazareebagh.	Hazareebagh ... ... T	6,312	4,738	11,050	222	195	417	35·17	41·15	37·73	10·04	...
131		Chattra ... ... T	4,287	4,531	8,818	179	152	331	41·75	33·54	37·53	...	·23
		Total of Towns ...	10,599	9,269	19,868	401	347	748	37·83	37·43	37·64	5·48	...
132		Koderma ... ... R	3,887	3,569	7,456	202	184	386	51·96	51·55	51·77	33·53	...
133		Echak ... ... R	4,661	4,338	8,999	135	114	249	28·96	26·27	27·66	...	9·56
		Total of Rural Circles ...	8,548	7,907	16,455	337	298	635	39·42	37·68	38·59	9·97	...
		Combined Circles ...	19,147	17,176	36,323	738	645	1,383	38·54	37·55	38·07	7·52	...
134	Lohardugga.	Ranchi ... ... T	6,860	5,226	12,086	252	229	481	36·73	43·81	39·79	10·92	...
135		Palma ... ... R	9,352	9,588	18,940	504	458	962	53·89	47·77	50·79	21·44	...
		Combined Circles ...	16,212	14,814	31,026	756	687	1,443	46·63	46·37	46·50	17·34	...
136	Singbhoom	Chyebassa ... ... T	2,534	2,289	4,823	50	31	81	19·71	13·54	16·79	...	10·57
137		Cherai Pir ... ... R	4,496	4,640	9,136	172	173	345	38·25	37·28	37·76	24·30	...
138		Ghatsilla ... ... R	7,041	7,208	14,249	268	251	519	38·06	34·82	36·42	18·81	...
		Total of Rural Circles ...	11,537	11,848	23,385	440	424	864	38·13	35·78	36·94	20·95	...
		Combined Circles ...	14,071	14,137	28,208	490	455	945	34·82	32·18	33·50	15·57	...
139	Manbhoom	Purulia ... ... T	3,026	2,670	5,696	141	106	247	46·59	39·70	43·36	20·19	...
140		Khaspel ... ... R	27,563	25,697	53,260	1,186	1,076	2,262	43·02	41·87	42·47	26·10	...
		Combined Circles ...	30,589	28,367	58,956	1,327	1,182	2,509	43·38	41·66	42·55	25·53	...
		Total of the Combined Circles	1,283,064	1,219,521	2,502,585	32,761	27,491	60,252	25·53	22·54	24·07	...	·43
	Total of the Urban Circles		632,050	575,333	1,207,383	16,152	13,352	29,504	25·55	23·20	24·43	...	5·11
	Total of the Rural Circles		651,014	644,188	1,295,202	16,609	14,139	30,748	25·51	21·94	23·73	3·94	...

* For a fuller description of the circles, see form No. II.

Office of the Sanitary Commr. for Bengal,
The 5th April 1876.

J. G. Pilcher, F.R.C.S.,
Offg. Sanitary Commr. for Bengal.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

SANITATION.

CALCUTTA, THE 28TH JUNE 1876.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Report of the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal, for the year 1875, by Surgeon-Major J. G. Pilcher, F.R.C.S.

The Report of the Sanitary Commissioner for the past year has been prepared as nearly as possible in accordance with the instructions of the Government of India, and of the recent orders of the Bengal Government, and is submitted by Dr. Pilcher with a punctuality that merits recognition. The various subjects laid down for discussion and review are all alluded to and sufficiently treated.

2. The general registration of vital statistics in Bengal commenced in 1869, but the results were so unsatisfactory, that it was found necessary in 1872 to make special arrangements for the more careful record of births and deaths in one or more town and rural circles in each district, selected from among the general circles; and it is with the return of these selected circles or areas, as they are commonly called, that the Sanitary Commissioner's report principally deals. The figures of the general circles are still manifestly incorrect, and the detailed returns of districts have not therefore been printed.

3. The following table furnishes a summary of the results of the registration in the general circles of Bengal for the past three years. The figures apply to the whole of Bengal where registration is effected inclusive of the selected areas :—

	1873.		1874.		1875.	
	Population.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 per annum.	Population	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 per annum.	Population.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 per annum.
Urban areas	Not stated	Not stated	1,969,898	22·89	1,970,962	23·60
Rural areas	......	......	57,976,916	7·93	57,975,352	9·54
Combined areas	59,687,404	7·75	59,976,916	8·42	59,946,314	10·01

For the past five years the registered rate of mortality in the general circles has been—

In 1871	...	4·00	deaths per 1,000 of the total population.	
„ 1872	...	5·81	ditto	ditto.
„ 1873	...	7·77	ditto	ditto.
„ 1874	...	8·42	ditto	ditto.
„ 1875	...	10·01	ditto	ditto.

It is obvious that these returns, when taken by themselves, are so inaccurate as to be of little or no value. At the same time an improvement is visible year by year, which, if not great, is at all events considerable enough to be encouraging. The improvement may be attributed to the fact that the custom of reporting deaths is becoming established, and that the police officers are beginning to understand better the nature of the statistics, and are therefore taking more pains to check the statements received.

4. The following statement furnishes a similar summary of the results of the selected area registration :—

	1873.		1874.		1875.	
	Population.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 per annum.	Population.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 per annum.	Population.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 per annum.
Urban areas	1,117,583	26·84	1,279,492	28·59	1,283,963	29·27
Rural areas	1,392,300	23·26	1,406,936	21·20	1,404,113	20 72
Combined areas	2,509,883	24·85	2,686,428	24·72	2,688,078	24·80

The results of the selected area system thus show a great improvement on those from the general circles. Notwithstanding this, however, the expediency of continuing the system has recently been questioned by high and responsible sanitary authorities. The objections brought forward have been separately disposed of and need not be now repeated. It need only be said that they have not been accepted by Government. The general opinion of the local officers who have been consulted is very decidedly against making any change in the present system, and in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor that system should be maintained. The greatest respect is entertained for the views of the sanitary authorities, and their endeavours to improve the registration are most cordially acknowledged; but it seems to be the case that their endeavours can be most efficiently met by the gradual extension of the system of selected areas, and this is an object which accordingly will always be borne in mind by Government. From the general registration nothing more can be looked for than that the people should become gradually accustomed to regard registration as a matter of course, and not as a cause of suspicion; and that the statistics should gradually improve to something approaching accuracy. In the special areas, by the help of compulsory measures, which would be impracticable in the district at large, we may look in time for statistics valuable to the areas themselves, and indirectly useful to the rest of the country. Even as it is, the statistics of selected areas are good compared with the vital statistics compiled in other parts of India. Marked discrepancies between different places must of course occur; and so long as not one Bengalee villager out of a hundred knows his own age, we must expect differences in the recorded mortality of various ages. But this does not imply any inaccuracy in general results. The Lieutenant-Governor observes that, while in Bengal the Government declined to require details of this kind in the census, the general results of the Bengal census compared not unfavorably with those of other provinces. At the same time, the disproportion in the figures relating to the sexes is an undoubted blot, and whenever it occurs requires attention. The fact that notwithstanding all our efforts such blots do occur goes far to prove that, for the present at least, selected areas and special agencies, as well as increased attention, are necessary to secure perfectly trustworthy statistics.

5. The causes of mortality in the selected areas during the past three years, shewn according to the number of deaths per thousand, are illustrated by the following statement:—

	1873.	1874.	1875.
Cholera	2·75	2·36	2·86
Bowel-complaints	2·20	2·41	2·44
Small-pox	·79	·68	·22
Fevers	14·75	14·31	14·58
Injury	·40	·54	·46
All other causes	4·13	4·40	4·21
Total ...	24·85	24·72	24·80

It will be seen from this statement that there was an increase in cholera, bowel-complaints, and fever during the past year; and that under other headings there was a decrease in mortality.

6. The population of the selected circles of Bengal shows a proportion of 105 males to 100 females living. On the other hand, of the deaths registered, the proportion of males to females is as 124 to 100, thus showing a marked deficiency in the registration of female deaths. The attention of registering officers has frequently been called to this deficiency, but it cannot be said that any marked improvement has evinced itself in the recent returns.

7. As regards deaths according to season, it is pointed out that the largest number of deaths in one month was registered in November, and that the fourth quarter of the year was by far the most fatal to life. There was an increase of mortality in this quarter, as compared with the preceding nine months, under every head, excepting small-pox; but the unhealthiness of the quarter was chiefly due to the greater prevalence of cholera and fever.

8. As regards the mortality among various classes, the registered rates of mortality per thousand are as follow:—

	General Circles.		Selected Circles.	
	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.
Christians	13·03	16·28	22·47	27·17
Hindoos	8·29	9·91	24·12	24·63
Mahomedans	8·39	10·20	26·77	26·60
Budhists	19·93	18·69	38·07	32·60
Other classes	11·61	9·91	26·57	13·72

9. The Lieutenant-Governor is unable to agree with the Sanitary Commissioner's observation that "on the whole the returns of the general circles appear to be more reliable in regard to class than those of the selected circles." On the contrary, in this respect, as well as in all other tests of accuracy, it seems to the Lieutenant-Governor that the selected area returns do possess a very considerable value, while the general returns are still so inaccurate as to be of little or no use for scientific purposes.

10. The ratio of the mortality in some of the principal towns in Bengal is shewn in the following statement:—

	Population.	Ratio of mortality.
Burdwan	32,321	25·95
Sooree	9,001	23·33
Hooghly and Chinsurah	34,761	26·78
Serampore	24,440	32·48
Ooterpara	4,389	42·60
Howrah	97,784	49·03
North Suburban Town	27,263	42·25
Kishnaghur	26,750	21·45
Jessore	8,152	29·19
Rungpore	14,845	39·33
Darjeeling	3,157	43·07
Dacca	69,212	24·96
Comillah	12.948	27·72
Chittagong	20,604	24·41
Gya	66,843	36·63
Mozufferpore	38,223	17·76
Chuprah	46,287	20·95
Monghyr	26,274	21·88
Bhagulpore	30,148	25·44

11. Although it may be considered that the results of this table show that the registration of deaths in Bengal towns is attended with a fair degree of success, the marked differences in the rates can only be accepted as proof that the returns of some towns are still imperfect. It is impossible to believe that the rate of mortality in Sooree, Burdwan, and Kishnaghur is only half the rate that prevails in Howrah and in the North Suburban Municipality. Generally speaking, however, the registration in the town circles is better than that in the rural circles; not only is the act of registration less troublesome in towns, but

omissions to register can be more easily detected and rectified. The municipality affords an agency ready to hand which does not exist in the country areas.

12. During the past year births were registered in all the selected circles in Bengal, except in the districts of Dinagepore, Rungpore, Monghyr, and Beerbhoom. It was left to the discretion of district officers to introduce the registration of births, or to postpone the measure, and the Magistrates of these districts thought it advisable to defer registration. The Lieutenant-Governor thinks the time has now arrived when birth registration should be enforced in all the selected circles of Bengal. The results of the registration of births during the past two years are as follow :—

	Population.	Births registered.	Ratio per 1,000.
1874	2,488,985	54,301	21·81
1875	2,502,585	60,252	24·07

These figures show decided improvement. The following table contrasts the proportions of births and deaths per thousand of population among the selected areas during the past two years :—

	1874.		1875.	
	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.	Births.
Sex.				
Males	26·66	22·9	26·82	25·53
Females	22·68	20·58	22·68	22·54
Class.				
Christians	22·47	25·32	27·17	31·20
Hindoos	24·12	20·11	24·62	22·22
Mahomedans	26·77	23·84	26·60	28·08
Budhists	38·07	39·25	32·60	43·84
Other classes	26·57	40·47	13·72	30·78
Total ...	24·72	21·81	24·80	24·07

Except among Hindoos, the returns for the past year show in every case a larger proportion of births than deaths; and though much still has to be done to secure accuracy, it is probable that the Bengal registration in the selected areas is among the most successful that has yet been attempted in India. The proportion of births registered is 119 boys to 100 girls; in 1874 it was 117 boys to 100 girls, while in England the average proportion is 104 to 100. These figures seem to indicate a deficiency in the registration of females, which must be expected at this stage of registration in the country.

13. The Lieutenant-Governor has gradually during the year caused Act IV (B.C.) of 1873, the Births and Deaths Registration Act, to be extended over many of the town areas where municipalities are established. But until the machinery of registration is better organized, and more familiar to the people, it is necessary to insist upon the exercise of discretion and care, and to permit the introduction of the Act cautiously, and only under reasonable safeguards. The Lieutenant-Governor has accordingly stated that he is not desirous of extending the law prematurely, and that, except under special circumstances, the operation of the measure will be restricted within the limits of municipalities and of selected town areas. Without penalties—and penalties are not provided except under this law—registration must, however, remain inaccurate, and Government can only obtain accurate registration by making registration obligatory. It is certain that the country at large is not yet ripe for such a measure.

14. In order to attract greater attention to the registration of vital statistics, the Lieutenant-Governor has directed that the returns from the

special areas should be published every month in the columns of the *Statistical Reporter*. There can be little doubt that the punctual publication of these returns has tended to ensure greater care and accuracy in their preparation. The adoption of new forms for the registration of births and deaths, with a view to bringing the existing forms into closer assimilation with the forms that have been approved in other parts of India, has also been sanctioned with effect from the commencement of the present year.

15. The Sanitary Commissioner has furnished a detailed account of the incidence of the principal diseases in Bengal during the year. The following tabular statement will show approximately the prevalence of these diseases during each month :—

	Cholera.	Bowel diseases	Fever.	Small-pox.
January	4,993	2,829	29,252	397
February	5,580	2,499	22,794	520
March	11,191	2,613	23,403	812
April	12,395	2,807	25,150	908
May	10,695	2,522	24,688	706
June	7,998	2,401	21,479	498
July	6,140	2,932	25,175	352
August	4,297	3,319	31,418	251
September	2,623	3,330	32,750	155
October	5,425	3,294	38,320	112
November	18,363	3,505	48,894	209
December	18,562	3,596	44,764	360

16. These figures are returned from the general areas, and are only valuable in so far as they indicate the proportion of mortality in the several months.

17. It is to be regretted that Dr. Pilcher has not furnished any remarks on the general health of the province during the year. On the whole, however, it may be inferred that the year was not a healthy one. Cholera was widely prevalent; not a district escaped; and in those which suffered most, cholera was endemic all the year round. The total number of deaths registered was 108,262 against 56,876 deaths in 1874, and 58,675 deaths in 1873. Cholera prevailed with special intensity during the hot season from March to July, and during the drying months of November and December, which are always full of malaria in Bengal. The rainy season is the period of the year when there was least cholera. Nuddea is the district that suffered most, and then Jessore, the 24-Pergunnahs, and Dacca. The total number of recorded deaths from bowel-complaints amounted to 35,645 against 31,240 in 1874; but it is feared that these figures do not afford even an approximation to the actual mortality. Much of the mortality which ought to be registered under this class is said to be included with fever and other diseases. The greatest mortality occurs among pilgrims and is registered in Orissa.

18. As usual, the deaths registered from fever greatly exceed the mortality from any other cause. The number of deaths registered during the year was 368,087 against 328,721 in 1874, and 303,645 in 1873. In spite of this apparent increase, the Sanitary Commissioner is of opinion that fever prevailed with less severity throughout the province than in the previous years, and that the increase shewn is really due to improvement in registration. June is the month in which fewest deaths from fever are recorded; the deaths increase gradually until November, when the greatest intensity is reached, and after November the mortality gradually declines. Fever prevailed most in the districts of the 24-Pergunnahs, Moorshedabad, Maldah, Jessore, Beerbhoom, and Purneah. The fatal epidemic fever of Burdwan has continued to abate both in regard to the area affected by it and the intensity of the disease.

19. Only 5,280 deaths are reported to have occurred from small-pox in 1875, against 12,056 deaths in 1874, and 10,933 in 1873. As usual, the disease recurred with the greatest severity during the hot months. It is conclusively shewn by the Sanitary Commissioner that the mortality was highest in the towns and districts in which inoculation is practised, and that the mortality in the areas in which the Act prohibiting inoculation is in operation is considerably below that ruling in the areas unprotected by the Act. In some of the protected areas there were no deaths from small-pox.

20. Dr. Pilcher, while he was in charge of the office of Sanitary Commissioner, spared no trouble in visiting and inspecting municipalities in the interior of the provinces. The records he has left of his inspection are thorough, and in all cases of much value to the municipalities concerned. The Lieutenant-Governor has to thank Dr. Pilcher for an efficient and energetic administration of his office, as well as for his present succinct and useful report.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. J. S. COTTON,

Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 1977.

Copy of this Resolution forwarded to the Sanitary Commissioner for information and guidance.

No. 1978.

Copy of this Resolution, and of the Sanitary Commissioner's Report, forwarded to the Surgeon-General fcr information.

No. 1979.

Copy of this Resolution, and of the Sanitary Commissioner's Report, submitted to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department for information.

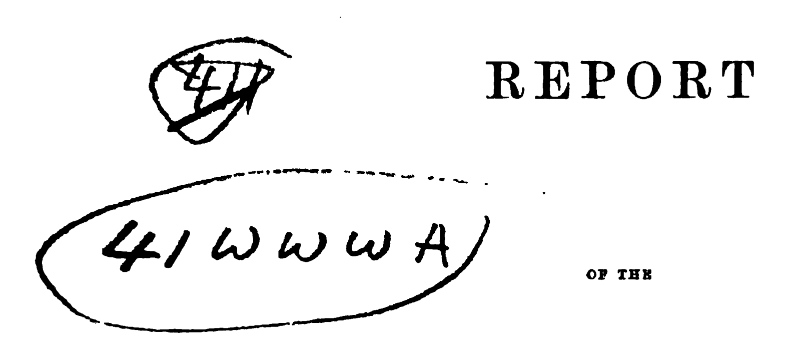
By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. J. S. COTTON,

Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Calcutta,
The 28*th June* 1876.

C. E. G.—Reg. No. 3247—30-6-76.



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OF THE

SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL

FOR THE YEAR 1876.

BY

SURGEON-MAJOR JOHN MARTIN COATES, M.D.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

Calcutta:
PRINTED AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT PRESS.
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INDEX TO CONTENTS.

SECTION I.

Vital Statistics.

SECTION II.

History of the Chief Diseases of the year.

SECTION III.

Meteorology.

SECTION IV.

Food-supply.

SECTION V.

Personal proceedings.

SECTION VI.

Sanitary Progress.

APPENDIX.

Mortuary and Birth Statements.

REPORT

OF THE

SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL

FOR THE YEAR 1876.

SECTION I.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Registration: value of—in 1876.

THE year under review is distinguished for a very sensible advance in the registration of vital statistics in the whole Province.

In general circles as a whole.

2. The gross results of the general circles exhibit, as compared with those of the preceding year, the great increase of 383,296 deaths—the total number of deaths registered being 983,400, or at the rate of 16·40 per 1,000 of population, against 600,104, or at 10·01 per 1,000.

3. Of this increase—the largest recorded since registration was brought into operation—the greatest portion, viz. 373,026 deaths, was returned from the *rural* registering circles of the Province, where improvement is most needed.

In each circle of registration.

4. An analysis of the returns of *each circle* of registration also yields very favourable results; for while, on the one hand, a considerably larger number of circles, as compared with the two preceding years, registered deaths at the superior rates of 15 and above per 1,000 of population, there was, on the other hand, as a consequence, a very material reduction in the number of badly registered circles, that is those circles that registered deaths lower than 15 per 1,000 of population. These facts will be more clearly discerned from the subjoined table, which also shows that the mean rates at which deaths were registered in 1876 in each group of circles indicated therein were considerably better than they were in the years with which comparison is instituted.

		MEAN RATES OF THE CIRCLES THAT REGISTERED DEATHS AT—											
		40 and above per 1,000 of population.		30 to 40 per 1,000 of population.		20 to 30 per 1,000 of population.		15 to 20 per 1,000 of population.		10 to 15 per 1,000 of population.		Under 10 per 1,000 of population.	
		Number of circles.	Death-rate.	Number of circles.	Death-rate.	Number of circles.	Death-rate.	Number of circles.	Death-rate.	Number of circles.	Death-rate.	Number of circles.	Death-rate.
General circles	1876	35	65·72	47	32·76	184	23·17	146	16·92	145	11·96	109	6·93
	1875	8	48·96	22	29·71	83	22·67	100	16·58	132	11·07	309	6·01
	1874	7	42·76	23	33·62	47	24·71	78	16·42	131	11·59	357	5·42
Selected circles	1876	40	57·38	47	33·56	58	23·70	28	17·01	10	12·48	6	7·19
	1875	20	47·75	28	34·06	56	25·37	20	17·81	13	13·83	3	6·85
	1874	14	44·39	31	33·64	56	24·87	23	17·51	12	11·63	4	6·79

5. The effect of this general advance in registration on the death-rates of the districts, considered as wholes, is very marked, as the following table will show:—

In each district.

Districts.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population. In 1876. Districts.	In 1876. Urban circles as wholes.	In 1876. Rural circles as wholes.	In 1875. Districts.	In 1875. Urban circles as wholes.	In 1875. Rural circles as wholes.
Darjeeling	34.54	......	34.54	9.20	......	9.20
Noakhalli	33.10	......	33.10	11.68	......	11.68
Backergunge	29.88	37.98	29.82	5.59	......	5.59
Balasore	26.45	27.37	26.42	12.74	33.18	12.24
Beerbhoom	25.63	......	25.63	12.66	......	12.66
Dinagepore	25.34	41.14	25.18	7.29	23.68	7.13
Pooree	23.24	41.50	22.68	13.61	25.20	13.26
Chittagong	22.31	40.72	21.94	13.00	24.41	11.82
Jessore	21.73	......	21.73	16.11	......	16.11
Moorshedabad	21.67	22.33	20.95	16.14	28.04	15.23
Cuttack	21.14	32.33	20.57	15.38	32.96	14.40
Patna	21.04	30.72	18.94	9.57	21.67	6.94
24-Pergunnahs	20.31	21.23	20.20	23.27	23.78	22.10
Hooghly	20.03	29.19	19.05	11.11	26.78	9.46
Rajshahye	19.74	30.64	19.55	7.81	9.77	7.78
Nuddea	19.13	20.49	19.07	14.97	19.95	14.81
Lohardugga	18.98	59.32	18.58	11.71	28.87	11.54
Dacca	18.97	29.88	18.40	14.67	26.14	14.07
Gya	18.57	48.27	17.35	10.34	35.57	9.32
Maldah	18.14	34.60	17.82	16.46	32.73	16.14
Furreedpore	17.57	......	17.57	6.88	......	6.88
Hazareebagh	16.60	54.93	16.04	9.49	27.69	9.23
Serampore	16.53	38.44	14.20	8.70	28.08	6.64
Singbhoom	16.50	......	16.50	12.14	......	12.14
Pubna	16.22	28.03	15.87	8.65	20.92	8.29
Purueah	15.89	27.46	15.78	11.49	24.16	11.37
Bogra	15.63	......	15.63	10.54	......	10.54
Shahabad	14.98	31.78	14.60	7.24	10.19	7.07
Howrah	14.06	29.48	11.26	14.67	44.64	9.28
Monghyr	13.99	32.07	13.02	9.38	20.14	8.75
Bhagulpore	13.53	20.96	13.23	6.43	17.95	5.98
Burdwan	12.78	14.76	12.65	9.96	11.93	9.83
Mymensing	11.77	27.37	11.58	7.47	32.84	7.17
Sarun	11.31	31.62	10.58	7.31	20.39	6.85
Sonthal Pergunnahs	10.99	......	10.99	9.58	......	9.58
Bankoora	10.80	22.70	9.96	6.98	19.17	6.07
Julpigoree	10.57	......	10.57	8.25	......	8.25
Manbhoom	9.94	......	9.94	7.36	......	7.36
Midnapore	9.21	18.86	9.09	7.27	27.15	7.02
Mozufferpore	8.88	24.38	8.34	5.83	14.88	5.52
Darbhunga	8.37	33.00	7.82	3.74	14.68	3.40
Tipperah	7.96	31.00	7.49	5.10	25.04	4.75
Chumparun	7.92	38.56	7.50	4.36	20.19	4.14
Rungpore	7.64	35.23	7.45	5.88	39.33	5.65

The figures in the foregoing table show that in every district except Howrah and the 24-Pergunnahs there was improvement in registration; that this improvement was very considerable in many of the districts, and very prominently so in the rural circles of the districts, where improvement is most required; that 15 districts registered deaths at the favourable rates of 20 to 35 per 1,000 of population, against only one district (24-Pergunnahs), which exhibited this result in 1875; and that 13 districts returned the next superior death-rates of 15 to 20 per 1,000 of population, against only seven districts in the preceding year.

Districts in which registration was deficient.

6. It is much to be regretted that the 16 districts entered at the bottom of the foregoing table should, although they exhibit better registration as compared with the preceding year, have returned the bad results of 7 to 14 deaths per 1,000 of population.

In selected circles.

7. In these circles there was also an increase in the number of deaths registered, amounting to 92,601; but this increase is mainly attributable to the number of these circles and their area and population being considerably larger in this than in the preceding year, for reasons that will be mentioned hereafter.

High registration not caused by fatal results from unusual sickness.

8. It might be supposed that the results of the year were affected by the prevalence of unusual sickness. It is true that cholera prevailed epidemically in several circles, and fever exhibited high mortality in some; but these local outbreaks were not uncommon in other years, and there is no evidence to show that the above, or that the other diseases, prevailed with such unprecedented fatality generally as to have alone caused the very great increase of deaths recorded above. On the contrary, the sanitary reports tell that neither cholera, nor fever, nor any other disease, prevailed generally with exceptional virulence or fatality, and that there was no difference, as compared with previous years, in the character or type of the prevalent diseases. Had epidemic or severe forms of disease affected the outcome of the year to any material extent, they would have extended their influence as prominently to the selected as to the general circles; but the results of the selected circles exhibit lower mortality as compared with the preceding and former years from all the death causes except injury and cholera, the increase from the former being traceable mainly to the addition of casualties, the result of the cyclone in the selected circles in the eastern districts, and the increase from the latter furnishing a further evidence of improved registration; for when

general attention was paid to the subject, the deaths from cholera, owing to the disease attracting greater attention, were more perfectly registered.

Exception.

9. The only occurrence the results of which had some effect on the outcome of the year was the cyclone in Backergunge, Chittagong, and Noakhalli, which caused a high mortality from drowning, cholera, &c. But its influence was local—confined to the stricken areas—and the recorded casualties (67,060) caused by it amounted to only about 7 per cent. of the total deaths of the Province, while the total increase, less these casualties, amounted to about 32 per cent.

Main cause of better registration.

10. The increase above recorded is therefore due, in a great measure, to increased attention having been paid to the subject of registration during the year under notice.

Steps taken during the year to improve registration.

11. This attention to the subject was stimulated by the measures to improve registration, suggested by Dr. Pilcher in 1875 and reported in the report of that year, having been pressed forward for adoption during the year under review.

By personal conference.

(*a.*) No opportunity was lost during tours of inspection in conferring with the magisterial and police authorities on this subject; in soliciting their earnest co-operation in improving registration; in impressing its importance on the local subordinate agencies, &c.

The response met with from all concerned was almost always hearty and cordial.

By correspondence.

(*b.*) The monthly memoranda, exhibiting the defects in registration initiated by my predecessor, were constantly presented to the Magistrates; the inquiries made by them and the other local officers on the subject were answered; the doubts and difficulties that were raised were resolved; and the objections that were put forward were combated with and overruled whenever it was found necessary to do so.

Establishment too weak to carry out this procedure.

I believe that if this procedure for eliciting inquiry and causing correction of defects be persevered in and elaborated, it would in a short time bring about still more satisfactory results. I regret however, that the establishment allowed to this Office is too weak to pursue this very effective system of check continuously and vigorously.

By example.

(*c.*) The special modes for improving registration pursued with success in some districts were circulated for adoption in others.

Through inquiry into prevalence of sickness.

(*d.*) Steps were taken to point out regularly to the Civil Surgeons the localities in which unusual and persistent mortality was prevailing, and from what diseases, and to call for reports of causes. The principal object of this measure was to take the necessary steps, as far as practicable, to remedy the sanitary defects reported, but the ends of registration were also served by it, for by causing such an inquiry to be made, the correctness of the reported mortality was established, and, in some measure, the too frequent errors in diagnosis were rectified.

Through police intervention.

(*e.*) Mr. Baker, the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, was so good as to impress upon the local superior and subordinate officers of his department, during his tour in the Province, the great importance of correct registration, the necessity of carefully attending to it, and the consequences of neglecting it. While inspecting police outposts it became his plan, as it had been mine, to call for the birth and death registers; and, by comparing the numbers recorded with the total population, he showed the police not only the absurdity of the results, but also that the fault lay entirely in the omission to record the cases which must have occurred, and that they were to blame for not inquiring from the villagers, and for not reporting the chowkidars for non-attendance and for defective reports.

Influence of the police very effectual in registration.

Some of the improvement in registration effected this year is, no doubt, the result of the action taken by the police in the matter. I believe that if the police were to employ the influence they possess over the village chowkidars, from the constant communication and familiarity they maintain with them and with the people of the areas in which they do duty, a much more rapid improvement of registration would result. The influence of Police Superintendents, when they do take an interest in registration, is extraordinary. I cannot help mentioning Mr. Jones of Dinagepore, Mr. Campbell of Soory, Mr. Kilby of Jessore, Mr. Shuttleworth of 24-Pergunnahs, and Mr. Crouch of Noakhalli. There may be many more that I have not met with during the year's visiting. Where Magistrates and District Superintendents do not take an interest in this matter, the bad effects are just as marked.

Additional measures adopted calculated to improve registration in future.

12. With the same object in view the following suggestions were, with the sanction of Government, carried out.

Extension of system of registration in selected circles.

(*a.*) The system of special registration in selected circles was largely extended during the year under review, in order that the acknowledged superior registration in such circles, as compared with the general circles, may have a wider field of operation, and the results may more approximately represent the birth and death statistics of the districts in which

these circles are located. With this view the smaller areas of registration were abandoned, and in their stead larger ones, containing not less than 10,000 inhabitants, and, where possible, entire thanas, were selected, and many towns were added to the list of urban circles. The scheme now extends over 119 urban and 76 rural circles, of which 43 are entire thanas, against 76 urban and 64 rural circles in 1875; and the population under registration amounts to 6,880,529, inhabiting 10,816 square miles, against 2,688,076 in 3,313 square miles in 1875.

Some more new areas, in which the scheme could not be introduced during the year under notice, will be added to the list in the current year—notably among them the 24-Pergunnahs, the whole of which district, comprising 22 towns and 29 rural circles, will be converted into a selected area of registration.

Operation of Act IV (B.C.) of 1873 extended further.

(*b.*) This Act, rendering the registration of births and deaths compulsory, was extended to the 28 additional places noted below—

Jehanabad union	in Burdwan.	Mokameh union	in Patna.
Culna town		Futwah „	
Cutwa „		Dinapore cantonment	
Raneegunge „		„ nizamut	
Howrah „	in Midnapore.	Hajeepore town	in Mozufferpore.
Tumlook „		Seetamurhee „	
Ghatal „		Mudhoobunnee „	in Darbhunga.
Meherpore „	in Nuddea.	Motiharee „	in Chumparun.
Comercolly „		Jamalpore „	in Monghyr.
Chooadanga thana		Colgong „	in Bhagulpore.
Kotchandpore town	in Jessore.	Kissengunge union	in Purneah.
Nasirabad town	in Mymensing.	Cuttack town.	
Jamalpore „		Balasore „	
Sudharam „	in Noakhalli.	Kandi „	in Moorshedabad.

The Act has now been extended to 84 towns and municipalities, but it has not been sufficiently long in operation to enable a fair estimate of the result of its action being formed. In the majority of the places into which it has been introduced, the people do not yet spontaneously come forward to register births and deaths; in some they do so apathetically, and in only a few they lend active assistance. Moreover, in but few places also have the penal clauses of the Act been enforced.

Registration in hospitals in municipalities.

(*c.*) Steps were taken to register, in accordance with the provisions of section 298 of the Bengal Municipal Act of 1876, the deaths occurring in hospitals in municipalities in which Act IV (B.C.) of 1873 was in operation.

Registration in prisons, dispensaries, lunatic asylums, &c., in Province.

(*d.*) Arrangements were at the same time made to include, in the general returns of each district (which was not the practice before), the births and deaths occurring in all the Bengal prisons, dispensaries, asylums, &c., as well as all pauper casualties.

These arrangements came into operation in the latter part of the year.

Registration in tea-gardens.

(*e.*) The complete registration of vital statistics in the tea-gardens of Darjeeling was a very vexed question. The planters omitted to furnish information regarding the casualties occurring in their gardens, and objected to police interference. The consequence was that almost all the deaths in the plantations, which must be large, considering that the population is great, and severe and very fatal epidemic visitations of cholera are of frequent occurrence in them, escaped registration. Improvement in this direction was therefore very desirable, not only in order that the above omission might be supplied, but also to ascertain, in a special way, what is the real amount of sickness and mortality among the labourers in the plantations, large bodies of whom, coming from different parts of the Province, are congregated there. Mr. Ware Edgar, the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling, who was requested to render assistance in the matter, took up the question with great energy, and succeeded, with the assistance of Drs. Purves and Morris, the medical officers of Darjeeling and Kurseong, in inducing some of the most influential planters to furnish returns of deaths in their plantations. Mr. Edgar also hopes that he will shortly succeed in inducing the owners of the other plantations to furnish similar information.

To render evasion less practicable, it is intended to legalize such registration by introducing clauses rendering the registration of births and deaths compulsory in the plantations into the Bill for the better sanitation of the Darjeeling villages now before the Bengal Legislative Council.

General registration of births inaugurated.

(*f.*) Arrangements were made for the registration of births in every registering circle in the whole Province, in addition to the registration of these occurrences in the selected circles already in operation. Owing, however, to local difficulties, the scheme could not be brought into operation simultaneously in all districts, and not at all in Cuttack, Chittagong, Noakhalli and Burdwan. Of the 44 districts, 16 gave effect to the scheme from the beginning of the year, 4 in March, 3 in May, 2 in June, 3 in July, 6 in August, 2 in September, 3 in October, 1 in November, and the remaining 4 (named above) from the beginning of the current year.

The results of this scheme will be found reported in paragraphs 38 to 40 of this report.

13. The Bengal and municipal police in the urban, and the chowkidars and Bengal police in the rural circles, continue to collect and record the information regarding the births and deaths of the Province. In some places, however, other agencies exist, who work in concert with, intermediately, or independently of, the regular agencies, such as the ghatwals in Bankoora and Singbhoom, punchayets under the Village Chowkidari Act, pound-keepers, putwaris, headmen of villages, tax-darogahs in some districts, kotwals in some cantonments, &c. In the selected circles the special paid agencies that were sanctioned when these circles were constituted continue to perform the work of registration; but from a good number of these such agencies have been rightly withdrawn, and it is in contemplation to withdraw them from the rest. In Municipalities the Commissioners, as a rule, make their own arrangements for the registration of births and deaths.

Agencies for registration.

14. With regard to supervision and check over the work of the subordinate agencies, there exist none, having the least pretensions to system and regularity, in the majority of the districts, and partial or desultory assistance is rendered by the magisterial and police authorities in some.

Supervision exercised over registration.

15. Notable and creditable exceptions to the general neglect and laxity, however, are Darbhunga, Singbhoom, Serampore, Dinagepore, 24-Pergunnahs, Beerbhoom, Hooghly, Noakhalli, Patna, Chumparun, and Cuttack.

Districts in which registration was notably well looked after.

(1.) At Durbhunga Mr. A. P. MacDonnell, the Magistrate, bestowed much attention to the subject. With the view to improve registration, he convened meetings of the putwaris and headmen of the villages in the sub-division of Mudhoobunnee. To them he explained the objects and uses of a census and of vital statistics, and pointed out the necessity of collecting this information systematically and regularly, and of keeping it up to date. The putwaris of more than 600 villages readily admitted that the scheme was useful and easy of compliance, and promised to carry it out. A form of register was then made out, in which the putwaris, or, in their absence, the village headmen, undertook to enter daily the births and deaths which occur in the villages, and to forward weekly an extract from this register to the thana. Subsequently, as a check on the work of the putwaris, advantage was taken of the introduction of the Village Chowkidari Act to enlist the services of the punchayets appointed under that Act in securing an effective compliance, by the putwaris, with the orders issued to them. The punchayets formed under the Act are composed of representatives of all classes in the villages. They possess the confidence of the village community; the power of taxation conferred on them by the Act gives them an important status; the chowkidar is their subordinate, and the putwari is usually their secretary: they are, therefore, in the way of knowing every thing that occurs in the villages. The Magistrate is also in constant communication with them, and possesses in respect to them a certain definite position which enables him to command their attention. It was, therefore, very desirable to invest them with the responsibility of seeing that the registers of births and deaths were systematically kept up by the putwaris, and the extracts regularly forwarded to the thanas. The punchayets made no objection to this increase to their duties.

The scheme, from all accounts, appears to have worked well, and the results of registration in the Mudhubunni sub-division from October, when it was brought into operation, are better. It only remains to make this scheme an established institution by supervising it carefully for a year, which can very easily be done if the officers in charge of the thanas will not fail to call for the weekly extracts when they become due. It is hoped that in a short time this complete, effective, and inexpensive system of registration will be in operation throughout the district; and if a similar scheme could be adopted generally in all districts, bad registration would soon be a thing of the past.

(2.) At Singbhoom a plan somewhat similar to the Darbhunga scheme is in operation. Here the chowkidars report the occurrences directly to the mundas or headmen of their own villages, and consequently are not liable to forget the information by having to travel to distant thanas to report. The mundas report to their mankis, or chiefs of the villages. In the employ of each manki is a tehsildar, generally resident in the same village with the manki, and the tehsildar at once registers the births and deaths reported. The tehsildar, moreover, is the Collector of the Government rents, and has, consequently, to be constantly on the move from village to village, and he is thus able to rectify the reports made by the mundas and chowkidars. All these functionaries have such strong interest in retaining their offices and emoluments, that they dare not systematically neglect any duties delegated to them. Moreover, the people of Singbhoom are very trustworthy and truth-loving.

(3.) In the Serampore Municipality Mr. Haggard, the Chairman, has brought into operation a scheme which ought, I think, to be introduced generally into all municipalities. He has directed the Registrars of the Municipality to grant a certified copy of the entry of every birth or death registered to the parent or nearest relative of the person whose birth or death is registered. The plan involves very little labour, and no expense; but it certainly tends to

give an impetus to, and promotes registration. The people, when they come to understand the matter, will be glad to have these certificates as proofs that their births and deaths have been registered, as their absence must indicate neglect. In time these certificates will also be appreciated as valuable evidence in law courts.

(4.) At Dinagepore the Magistrate, Mr. Westmacott, with the energetic co-operation of Mr. H. Lloyd-Jones, the District Superintendent of Police, has, with the view to improve registration, in which he has succeeded eminently, arranged a plan by which he has secured the regular, systematic, and compulsory attendance of the chowkidars at the thanas to give in their reports. Mr. Westmacott says,—"In this district every chowkidar attends either weekly or fortnightly, according to the distance of his mohulla from the thana. They are divided according to the days of the week. One-seventh of the weekly, and one-fourteenth of the fortnightly chowkidars appear on each day. Thus on Sunday, for example, the *lekhopora* (writer) constable sits with the attendance-register open at the Sunday page, and as each chowkidar comes to him he notes the date in the register and in the man's *hath chhita*, then asks whether he has any deaths to report, especially deaths of females, and makes a note in the mortuary register. If the chowkidar requires speaking to about irregular attendance, he is sent to the darogah (head constable). In bad cases of irregularity, where the darogah's warning has been neglected, the chowkidar is sent to me, and is spoken to in a manner which usually makes him punctual for the future. Sometimes I inflict a slight fine. There are frequently among the deaths not reported some which render the village mundul and chowkidar liable to punishment under section 176 of the Penal Code; and a fine of Rs. 5 or 10 for failure to report produces a very good effect in the neighbourhood. Any darogah whose death-register is imperfect evidently neglects to keep up communications with his chowkidars, and is therefore unfit for charge of a thana."

(5.) In the 24-Pergunnahs the District Superintendent of Police, Mr. Shuttleworth, supervises closely the results of registration monthly. He has issued a set of rules to his subordinates directing them to pay the most careful attention to this branch of their duties, to prepare the returns correctly, and to submit them with punctuality. He has a monthly abstract of the results of registration prepared for his inspection, which he sends to the Magistrate, and a copy of which he transcribes into a book for future reference.

(6.) Mr. Kilby, the District Superintendent of Jessore, introduced and worked out a plan by which he made his chowkidars write out the births and deaths in their circles. They got slips of paper for the purpose, and got others in the village to write down not only births and casualties, but also the state of crime and the movements of suspicious characters. I saw this in operation myself. The chowkidars told me they found no difficulty in getting the information recorded.

(7.) In Beerbhoom the work of the police and chowkidars is carefully supervised by the District Superintendent of Police, Mr. Campbell, and the returns are checked by Dr. Fitzgibbon, the Civil Surgeon, who regularly points out all deficiencies to the Police Superintendent for the necessary action.

(8.) Similarly, in Hooghly, a monthly memorandum of deficiencies is sent to the police, who are repeatedly stirred up in the matter.

(9.) The Magistrate of Noakhalli issued a set of rules directing that better care and attention be paid to the subject; that the police should submit a monthly report stating that all births and deaths have been reported; and that the Divisional Inspectors should inquire and report whether all deaths have been reported when out in their tours. Mr. Crouch, the Police Superintendent, pays much attention to this subject. In his visits to outposts he inquires into the state of registration, and notes in his own diary the state of each circle as regards prevailing diseases and death-rates—an admirable plan, worthy of imitation by all District Superintendents. The police subordinates, seeing the interest that was thus taken in the matter, exerted themselves accordingly, and a marked increase in registration was the result.

(10.) In Patna the police-officers have been informed by the Magistrate, Mr. Mangles, that neglect of registration will entail dismissal, and as a check over the police the punchayets, under the Village Chowkidari Act, have been ordered to keep a register of births and deaths in their respective jurisdictions, and to send a copy of it once a week to the thana.

(11.) At Chumparun Mr. Hewitt, the Magistrate, says that the police have to submit to him a monthly report showing the number of births and deaths reported by the chowkidars, and any chowkidar who neglects to report is punished.

(12.) At Cuttack the sub-inspectors and constables personally inquire into and test the reports of the chowkidars when on patrol duty, and if omissions are found out the chowkidar concerned is warned or punished. The Magistrate, Mr. Beames, is of opinion that the chowkidars have now come to accept the reporting of deaths as part of their regular duty, and that omissions seldom occur, except perhaps in out-of-the-way places and sparsely-inhabited parts of the district.

16. The above are very creditable efforts in the right direction, and these schemes, or others akin to them, ought to be adopted generally, for it is really the deficiencies of some districts that vitiate the good attained in others, and the deficiencies, composing component parts of the whole, cause the results of the entire Province to wear an unfavourable feature.

Above or similar schemes should be generally adopted.

17. Undoubtedly the registration work of the Province as a whole, being very formidable, it is very desirable that, in order to attain success, the people themselves should render a large amount of assistance. But I do not think that the class of people with whom we have to deal with—who cling to a creed, the legacy of their ancestors, in which sanitary, social, or other reforms, even for their own benefit, find no place whatever, with astonishing and painful tenacity—will be sufficiently enlightened in a century at least to understand the benefits of registration so as to come forward spontaneously and register their births and deaths. Persuasion, conciliation, constant agitation of the subject, frequent movement of the collecting agency among them, particularly of village punchayets, headmen, and putwaris, are, I think, the one ready way to prevail on the masses to accept registration as a necessity; and when the measure has become an institution with them, perhaps the prejudices and errors that prevail among them will be disarmed. But to bring into effect this highly desirable result, it is absolutely necessary that the police and magisterial authorities should take a solid interest in the subject, and bring about the reform in a quiet manner, but with *sustained* energy and a determined will, and that the idiosyncrasies of individual officers should give way to a conviction that success *is* attainable.

Earnest assistance of police and magisterial authorities essentially necessary.

18. Although much improvement has been effected, the statistics of the general circles, considered in detail, are still imperfect. I have, therefore, not published them with this report. But as I think that it is desirable that the statistics of such circles in each district as have made fair progress in registration—that is, have registered deaths at the rate of 20 and above per 1,000 of population—should be recorded as examples of what can be effected by care and attention to the subject, I have ventured to publish them. They will be found in Appendix III to this report.

Creditable results published.

19. I may here observe that it would be much better and cheaper were all the statistics collected by the District and Sub-divisional Magistrates from their police and village agencies and sent direct to the Statistical Department of Government, which office can deal with them as with other returns. It has always seemed to me a grave mistake for these statistics to go through the Civil Surgeons and not through the officers in charge of the working of the districts.

Desirability of Sanitary Commissioner and Civil Surgeons being relieved of statistical work.

I trust the time is near when all these statistics will be taken out of the hands of the Civil Surgeons and the Sanitary Commissioner, leaving them to deal more exclusively with the arrangements for the prevention and treatment of unusual disease. We can only get through a certain amount of work, and were it limited, by the relief above indicated, our reports would be of an entirely different character. As it is, our time is largely wasted by having to deal with this huge array of figures.

20. During the year under review, several changes were made which affected the number, population, areas, and statistics of the general and selected circles of the Province. They are noted below:—

Changes affecting circles of registration and statistics.

(*a.*) The number of the registering circles was increased from 726 in 1875 to 1,263. This was effected by opening out registers of births and deaths in almost all the outposts of the thanas, and by dividing large areas of registration into smaller ones, and two or more areas, the statistics of which used to be submitted collectively, into separate ones. The object of this multiplication of circles is, by making the reporting and recording of births and deaths easier and simpler of accomplishment, to secure more complete and reliable information than has hitherto been obtained.

In the general circles.

(*b.*) The boundaries of the thanas having been revised, interchanges of villages took place between Burdwan and Bankoora, Midnapore and Singbhoom, Hooghly and Nuddea, Dacca and Mymensing, Tipperah and Noakhalli, Chittagong and Noakhalli, between thana and thana in Dacca and in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and between the town and rural area of Balasore, and the town and rural area of Bramunberiah in Tipperah.

(*c.*) A re-measurement of the areas in square miles of thanas Burwan, Mouressur, Sakoolipore, and Labpore, in Beerbhoom, having shown that they differed from the numbers given in the census tables of 1872, the correct numbers were adopted.

(*d.*) Fresh enumerations of the class populations of Soojagunge thana in Moorshedabad, of Nusseerabad town in Mymensing, and Jamalpore thana in Monghyr, were made. They differ to some extent from those obtained at the census of 1872.

(*e.*) Thana Chilmari, in Rungpore, was reduced into an outpost of thana Olipore, and in its place a new thana was opened in Soondergunge.

(*f.*) The mortuary statistics of Backergunge thana for October, and of thana Sundeep and the Nulchia outpost of thana Hatia in Noakhalli for November, could not be included with the results of this year, owing to the registers of the Backergunge thana having been lost during the cyclone which visited that district, and to its having been found impracticable to keep proper records in the areas mentioned in Noakhalli during the confusion that followed the cyclone.

(*g.*) The correct number of deaths caused by the cyclone in Backergunge, Noakhalli, and Chittagong, and from cholera, the consequence of the cyclone, could not be returned for want of accurate information on the subject. Consequently, the deaths ascertained to have actually occurred were recorded.

(*h.*) For obvious reasons the number of villages appearing on the records of this year differ materially for almost all districts from those shown in the census tables of 1872.

In the selected circles.

(*i.*) Thirty-nine towns were added to the list of the urban, and 15 entire thanas to the list of rural selected circles, viz.—

Urban.

Bullaghur, Bansbaria, Buddibatty, Bhuddressur, and Kotrung, in Hooghly.
Santipore, Ranaghat, Meherpore, Commercolly, and Beernagur, in Nuddea.
Lalbagh, Jungipore, and Kandi, in Moorshedabad.
Bauleah, in Rajshahye.
Sherpore, in Bogra.
Mooktagacha, in Mymensing.
Bramunberiah, in Tipperah.
Dinapore Cantonment and Dinapore Nizamut, in Patna.
Hasna, Daoodnagur, Tecari, Sherghotty, and Rajowli, in Gya.
Arrah, in Shahabad.
Lalgunge and Seetamurhee, in Mozufferpore.
Revilgunge, in Sarun.
Jamalpore, Burheya, Soorujgurrah, Burbigah, and Sheikporah, in Monghyr.
Colgong, in Bhagulpore.
Deoghur and Sahebgunge, in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.
Echak, in Hazareebagh.
Rughoonathpore and Jhaldah, in Manbhoom.

Rural.

Labpore, in Beerbhoom.
Buddibatty, in Hooghly.
Meherpore, Bongong } in Nuddea.
Bauleah, Nattore } in Rajshahye.
Kurseong, in Darjeeling.
Sadarpore, in Furreedpore.
Bhagulpore, Bongong, Muhdehpoorah } in Bhagulpore.
Goomla, Kerai } in Singbhoom.
Para, Govindpore } in Manbhoom.

(*j.*) The following places were made urban and rural circles of registration in the room of the others named opposite them, the areas of which were too small to constitute representative circles of registration :—

Urban.

Berhampore Municipality, instead of Gorabazar, in Moorshedabad.
Patna Municipality, instead of Dewan Mohulla, in Patna.

Mokameh	town	instead of	Mogulpura	in Patna.
Futooah			Khajkullan	
Munair			Lodikutra	
Mahomedpore			Chowkhallan	
Baikutpore			Chowkshikarpore	
Khagole			Dhalpura	
Whole of Behar			part of Behar town.	
The whole of Bhagulpore			part of Bhagulpore town.	
The whole of Monghyr			part of Monghyr town.	

Rural.

The entire thana of Moonirampore	instead of	Nowpara outpost, in Jessore.
Entire thanas of Gokurn and Dowlutbazar		Mirzapore and Chitini, in Moorshedabad.
Entire thanas of Tangail and Pingna		Gabsara, Tangail, Ellanga, and Kedarpore, in Mymensing.
Entire thanas of Behar, Futooah, and Bankipore		Phulwari, Mugra, and Futooah, in Patna.
Entire thanas of Seetamurhee and Shewhur		parts of these thanas, in Mozufferpore.
Entire thana of Kessuria.		a part of it, in Chumparun.
Entire thanas of Jamooe and Begooserai		parts of these thanas, in Monghyr.
Entire thanas of Kissengunge and Arraria		parts of these thanas, in Purneah.
Entire thanas of Joharsing and Gope		parts of these thanas, in Pooree.
Entire thana of Koderma		a part of it, in Hazareebagh.

(*k.*) The areas of the urban circle of Bramunberiah and of the rural circle of Julpigoree were enlarged to allow of a larger population being brought under registration.

(*l.*) Seetamurhee and Lalgunge, in Mozufferpore, and Echak, in Hazareebagh, being towns, were removed from the list of rural to that of urban circles.

(*m.*) The statistics of the rural circle of Khetlal, in Bogra, ceased to be furnished from September, owing to the special agency that was entertained for collecting them having been withdrawn.

Population and area under registration in 1876.

21. Under the above-mentioned changes, the number of the circles and their areas, and the number, sex, and classification of the population among whom deaths were registered, stood during the year under notice as shown in the subjoined table:—

	Urban.	Rural.	Total.		Urban.	Rural.	Total.
GENERAL CIRCLES.				SELECTED CIRCLES.			
Number of registering circles, including outposts.	78	1,185	1,263	Number of circles	119	76	195
Population.				*Population.*			
Males	1,009,795	28,857,272	29,867,067	Males	1,028,858	2,435,146	3,464,004
Females	966,722	29,110,710	30,077,432	Females	973,675	2,442,850	3,416,525
Total ...	1,976,517	57,967,982	59,944,499	Total ...	2,002,533	4,877,996	6,880,529
Christians	15,379	54,461	69,840	Christians	15,675	1,533	17,208
Hindus	1,424,775	37,256,738	38,681,513	Hindus	1,429,018	3,475,481	4,904,499
Mahomedans	528,915	18,889,334	19,418,249	Mahomedans	541,389	1,276,078	1,817,467
Budhists	411	36,021	36,432	Budhists	4,214	318	4,532
Other classes	7,037	1,640,748	1,647,785	Other classes	12,227	124,596	136,823
Number of square miles ...	546·20	144,626·06	145,172·26	Number of square miles ...	563·56	10,252·99	10,816·55
Population per square mile	3,619	401	413	Population per square mile	3,553	476	636

Death Statistics.

Number of deaths registered—proportion to population.

22. In the year 1876 the deaths of 983,400 persons were registered in the Province, which gives a general rate of 16·40 deaths per 1,000 of population—a proportion that is greater by 6·39 per 1,000 as compared with the rate of the preceding year. Out of the above number of deaths, 159,286 were returned from the selected circles, being in the proportion to population of 23·15—a rate that is lower than the rate of the preceding year by 1·65 per 1,000 of population.

The above figures do not include the number born dead, which amounted to 16,469.

To the above mortality the urban and rural circles of registration contributed the following numbers:—

	Number of deaths.		Proportion per mille.		Difference in 1876.	
	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.	Increase.	Decrease.
GENERAL CIRCLES ... Urban	56,788	46,518	28·73	23·60	5·13	......
GENERAL CIRCLES ... Rural	926,612	553,586	15·98	9·54	6·44	......
SELECTED CIRCLES ... Urban	66,061	37,581	32·98	29·27	3·71	......
SELECTED CIRCLES ... Rural	93,225	29,104	19·11	20·72	......	1·61

The above figures show that while the death-rates of the Province, including the selected circles, were higher, the rural areas of the selected circles, which represent this year large tracts of the country—in several cases entire thanas—alone represented a reduction of mortality. This fact is significant. It means that it was not owing to any general or unusual unhealthiness of the Province that the general death-rate of the year was high as compared with that of the preceding year.

23. The following table exhibits the mortality from the specific death-causes in the entire Province in 1876 as compared with the mortality in the quinquennial period which precedes 1876, and in the selected circles from the commencement of registration in them:—

Mortality from the specific death-causes.

Death Causes.	General Circles.							Selected Circles.				
	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population in						Average of 1871-75.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population in				Average of 1873-75.
	1876.	1875.	1874.	1873.	1872.	1871.		1876.	1875.	1874.	1873.	
Urban Circles.												
Cholera	4·97	2·77	2·19	2·97	Separate data not available.	Separate data not available.	2·64	5·52	3·39	2·67	3·51	3·19
Small-pox	·55	·26	·31	·73			·60	·64	·29	·80	·90	·66
Fevers	13·88	12·77	12·30	12·98			12·66	15·87	15·06	14·80	14·18	14·68
Bowel complaints	3·68	2·92	2·91	2·57			2·80	4·02	3·78	3·68	2·79	3·41
Injury	·45	·41	·42	·39			·40	1·12	·51	·52	·41	·48
All other causes	5·16	4·44	4·26	4·22			4·31	5·77	6·21	6·10	5·03	5·78
All Causes	28·73	23·60	22·89	23·33			23·44	32·98	29·27	28·59	26·84	28·28
Rural Circles.												
Cholera	3·22	1·77	·90	·93			1·20	2·45	2·37	2·08	2·15	2·20
Small-pox	·16	·08	·18	·16			·14	·28	·15	·57	·70	·47
Fevers	9·21	5·91	5·25	4·89			5·35	11·95	14·15	13·87	14·87	14·29
Bowel complaints	·88	·51	·43	·42			·44	·97	1·23	1·26	1·73	1·40
Injury	·91	·31	·32	·25			·29	·93	·41	·56	·39	·45
All other causes	1·58	·94	·83	·68			·81	2·50	3·39	2·85	3·40	2·88
All Causes	15·98	9·54	7·98	7·35			5·27	19·11	20·72	21·20	23·27	21·73
Total.												
Cholera	3·27	1·80	·94	·98	·62	·24	·92	3·35	2·86	2·36	2·75	2·65
Small-pox	·17	·08	·20	·18	·06	·05	·11	·39	·22	·66	·79	·56
Fevers	9·36	6·14	5·48	5·08	3·96	2·82	4·70	13·09	14·58	14·31	14·75	14·54
Bowel complaints	·97	·59	·52	·47	·36	·26	·44	1·86	2·44	2·41	2·20	2·35
Injury	·90	·31	·32	·25	·22	·21	·26	·99	·46	·54	·40	·46
All other causes	1·69	1·06	·94	·76	·54	·42	·74	3·45	4·21	4·40	4·13	4·44
All Causes	16·40	10·01	8·42	7·75	5·79	4·02	7·19	23·15	24·80	24·72	24·82	24·78

The deductions to be drawn from the above figures are that—

Although the bulk of the increase from cholera is due to more careful attention to registration having caused a large portion of the excess to be sought out and recorded, yet there is no doubt that the disease having, as a fact, prevailed in some localities, principally in the cyclone-stricken areas, with marked severity, contributed to some extent to the increase of mortality shown to have occurred from this cause.

With regard to fever, which comprises nearly 58 per cent. of the total casualties of the year, the death-rate in the general circles, although somewhat higher than in the preceding years, is, I have no doubt, but a half-way approach to the true rate of mortality from this cause, which must be high in a Province prolific in causes which incite, promote, and foster this class of diseases. In connection with this remark, consideration should be given to the fact that while in the general circles the mortality from fever was higher, in the selected circles it was lower this year than in any of the previous years with which comparison is made

Similarly, taking the results in the selected circles as the index, the mortality from bowel complaints should be considered to have been lower than in any of the previous years with which comparison is instituted.

The increase of mortality from small-pox is very small, and is without doubt due to better registration, as the reports received regarding this disease show that with very few exceptions the disease prevailed this year with considerably diminished virulence and fatality. The excess death-rate from violence is traceable entirely to the cyclone in the eastern districts having caused the deaths by drowning of a large number of persons.

24. The subjoined table indicates to what extent the four principal death causes were fatal in the four grand divisions of the Province—Bengal, Behar, Orissa, and Chota Nagpore.

Relative mortality in Bengal, Behar, Orissa, and Chota Nagpore.

	Population.	Area in square miles.	Population per square mile.	Number of deaths from—					Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population from—				
				Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	All Causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	All Causes.
Bengal	33,762,535	66,839	505	138,518	3,899	345,976	25,239	601,969	4·12	·11	10·24	·74	17·83
Behar	19,736,101	42,417	465	33,875	5,084	161,621	17,158	258,651	1·71	·25	8·18	·86	13·10
Orissa...	3,034,690	7,404	410	16,833	1,154	21,102	10,671	69,868	5·54	·38	6·95	3·51	23·02
Chota Nagpore	3,411,173	28,512	120	7,364	609	32,831	5,588	52,913	2·15	·17	9·63	1·63	15·51

It will be seen that cholera was comparatively more fatal in Orissa and Bengal, fever in Bengal and Chota Nagpore, and small-pox and bowel complaints in Orissa.

Taking the mortality from all causes as the index, Behar was the healthiest and Orissa the unhealthiest, while Bengal and Chota Nagpore occupied intermediate positions.

General health.

25. The Province, considered as a whole, may be said to have been fairly healthy during the year under report. Twenty-one out of the 44 districts were pronounced by the local officers to have been healthier than in the preceding or past years; and of the 666 registering circles of the Province, the numbers that suffered most severely were 332 from cholera, the death-rates (excluding the cyclone-stricken areas) ranging from 2·02 per 1,000 of population in Bareswar, in Lohardugga, to 51·04 per 1,000 in Kurseong, in Darjeeling; 166 from fever, the death-rates ranging from 15·02 per 1,000 in Bhadulia, in Nuddea, to 134·92 per 1,000 in Soojagunge, in Moorshedabad; and only 30 from small-pox and 35 from bowel complaints.

The districts which contributed in the greatest proportions to the mortality of the year were—

From Cholera.

		Total.	Urban.	Rural.			Total.	Urban.	Rural.
Noakhalli	...	20·34	......	20·34	Chittagong	...	8·91	16·25	8·76
Darjeeling	...	18·30	......	18·30	Jessore	...	7·14	......	7·14
Balasore	...	9·55	3·06	9·70	Dacca	...	6·06	6·12	6·07
Furreedpore	...	9·32	......	9·32	Pooree	...	5·75	11·89	5·56
Backergunge	...	8·91	12·20	8·89					

From Fever.

		Total.	Urban.	Rural.			Total.	Urban.	Rural.
Dinagepore	...	22·05	29·23	21·98	Hooghly	...	13·33	14·52	13·21
Beerbhoom	...	18·89	......	18·89	Purneah	...	13·31	25·22	13·20
Moorshedabad	...	17·33	23·85	16·83	Jessore	...	12·73	......	12·73
Rajshahye	...	16·35	22·47	16·24	Hazareebagh	...	12·64	35·38	12·31
Maldah	...	15·84	21·85	15·72	Gya	...	12·59	26·34	12·02
24-Pergunnahs	...	14·89	13·85	15·01	Nuddea	...	12·44	11·64	12·46
Bogra	...	13·78	......	13·78	Darjeeling	...	12·07	......	12·07

From Bowel Complaints.

		Total.	Urban.	Rural.			Total.	Urban.	Rural.
Balasore	...	5·04	7·09	5·00	Singbhoom	...	2·65	......	2·65
Cuttack	...	3·02	9·08	2·71	Patna	...	2·57	5·56	1·92
Pooree	...	2·93	10·57	2·70	Lohardugga	...	2·52	11·50	2·43

Small-pox was severely fatal in only a few areas, viz. in the towns of Barh and Mokameh in Patna, of Sheikpoorah, Burbigah, Burheya and Jamalpore in Monghyr, and in the thanas of Kedgre in Midnapore, Bamni in Noakhalli, and Bareswar and Basia in Lohardugga.

High mortality from injury occurred in only the cyclone-stricken areas in Backergunge, Chittagong, and Noakhalli. An account of the terrible sickness and mortality, and of the disturbance of the sanitary conditions of the affected localities, which this cyclone caused, and also of its meteorology, will be considered in sections II, III, and V of this Report.

Mortality according to season.

26. In seasonal fatality, the months ranked as follows:—

		Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Average of preceding five years.			Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Average of preceding five years.
November	...	139,734	2·33	·80	August ...	...	72,271	1·20	·59
December	...	129,716	2·16	·84	September	...	71,184	1·18	·59
April	...	89,580	1·49	·56	March ...	...	69,352	1·15	·52
October	...	82,462	1·37	·63	June ...	...	68,810	1·14	·48
May	...	75,360	1·25	·54	January ...	...	58,395	·97	·55
July	...	74,077	1·23	·51	February ...	...	52,459	·87	·46

As in the preceding five years, so in this year, November and December were the unhealthiest months. In these months all diseases, but particularly cholera and fever, are the most fatal to life.

Mortality according to sex.

27. In this year the proportion of male to every 100 female deaths was 128 in the general and 120 in the selected circles, against the proportions in the three preceding years of 132, 134, and 138 respectively in the former, and 124, 123, and 122 respectively in the latter circles. The males living to every 100 females living were 99 in the general and 101 in the selected circles.

These results are, as a whole, indicative of progress in registration, although abnormal diversities in individual circles are yet the rule.

Mortality at the different ages.

28. It is to be regretted that the census tables do not show the population according to age. In the absence of this information, the proportional death-rates in relation to each age have to be calculated on the total mortality at all ages. Under this mode of enumeration the mortality in Bengal at the four periods of life—infancy, childhood, maturity, and old age,—into which general groups the elaborate divisions of age by years have been distributed, in order to reduce to a

minimum the errors resulting from statements regarding age made by natives, stood as follows in the year under notice as compared with the three preceding years.

	Number of deaths in 1876.	Proportion of deaths under each age to total mortality under all ages.			
		1876.	1875.	1874.	1873.
General Circles.					
Infants	118,519	12·05	13·60	8·15	6·97
Children	233,582	23·75	20·09	22·17	22·82
Adults	377,923	38·43	46·07	48·60	50·01
Old people	253,376	25·76	20·22	21·06	20·18
Selected Circles.					
Infants	26,878	16·87	19·60	14·03	12·95
Children	36,963	23·20	19·89	23·55	25·85
Adults	53,743	33·73	41·31	43·17	43·18
Old people	41,702	26·18	19·18	19·23	18·00

It will be seen from these figures that in both the general and selected circles the deaths of infants and children are greatly under-registered; but it will also be noticed that in the general circles there has been progressive improvement in the registration of deaths at these ages since 1873.

Death-rates according to class or nationality.

29. The following table shows the mortality among the various classes of the population in the general and selected circles in 1876 as compared with the three preceding years.

	Number of deaths in 1876.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population in			
	Urban.	Rural.	Combined.	1876.	1875.	1874.	1873.
General Circles.							
Christians	383	980	1,363	19·51	16·28	13·03	10·81
Hindus	41,106	557,393	598,499	15·47	9·91	8·29	8·04
Mahomedans	15,223	344,479	359,702	18·52	10·20	8·34	6·88
Budhists	2	870	872	23·93	18·69	19·93	24·35
Other classes	74	22,320	22,394	13·59	9·91	11·61	10·91
Selected Circles.							
Christians	410	38	448	26·93	27·17	22·47	22·70
Hindus	46,424	64,922	111,346	22·70	24·62	24·12	24·37
Mahomedans	18,843	25,781	44,624	24·55	26·69	26·77	25·40
Budhists	168	12	180	39·71	32·60	38·07	33·81
Other classes	216	2,472	2,688	19·64	13·72	26·57	30·81

It will be noticed that (excluding Budhists, among whom the death-rates are abnormal, owing to the smallness of the population among whom the deaths occur), as a rule, the Christians are the greatest sufferers, next the Mahomedans, and third the Hindus, and that those who come under the denomination of 'other classes' are the healthiest.

Areas in the general circles of which the registration is approximately correct.

30. Appendix No. III to this report furnishes the statistics of 244 general registering circles in 40 districts, which registered deaths at 20 and above per 1,000 of population. From this enumeration have been excluded those areas which suffered at a pre-eminently high rate from epidemic or severe forms of disease. The mean death-rate of the circles mentioned in this statement is 24·95 per 1,000 of population within a range of 19·50 per 1,000, the lowest, in Korambe in Lohardugga, and 85·14 per 1,000, the highest, in Minagoree in Julpigoree. Distributed, with reference to the various death causes, it stood as follows:—

	Ratio per mille.
From Cholera	4·82
„ Small-pox	·24
„ Fevers	15·21
„ Bowel complaints	1·52
„ Injury	·46
„ All other causes	2·67

Although the above-mentioned general rate is certainly much below what ought to be the actual mean death-rate of the Province, which I estimate to lie between 35 and 40 per 1,000 of population, yet it is a hopeful sign for the future that a fair number of the circles have progressed so far towards correct registration.

31. The number of European, American, Eurasian and other seamen of mixed blood who visited the Port during the year was 25,448, while the number of Asiatic sailors was 22,179.

Sickness and mortality in the Port of Calcutta

32. The following statement shows the principal diseases on account of which sailors, not being natives, had to be admitted into the three Calcutta hospitals.

Sickness.

Diseases.	General Hospital.	Medical College Hospital.	Howrah Hospital.	Total.
Cholera ...	91	9	10	110
Enteric fever ...	8	1	......	9
Malarious fever ...	183	19	42	244
Syphilis, primary ...	24	1	4	29
Ditto, secondary ...	22	2	8	32
Variola ...	......	....	......	...
Sunstroke ...	2	....	1	3
Scurvy ...	20	5	4	29
Dysentary ...	110	12	15	137
Diarrhœa ...	113	7	28	148
Simple fever ...	28	....	4	32
Gonorrhœa ...	50	10	12	72
Liver diseases ...	17	1	9	27
All other diseases ...	673	132	161	966
Total ...	1,341	199	298	1,838

Mortality.

33. The subjoined figures indicate the mortality among the seamen.

Population.				Mortality according to Sex.					Mortality according to Cause.																
				Number of		Annual ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.		Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths.	Number of deaths from										Annual ratio of deaths per 100 of population.						
														Injury.											
Males.	Females.	Total.	Number of males to every 100 females.	Male deaths.	Female deaths.	Males.	Females.		All Causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	Suicide.	Wounds.	Accidents.	Snake bite and killed by wild beasts.	All other causes.	All Causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	Injury.	All other causes.
17,643	53	17,696	33,289	195	10	11·05	188·67	1,950	205	103	...	20	15	1	...	27	...	39	11·58	5·82	...	1·13	·84	1·58	2·20

The results of a single year forbid any conclusion being formed, as unless it is known how the sickness and mortality in the Port fluctuates during some time, say two or three years, it is hazardous to infer from the figures any significance.

34. The mortality in the 14 Cantonments in Bengal was 25·67 per 1,000 among an average native population of 38,204.

Mortality in the Cantonments.

The mortality in each cantonment from the various death causes is given below.

Cantonments.	Average population.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.						
		All Causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	Injury.	All other causes.
Fort William ...	979	1·02	......	......	......	......	......	1·02
Alipore ...	1,137	25·50	·87	......	2·63	8·79	·87	12·31
Dum-Dum ...	3,862	21·75	......	......	17·34	2·58	·51	1·29
Barrackpore ...	9,289	34·44	2·51	......	29·61	1·07	·64	1·50
Dacca ...	335	68·65	8·95	......	2·98	20·89	......	35·82
Berhampore ...	245	44·89	4·08	......	32·65	8·16	......	......
Bhagulpore ...	564	14·18	1·77	......	8·85	......	1·77	1·77
Dorunda ...	3,460	43·06	10·69	·28	14·45	......	......	17·63
Hazareebagh ...	585	11·96	......	......	1·70	......	......	10·25
Darjeeling ...	524	24·80	......	......	17·17	......	......	7·63
Segowli ...	1,231	17·87	......	......	......	·81	......	17·06
Dinapore ...	14,170	16·93	2·47	·14	8·04	2·11	·28	3·88
Julpigoree ...	215	69·91	......	......	19·51	8·13	......	42·27
Buxar ...	1,201	25·81	......	......	10·82	4·16	2·49	8·32
Total ...	38,204	25·67	2·48	·07	14·60	2·09	·44	6·02

35. The mortality in Calcutta for the year 1876, compared with the general average mortality of the towns of the selected circles, stood as follows:—

Mortality in Calcutta.

	Calcutta.	Town selected circles.		Calcutta.	Town selected circles.
ALL CAUSES	30·18	32·98	Fevers	10·15	15·87
			Bowel complaints ...	4·33	4·02
Cholera	4·30	5·52	Injury	·47	1·12
Small-pox	·16	·64	All other causes ...	10·73	5·77

Dr. Payne, the Health Officer of Calcutta, has conclusively proved, in the appendix to the *Statistical Reporter* for August 1876, that the mortality of Calcutta, as at present returned, is correct. It is true that the special circumstances in operation in Calcutta which led him to this conclusion do not exist to the same extent everywhere in Bengal, but yet any approach to what is considered a correct death-rate must be a matter of much congratulation. This approximation to such a rate has been attained in the selected circles as shown above, and in 57 urban and 187 rural general circles, *vide* Appendix III to this Report.

36. The registration of births and deaths by Roy Romoni Mohun Chowdry Bahadoor, in some villages in his zemindaree of Tushbunder, has now been in operation for three years. The comparative results of this period are shown below:—

Special registration in Rungpore.

	1876.	1875.	1874.
Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population	32·36	31·91	31·2
„ of male deaths to every 100 female deaths	100	113	
„ of births per 1,000 of population	13·33	24·64	26·8
„ of male births to every 100 female births	129	144	

In the registration of deaths a progressive improvement is being effected, but the registration of births is very defective still—in fact, retrograding.

37. In compliance with the wishes of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, I have, as directed by Government, included in this Report, as Appendix No. I, a concise summary, in a single statement, of the birth and death statistics of the Province for the year under review.

Abstract statement required by the Secretary of State.

The chapter on the sanitary condition of the jails in Bengal and the report on vaccination, also required by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, have been omitted in obedience to the Government orders on the subject.

38. Apart from the births which were registered in the selected circles, which will be considered presently as a separate statistical record, births were also registered during the year under review, for the first time, in the general circles of the Province.

Birth Statistics.

Births registered generally.

39. As before stated, the scheme could not, owing to local difficulties, be brought into operation in every district simultaneously. Forty districts commenced registering births in different months of the year, and in these forty districts 575,579 births were registered. This number yields an approximate birth-rate for the year of 18·22 per 1,000 of population. Of this number 314,081 were males and 261,498 were females, being in the proportion of 117 males to every 100 females.

Results of all the districts in which the scheme was brought into operation.

40. Eliminating from the above figures the results of the 27 districts in which registration was in operation during broken periods of the year, the outcome of the 13 districts, comprising 230 circles of registration, in which the scheme was in operation *throughout the year*, was as follows:—

Results of those districts in which births were registered *throughout the year*.

Population	18,006,859
Number of births	263,979
Number of deaths	304,531
Ratio of births per 1,000 of population	14·65
Ratio of deaths ditto ditto	16·91
Number of circles in which the births exceeded the deaths	122
Ditto ditto deaths exceeded the births	108
Excess per 1,000 of births over deaths	......
Excess per 1,000 of deaths over births	2·26

Although these results show great deficiency of registration, they are satisfactory as a beginning; and the fact that the *first* results of the general registration of births, yielding a birth-rate of 14·65 per 1,000 of population, are not so absurd as the *first* results of the general registration of deaths in 1870, which yielded a death-rate of only 3·92 per 1,000 of population, indicates that registration is more favourably accepted by the people now than in former times.

41. In the selected circles, 139 in number, of which 86 are urban and 53 rural, 98,731 births were registered, exclusive of 4,747 still births. The proportion this number bears to population is represented by 22·58 births to the 1,000, which is less by 1·49 per 1,000 as compared with the preceding year.

Results of selected circles.

The births, distributed into the circles in which they were recorded, and the comparison they bear with the corresponding figures of the preceding year, are shown below :—

		Population.	Number of births.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.
1876 ...	Urban	1,619,320	41,103	25·38
	Rural	2,752,413	57,628	20·93
	Combined	4,371,733	98,731	22·58
1875 ...	Urban	1,207,383	29,504	24·43
	Rural	1,295,202	30,748	23·73
	Combined	2,502,585	60,252	24·07

42. The results of birth registration as contrasted with death registration, from the time the scheme was brought into operation to the year under notice, are shown in the subjoined table.

Results as contrasted with deaths.

	Urban.				Rural.				Combined.			
	1876.	1875.	1874.	1873.	1876.	1875.	1874.	1873.	1876.	1875.	1874.	1873.
Ratio of births per 1,000 of population	25·38	24·43	23·63	16·30	20·93	23·73	20·14	12·75	22·58	24·07	21·81	14·34
Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population	33·01	29·54	28·77	18·94	20·34	19·79	19·78	16·20	25·03	24·50	24·09	17·40
Excess per 1,000 of births over deaths	......	......	......	......	·59	3·94	·36	......	......	......	......	......
Excess per 1,000 of deaths over births	7·63	5·11	5·14	2·64	......	......	......	3·45	2·45	·43	2·28	3·06

The figures of the urban circles exhibit progressive improvement in registration, but the results in the rural circles have fluctuated, and although in excess of the death-rates they are poorer than those of the urban circles. On the whole, however, there is much room for improvement.

43. The births of 52,717 males and of 46,014 females were registered this year, which is in the proportion of 114 male to every 100 female births. In 1875 this proportion was 119, and in 1874 117. The average English proportion of 37 years is 104.

Births according to sex.

44. The registration of births among the various classes was at the following rates in the four years 1873-1876 :—

Births among the various classes.

	1876.	1875.	1874.	1873.
Christians	26·99	31·20	25·32	16·89
Hindus	23·09	22·22	20·11	13·08
Mahomedans	20·55	28·03	23·84	16·52
Budhists	46·97	43·84	39·27	12·81
Other classes	28·09	30·78	41·46	21·56

45. In the following circles the results of the registration of births during the year may be considered approximately correct :—

Where approximately correct results were attained.

Urban Circles.

Khajole	64·48
Aurungabad	58·70
Baikutpore	55·35
Seetamurhee	54·48
Doomka	51·55
Mahomedpore	48·11
Cox's Bazar	47·89
Darjeeling	47·51
Futooah	45·41
Kendrapara	45·40
Mokameh	44·79
Revilgunge	44·12
Barh	40·90

Rural Circles.

Nagurbusti	72·46
Syedpore	50·91
Banka	49·37
Bangeriah	47·84
Patamundi	47·74
Palma	44·61
Koderma	44·03
Tajpore	42·86
Ghatsila	41·54
Solipore	40·31

In 59 circles—29 urban and 30 rural—the birth-rates exceeded the death-rates.

SECTION II.

HISTORY OF THE CHIEF DISEASES OF THE YEAR.

(A)—CHOLERA.

Extent of prevalence of the disease.

46. During the year 1876 cholera was present in the Province during every month, and prevailed with more or less intensity in every district. In truth, the whole of Bengal Proper is the home of this disease.

Out of the 666 circles into which the Province is divided, it was epidemic in 154, very severe in 178, mildly prevalent in 315, and entirely absent from only 19; and 27,242 villages of the 188,805 villages in the Province were attacked by the disease.

Total mortality from cholera.—In general circles.

47. The deaths of 196,590 persons were reported to have been caused by cholera during the year in the entire Province. This number represents 19·99 per cent. of the total mortality of the year, and is in the proportion to population at the rate of 3·27 per 1,000.

The deaths of the year under notice exceed those of the preceding year by 88,328, or, with reference to population, by 1·47 per 1,000—the deaths of the latter year amounting to 108,262, or 1·80 per 1,000 of population.

Of the deaths recorded in 1876, 9,841, or 4·97 per 1,000 of population, were returned from the town, and 186,749, or 3·22 per 1,000, from the rural general circles.

In selected circles.

48. The selected circles presented the following results as compared with the preceding year:—

	Deaths.		Ratio per mille.	
	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.
In the towns	11,066	4,365	5·52	3·39
„ rural circles	11,989	3,339	2·45	2·37
„ combined circles	23,055	7,704	3·35	2·86

It will be observed from the above figures that the year has produced a very large number of deaths from cholera—a number, in fact, that is much larger than that recorded since registration came into operation. But, for reasons submitted before, some of the excess must be conceded to improvement in registration. Making due allowance for this, there is no doubt, and the reports of the medical officers show it to be so, that the increase is also due to the greater fatality of the disease, as compared with previous rates, in several circles, notably among them the cyclone-stricken areas.

Localities of severest prevalence of the disease.

49. The districts in which the disease prevailed with the greatest severity, resulting in the occurrence of the highest mortality, were—

	Ratio per mille.	
	1876.	1875.
Noakhalli	20·34	2·98
Darjeeling	18·30	1·58
Balasore	9·55	5·60
Furreedpore	9·32	2·17
Backergunge	8·91	1·60
Chittagong	8·91	·54
Jessore	7·14	3·60
Dacca	6·06	3·57
Pooree	5·75	2·47
Shahabad	3·83	·78
Nuddea	3·51	5·48
Cuttack	3·37	2·74
Pubna	3·24	1·77

	Ratio per mille.	
	1876.	1875.
Lohardugga	3·14	1·18
Patna	3·02	1·32
Murshedabad	3·00	·53
Gya	2·82	1·79
24-Pergunnahs	2·79	3·64
Julpigoree	2·61	3·22
Hooghly	2·54	1·01
Tipperah	2·45	1·44
Burdwan	2·36	1·04
Howrah	2·32	2·58
Mymensing	2·30	1·86
Rajshahye	2·07	·95

Seasonal incidence of the disease.

50. The seasonal prevalence and fatality of the disease in the four grand divisions into which the Province is divided will be seen from the following table:—

BENGAL.

		Deaths.	Ratio per mille.	Rainfall.
January	...	6,799	·20	·32
February	...	4,260	·12	·64
March	...	12,749	·37	1·94
April	...	25,380	·75	2·09
May	...	9,861	·29	7·86
June	...	4,284	·12	18·36
July	...	2,303	·06	21·94
August	...	1,007	·02	15·18
September	...	433	·01	12·13
October	...	2,886	·08	5·26
November*	...	22,923	·67	2·12
December*	...	45,634	1·35	·68

BEHAR.

January	...	45	·002	·22
February	...	78	·003	·24
March	...	1,127	·05	·13
April	...	3,922	·19	1·23
May	...	9,062	·45	1·55
June	...	7,546	·38	7·13
July	...	6,504	·32	8·89
August	...	3,065	·15	14·74
September	...	975	·04	9·33
October	...	492	·02	4·69
November	...	625	·03	·17
December	...	434	·02	......

ORISSA.

January	...	569	·18	......
February	...	490	·16	·50
March	...	946	·31	1·20
April	...	959	·31	1·26
May	...	3,070	1·01	2·31
June	...	4,402	1·45	4·29

ORISSA—*concluded.*

		Deaths.	Ratio per mille.	Rainfall.
July	...	3,588	1·18	13·35
August	...	710	·23	12·60
September	...	345	·11	11·35
October	...	274	·09	8·43
November	...	1,001	·32	·15
December	...	479	·15	......

CHOTA NAGPORE.

January	...	18	·005	......
February	...	33	·009	......
March	...	176	·05	·24
April	...	381	·11	·45
May	...	797	·23	1·44
June	...	1,388	·40	8·80
July	...	1,838	·53	16·44
August	...	1,918	·56	15·29
September	...	717	·21	6·76
October	...	83	·02	5·83
November	...	8	·002	......
December	...	7	·002	......

PROVINCE.

January	...	7,431	·12	·20
February	...	4,861	·08	·18
March	...	14,998	·25	1·33
April	...	30,642	·51	1·62
May	...	22,790	·38	5·20
June	...	17,620	·29	11·87
July	...	14,233	·23	14·91
August	...	6,700	·11	14·50
September	...	2,470	·04	10·22
October	...	3,735	·06	4·79
November	...	24,556	·40	·75
December	...	46,554	·77	·96

The obvious deductions from the above tables, broadly stated, are—

That in Bengal and Orissa, consisting of low-lying, flat, muddy plains—the former lying between the Himalaya mountains and the Bay of Bengal, and intersected by a large number of rivers, branches either of the Ganges or the Brahmaputra, and the latter forming the valleys of the Mahanuddi and of several smaller rivers between the Mahanuddi and the Ganges—there are two periods in which the disease prevails with great severity, viz. from March to May in Bengal and March to July in Orissa, during which it attains maximum intensity, and again from October to December in both Bengal and Orissa, when it prevails with diminished severity. The remaining months are months of subsidence of the disease; but the January and February cholera is but a termination of the epidemic winter visitation of the preceding year.

That in Behar and Chota Nagpore, both of which are comparatively high and dry, and most of the districts in which are outside the endemic area of cholera, there is only one period of intense prevalence of the disease, viz. from March to July in Behar and March to August in Chota Nagpore, and that during the remaining months the presence of the disease is comparatively mild; and

That, as a general rule, the disease prevails least when the rainfall is heaviest, and has submerged, or is moving on through, the country, particularly in Bengal.

Conditions antagonistic to, and favouring cholera.

51. Whether cholera has a special poison of its own has not yet been demonstrated. If there be one, it is not communicable ordinarily from the living subject—1*st*, because inoculation with fresh cholera secretions or excretions does not induce it; 2*nd*, because those who rub cholera patients' skins, wash their clothes, scrape up, clean, carry, and bury their excreta, or dissect, carry, and bury the cholera corpses, do not get it; and *lastly*, cholera-collapsed mothers do not communicate the disease to their sucking infants, though the latter pull at their breasts, lie on their sweat-covered arms, and on their soiled clothes and bedding.

That cholera evacuations, whether in clothes, soil, water, food, &c., do become virulent, and do, especially when taken into the system by the mouth, give rise to cholera, I have no manner of doubt; but I am equally satisfied that cholera constantly arises *de novo*, and that in both cases the disease is intimately connected with the changes that occur in decaying organic matters.

* So large a number of deaths does not usually occur in Bengal in November and December. The increase this year is exceptional, having been caused by the cyclone in Eastern Bengal.

The most ready entrance of the disease into the system is by water impregnated with decaying organic matters. This water soon loses this power when the decaying changes are completed, and re-acquires it when fresh decaying matters find their way into it.

I do not know any of the phenomena associated with the origin and spread, the seasonal and local prevalence of, and the persons affected with, the disease, with which the above conditions are not connected.

The adoption of sanitary measures, especially that of preserving the drinking-water against contamination, by washing of clothes in it, or by evacuations, &c., being deposited in or on the soil, near wells and tanks, quite account for the prevention of the disease.

It is obvious, therefore, how improved drainage and good conservancy affect the question; for if the former be impeded, surface filth will not dry up and become innocuous, but will flow into the nearest pool, water channel, or unbanked tank; and if the latter does not exist, the neighbourhood of streams, khals, and tanks are the places, of all others, that will be most resorted to for purposes of nature.

The reason why a batch of soldiers can be removed from an affected locality to an unaffected one is clearly understood; but the fact ought never to be forgotten that this movement should be to a locality that is away from the chief lines of travel and from centres of traffic, such as main roads, towns, and markets—good pure water being always looked for at the same time. Moreover, pilgrims being turned off from one route to another, and cholera being absent in the abandoned route and appearing in the new route taken, are perfectly reasonable expectations. One of the most striking instances of this fact that I ever met with was when the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, a dozen years ago, prevented the Bombay pilgrims from passing through Raipore and Sumbulpore to Juggernath Pooree, because they always brought cholera with them. These pilgrims were therefore obliged to go round by the Tributary Mehals. Here cholera had previously been quite unknown; but with the advent of the pilgrims a very severe outbreak occurred, and the mortality that spread along the new pilgrim route was most appalling, the extent of which will perhaps be never known.

Again, cholera affecting one part of a district and not another, or one portion only of a town—as Cuttack, for instance, where the cantonment portion almost invariably escapes, while the native town as invariably suffers—or only one side of a single street in a village and not the other, is also easily understood when the special condition of the drinking-water of the localities is considered, as was lately illustrated in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, where most of the people who drank the bad water of the well on one side of a street were attacked by the disease, while those who drank the good water of a well on the other side escaped.

With regard to the question of food as a cause of cholera, a few observations may be made. Acescent fruits, decayed fish, new rice, &c., are constantly charged with causing cholera, but the time when these are said to do so is only the time when foul water is concentrating, viz. after the September and October rains, and after the March storms, and not at other periods. The people will eat new rice, and new rice is undoubtedly aperient; but it should be considered that the rice is first washed and boiled in bad water, and when the aperient action has begun, foul water is taken to quench the thirst that is present, and so the diarrhœa caused by the irritant matter may run on to cholera. Moreover, in the case of the fresh fruits and raw vegetables eaten by the people so largely in April, May, and June, exactly the same thing obtains; so also with the other items. I look on this as a far more reasonable explanation than the blind one of food giving cholera at one season, and only diarrhœa, or being quite harmless, at another.

In localities where sanitary defects exist, the disease is known to make its home, to prevail with virulence, and to be most fatal. In places where the rainfall is deficient in one year and is followed by its late appearance in the next, causing the water in the tanks, wells, and other water reservoirs to be low, stagnant, and fœtid from concentrated organic matters, a constant invitation is held out to cholera, which then prevails with maximum intensity. Again, when the rainfall at the commencement is fitful and scanty, it but intensifies the injurious effect, as it washes the accumulations of filth surrounding the tanks into the water, which it neither dilutes nor carries off. When the rainfall is abundant and the showers frequent, the progress of cholera is cut short, and its malignity decreases in the ratio at which the rainfall increases. Wherever tanks are filled to overflowing, there is no cholera.

The obvious inferences are that a heavy and prolonged fall of rain takes the place of conservancy, by washing out filthy lands and ditches, and by flushing out impurities from tanks, pools, pits, hollows, stagnant water of old river-beds, &c., &c.

The insanitary conditions, particularly of water, which caused the fearful epidemic of cholera which followed in the wake of the cyclone in Backergunge, Noakhalli, and Chittagong, are a standing and unshakable proof that such conditions do incite and propagate the disease.

From the reports of local and special outbreaks which follow, it will be seen that there is a large and remarkable consensus of opinion on the point that impure water is the chief of the exciting causes of cholera. This fact points to the need of our first care and efforts being directed towards improving the water-supply of the country. To provide good water in every village is impossible; but to impress upon the villagers the value of securing and using good water,

and to provide it in all Municipalities, at the great fairs, and along pilgrim routes, should be our constant effort.

Chief among the workers at this reform has been Dr. Payne of Calcutta. The contrast between pure, filtered and impure tank water, and the effects—viz. the comparative freedom from cholera of those using the former, and the prevalence of the disease among those using the latter—have been clearly described by him; and the municipal opposition he has had to contend with in regard to his suggestions to fill up the cholera-giving tanks throughout the town is to be much regretted.

52. The filling up of tanks by street refuse has been a matter of much contention and opposition. It is worth recording that the chief objectors are the Municipal Commissioners, and that the owners of the tanks where cholera prevails, when told the object of thus filling them up, make no objection whatever.

Difficulties with reference to filling up of tanks.

Dr. Pilcher and I have been advising this mode of filling up cess-pits, hollows, and shallow tanks throughout Bengal for years past. This question was referred to me lately at the instance of the Howrah Municipality, and the following opinion was given:—

"The effectual way to overcome the difficulties complained of in regard to cess-pits and filthy hollows would be to fill them up with good earth; and those with regard to street refuse would be to trench and bury it outside the town. But both these procedures are obviously impracticable.

"If we pile up ever-increasing masses of the latter in convenient waste places, they ferment and evolve gases which do little injury in the day, as they are diffused rapidly by wind and warmth. At night, however, the descending dews hold them, and they cannot be breathed, nor can one sleep where their influence is in operation with entire impunity. When showers fall on these middins, their soluble impurities are carried to the nearest well, hollow, or open unbanked tank, and then their injurious action begins.

"If we leave the hollows as they are, animal and vegetable refuse accumulate on their sides, the rain washes down all the products of their decomposition which have not been dissipated by the sun's heat and the diffusion of gases, and holds them in solution or in suspension, as the case may be.

"If this water, thus charged with solid, fluid, and gaseous impurities, be used for washing, bathing, and, worst of all, for drinking—a practice but too common all through Bengal—blood and bowel diseases, suddenly fatal, as in cholera, or more gradually, as in dysentery, fever, spleen, anæmia, and dropsy, result.

"Fortunately, in the hot season these impure hollows contain too little water, which is, moreover, too filthy for use, and the gases are too rapidly dissipated to be injurious. In the rains, when fresh water continually falls and the impurities flow off more or less generally, these effects are observable to a less extent than when these conditions have ceased and concentration of the impurities from the evaporating water proceeds. Then, in spite of the cool and dry winter air, the people suffer most generally and fatally. This has been traced over and over again to the use of the water of shallow tanks and hollows receiving these surface impurities; and it is a matter of immense importance that these direct and virulent sources of disease, starvation, and death in numberless families among the people, should be prevented. I have added starvation to the list, because it surely follows when the working members of the family are sick; and death is all the more rapid and also merciful consequence.

"Lastly, what is the effect of filling up these hollows with the refuse and covering them over with, say, a foot of dry earth? Decomposition goes on in the mass, but very slowly, for the air does not affect it, nor the moisture get to it as before, and the surface becomes increasingly hard and the mass more dense. The rain that penetrates it percolates to deeper wells, or streams at a lower level, and may carry some of the soluble, but cannot convey suspended impurities to them, and to this extent injuriously affects them. But this is a very small and inappreciable matter compared with the open cess-pit and the inspissated filth applied to food, the clothes, the skins, and the stomachs of the people, as previously mentioned.

"Consequently, though I do not consider the filling up of hollows with street refuse to be free from sanitary objections, the fearful evils it prevents far outweigh any and all the objections that can be attributed to it, and the procedure has, therefore, had my support for years past, and will have it till something more convenient, inexpensive, and effective, is proposed."

53. The theory of contagion by importation and human intercourse is frequently discarded, yet facts in connection with the prevalence of cholera in some districts are strongly put forward in support of the belief that the disease was imported into localities where it did not exist before. The histories of cholera in Darjeeling, Cuttack, Pooree, Balasore, Sonthal Pergunnahs, and Beerbhum, are illustrations in point.

Cholera caused by contagion.

It is quite clear that human intercourse does convey cholera from place to place, but not from man to man. It does arise *de novo* wherever men abound and sanitation is neglected.

Where travellers are numerous and insanitation is prevented, as in railways, no such thing occurs, or is transmitted. Along pilgrim and emigrant routes, to and from great fairs, central markets, and at marriage processions, cholera is of common and unquestioned occurrence.

Successive batches of men sleep, cook, eat, and defœcate at the same resting-place day after day till the water is polluted, the soil saturated, and the air offensive. New arrivals and the neighbouring villagers who drink this water, surcharged with animal organic matter in a decomposing state, get the disease, and perhaps carry it on to other places in like manner. I could give many instances of this, so conclusive that there is no escape for the decision as to cause and effect.

Medical relief to sufferers.

54. To avoid burdening this report with accounts of the medical measures that were locally adopted to aid the sufferers and check the spread of cholera, it may here be stated, briefly, that they consisted in instructions as to seeking and using only pure water, or in boiling and filtering, however rudely, that used for drinking; in improving drainage and observing conservancy; in the distribution, accompanied with lucid instructions for administration, of cholera medicines; in sending out native doctors and others to the affected localities to treat the sick; and in the personal assistance rendered by the district Civil Surgeons themselves in sudder stations, towns, and other places easy of access.

Precautions against destruction of life in future cyclones.

55. I think it advisable to record here my views with regard to the precautions that might be observed in order to lessen loss of life in future cyclones like that which occurred in Backergunge, Chittagong, and Noakhalli this year.

It has been represented that the best protection against destruction of life in a future cyclone would be for the people to build their houses on posts, as the Mughs and Burmese do. On this point I would observe that such trees are not obtainable on the islands which suffered most. The very few that are brought from the Soonderbuns are very costly, and not above 14 feet high; but for houses to be out of reach of a similar wave they should be at least 20 feet above ground level—a very inconvenient height for labourers and their families to house themselves in; and, moreover, were it possible for them to live at this height, their cattle would suffer all the same.

The few Mughs who resided in houses built on posts in the south of Backergunge had their houses blown down by the strong wind which preceded the wave. Their huts were laid on the posts, not built within them. To build effectively within posts would require the posts to be 30 feet high.

The letter of instructions which I circulated among the people (*vide* paragraph 199 of this report), advocating huts built on mounds, was written at a time when I had only seen a few of the mainland houses, and it applied to them. After I had been all over the cyclone tract, I saw that the plan was unsuitable for the great majority of the villages, and especially for those in the islands. Mounds and bunds, or embankments, were equally, or more impossible still. The only suitable plan I found was just what the great bulk of people do already, viz. build their *baris* within a plantation of the tall, graceful, strong *betelnut* trees. The wind had little effect inside these fences and the waves rose slowly, compared with the fearful rush of waters across the rice plains and along the shores. When the houses fell the roofs and posts floated to these trees, and thus men, women, children, goats, fowls, and even cattle, were saved, who would otherwise have been washed away. The trees that were pointed out to me by the villagers as those to which they, their wives and children, clung and thus escaped, were innumerable. The inference is obvious.

Cholera map.

56. A cholera map and statement are appended to this Section, as ordered by the Government of India. It is prepared in the same manner as in the preceding year, illustrating, as far as it has been found possible to do so with the data available, the distribution of the disease over the circles of each district in the Province, and showing the mortality in the proportion per 10,000 of the population in each circle.

Steps taken to obtain full cholera reports.

57. The reports regarding outbreaks of cholera that were hitherto received in this Office were most meagre. They contained, in the generality of cases, only the names of the affected localities, the dates of the outbreaks, the numbers attacked, and the number of deaths. It was suggested, and the Government has directed, that all future reports regarding cholera shall show, as far as possible, the probable causes to which the outbreaks are due; how they spread; what the insanitary states of the affected localities are, particularly with regard to drinking-water, drainage, and conservancy; what recommendations are made for remedying these conditions; how far these are carried out, and what the effect of these remedial measures are.

Value of the following reports of local outbreaks of cholera.

58. So long as no connected history of the prevalence of cholera in any district can be furnished, the best way to collect a useful body of facts relating to the disease is to select and record, year by year, the history of each local outbreak in each district, showing their insanitary conditions, the causes, as far as they have been ascertained, of the prevalence,

spread, fatality, &c., of the disease. I believe that a record of this description will in time be invaluable.

For these reasons I have omitted no district from the following narrative of the incidents connected with the prevalence of the disease in the Province.

HISTORY OF LOCAL OUTBREAKS OF THE DISEASE.

Cholera in the Western Districts of Bengal.

59. The mortality from cholera in the Western Districts of Bengal Proper, among a population of 7,288,833, occupying 12,804 square miles, embracing 26,963 villages, was as follows:—

	Deaths.	Ratio per mille.	No. of villages attacked.
Burdwan ...	4,808	2·36	572
Bankura ...	964	1·81	238
Beerbhum ...	1,322	1·89	202
Midnapore ...	1,673	·65	478
Hooghly ...	921	2·54	119
Serampore ...	491	1·24	91
Howrah ...	1,701	2·32	198
TOTAL ...	11,880	1·62	1,898

60. *Burdwan.*—In this district cholera prevailed with increased intensity as compared with the preceding year, the mortality being more than double the average of the three preceding years. It was present throughout the year, but prevailed with greater severity from March to June, and again with diminished activity (as contrasted with the March to June prevalence) in November and December. April and May were the worst months. It appeared first in the Cutwa sub-division in November 1875, and as the dry season advanced, when the impurities of water in the tanks, wells, &c., were becoming concentrated, it spread through the district. But as soon as the rains set in—in fact, after the first few heavy showers—it disappeared almost entirely. The following areas suffered most:—

	Ratio per mille.
Sonamuki town	9·31
Ranigunge "	5·72
Bhaturia thana	5·39
Cutwa "	5·29
Sonamuki "	5·23
Assensole "	4·47
Bood-Bood thana	4·12
Burdwan town	3·77
Indas thana	3·64
Ranigunge "	3·25
Montessur "	3·11

The outbreak in the Ranigunge town and thana, a large trading centre, was very severe. It commenced on the 20th February, and increased in extent and fatality until the latter end of March, when it attained its maximum intensity. In June it commenced abating, and in July it disappeared. Pilgrims from Pooree join the Grand Trunk Road at Ranigunge. Dr. Roberts, the medical officer of the East Indian Railway Company, believes the disease was imported by them. But Dr. Pilcher, who visited the place, furnished the following account of what he saw. The water in the tanks was at this season rapidly drying up, and the tanks received surface drainage. The town was unclean, and the drainage obstructed by narrow culverts and entrances to houses. The water-supply and quarters of the European servants of the East Indian Railway Company, who suffered most, were highly objectionable. The Railway Company sunk a well near the European quarters in 1874, which yields excellent water. The filter, however (a large masonry structure), in the lines, was still supplied with water from the tank which fed the engines, and the filter, which had not been cleaned for months, contained a black fœtid deposit. Some, if not all the Europeans, who suffered from this outbreak used this filter water. The ashes, household refuse, rubbish, ordure, &c., of the European lines, used to be thrown on the open ground some distance from the barracks. These defects were, on the recommendation of Dr. Pilcher, remedied.

On the 10th October a considerable inundation took place from the Damudah, such as had not been known for 10 or 12 years. A great portion of the country—thanas Roynah, Khundghose, Selimabad—continued flooded for nearly three months. There had been heavy rain for two or three days. This was followed by a period of great freedom from cholera, and no doubt diminished the virulence of the winter outbreak.

61. *Bankura.*—Here cholera in its severe form commenced also in March and abated in June; but July to December, particularly August and September, were months of marked exemption. The disease first appeared in the town of Bankura on the 1st of March, during which month and the half of April it prevailed with unusual severity and caused the heavy mortality of 7·74 per 1,000 of its population. Numbers went away from the town, business was practically at a stand-still, and the Courts were closed for some days.

From the town the disease spread to the thanas of Onda and Bishenpore in the south, and Gungajulghatti in the north,—carried there, it is stated, by persons who came to town on business. The two other thanas, Chhatna and Bankura, were also attacked. Of these, thanas Gungajulghatti and Onda suffered the most, viz. at the rates per 1,000 of population of 2·55 and 1·35 respectively.

This outbreak was ascribed to scanty and impure water, as when it made its appearance almost all the tanks were dry, and the water in the few that contained it was foul and filthy. Unwholesome food, which the people generally used, had also, it was said, a share in inciting the disease.

A noticeable fact, as a sign of the times, is that during the outbreak of the disease in the town the respectable native residents formed a Committee, which was presided over by the Judge, with a view to render assistance to the sick and look after the sanitary arrangements of the town. Relief centres were formed for the distribution of medicines to the poor and helpless sufferers.

62. *Beerbhum.*—Here also the incidence of the disease followed the same rule as in Burdwan, being severely epidemic from March to June, and less so in November and December. The disease was believed to have been introduced by pilgrims on their way back to their homes after visiting the temple of Deoghur, where a large fair is annually held in February and March, and which is attended by pilgrims to the shrine, and native merchants to the fair, from the most remote parts of India. When the pilgrims arrived at Nagur, about 12 miles west of the sudder station, several cases of cholera occurred among them. From this place they moved on to Kuddia, a very thickly-populated village about a mile south-west of Soori town. Immediately after their departure from this village cholera broke out with great virulence among the villagers, and though steps were taken to prevent the pilgrims from passing through the sudder station the disease spread rapidly to it, owing, it is supposed, to the frequent intercourse of the people of Soori with those of Kuddia. In a month after this cholera was found to be prevailing generally throughout the district.

Another outbreak occurred again in the sudder station, and in all the thanas of the district, except Rajnagar, in November, which exhibited a tendency to become epidemic.

The areas which suffered most were the town of Soori at 6·33 per 1,000 of population, and the thanas of Mouressur at 3·30 per 1,000, of Soori at 2·43 per 1,000, and of Sakoolipore at 1·97 per 1,000.

Dr. Fitzgibbon, the medical officer, is of opinion that the origin of the disease among the pilgrims was probably due to their aggregation in large numbers in a limited space, to the use of impure water, to want of cleanliness, and to bad sanitary arrangements.

63. *Midnapore.*—In this district the cholera which prevailed in November and December 1875 continued to extend up to July of this year. After this month its virulence abated markedly until November, when it broke out afresh, but in less severe form. February and April were months of severe suffering.

The thanas that suffered most were Bhugwan, Muslundpore, Nundigram, and Sootahatta, where 2·92, 1·93, 1·81, and 1·38 per 1,000 of population, respectively, died. The mortality on the whole, however, was lower by 1·56 per 1,000 of population than in 1875.

64. *Hooghly.*—Here the disease first appeared in Ballaghur thana in February and spread gradually. In March it prevailed severely in all the other thanas and in the Municipality. In May its activity abated. It was present again in November and December, but in sporadic form.

The thanas of Bansberiah and Hooghly, and the Municipality, suffered most, viz. at the rates per 1,000 of population of 7·14, 4·69, and 5·66, respectively.

The causes of the outbreaks could not be stated. But the same insanitary conditions—villages overgrown with jungle full of decomposing vegetation and resorted to for defœcation; tanks dirty, in many cases half dried up and receiving surface impurities; drainage bad; conservancy primitive; food often bad and insufficient in quantity; houses damp and unventilated; clothing scanty—prevailed, it is stated, in this as well as in previous years. With regard to the prevalence of the disease in the Municipality, the causes were said to be the very bad and filthy condition of the normal school latrines; insufficient and impure water, the tanks having nearly dried up, so much so that Norton's patent tube wells were recommended; constant use of half-rotten fish and unwholesome vegetables; the pollution of river-banks, some places being very offensive, and the excessive heat acting on the ordure, affecting both water and air.

65. *Serampore.*—In this sub-division of the Hooghly district the first place attacked was the village of Rishra, in the Serampore Municipality, in March. From this village the malady soon after spread to the rest of the villages in the Municipality, and to the Buddibatty thana. About the middle of March it prevailed simultaneously in the villages of Chunditolla and Kistonagore and in the Buddibatty town—and more sporadically in the other thanas. March and April were the worst months. The November and December outbreak was comparatively mild.

The epidemic intensity of the disease was felt most severely in the towns of Serampore (total mortality 6·01 per 1,000) and Buddibatty (4·35 per 1,000), and thanas Serampore (2·35 per 1,000) and Kistonagore (1·18 per 1,000). The villages in these areas that are along the river-banks were the greatest sufferers.

The Civil Surgeon noticed that the disease appeared shortly after each heavy shower of rain in the beginning of March, there having been no rain previously since November 1875, and that the cases were more numerous after rainfall than at other times.

During rain it is usually less, after it more prevalent.

Two Europeans attributed their illness to bad milk, probably adulterated with impure water.

66. *Howrah.*—In this district the disease prevailed more severely during changes of the season from hot to cold and from cold to hot than at other times, and diminished in intensity

when the rains set in. In character it was transient and erratic, visiting a village, disappearing from it, and going to another before medical aid could reach it.

On the whole, the cholera of this year here was somewhat less fatal than in 1875. The areas that suffered most were—

	Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.
Howrah town	5·23	Domjoor thana	2·03
Shampur thana	3·69	Ulabaria „	1·73
Bagnar „	2·66		

Dr. Bird, the Civil Surgeon, remarks:—"It is noteworthy that the disease has during the past hot months proved most deadly in Howrah, where sanitary improvements are being speedily pushed on."

Cholera in the Central Districts of Bengal.

67. In the Central Districts of Bengal, where the population numbered 15,507,318, living in 44,322 villages within an area of 31,704 square miles, the mortality stood as follows:—

		Deaths.	Ratio per mille.	No. of villages attacked.
SOUTH	24-Pergunnahs ...	8,565	3·87	1,200
	Nuddea	6,356	3·51	312
	Jessore	14,822	7·14	2,308
	Murshedabad ...	4,063	3·00	945
	Total ...	33,806	4·53	4,765
CENTRE	Dinagepore	1,121	·74	162
	Maldah	874	1·29	208
	Rajshahye	2,720	2·07	588
	Rungpore	2,093	·97	236
	Bogra	381	·55	106
	Pubna	3,937	3·24	653
	Total ...	11,126	1·47	1,953
NORTH	Darjeeling	1,734	18·30	No regular villages.
	Julpigoree	1,095	2·61	96
	Total ...	2,829	5·51	96
	GRAND TOTAL ...	47,761	3·07	6,814

68. 24-*Pergunnahs.*—In the greatest portion of this district the disease prevailed with less intensity and fatality than in the preceding year. The cholera which visited the district with epidemic intensity in the winter of the preceding year continued to prevail, with varying degrees of severity, up to May of this year, and resumed its winter character in November and December, leaving the months of June to October markedly free from the disease. January, April, and December, were the worst months.

The places where the disease raged with marked virulence were some villages in the Bussirhat, Satkhira, Diamond Harbour, Barripore, and Baraset sub-divisions, in village Monirampore in the Nawabgunge thana, and in village Shamnuggur in the Bagjullah Municipality.

In the Bussirhat sub-division 500 cases of the disease were ascertained to have occurred, viz. 228 in the Bussirhat thana, 151 in the Baduria thana, 47 in thana Hurwah, and 74 in thana Hasnabad. It is said that when the cold weather commences and the wind changes to a northerly direction, very dry and chilly at night, cholera appears here. At this time the poorer classes tap their date-trees and make use of the juice with newly-reaped rice and half-boiled goor. This, it is said, causes bowel irritations and predisposes the sufferers to cholera. At this time also the water-supply begins to fail and becomes increasingly unwholesome, for evaporation is more rapid and the cold greater.

In the Satkhira sub-division cholera is said to have visited places on the banks of the Cabbadak river, where the water-supply is said to be good and abundant, as well as villages where the water is scarce and bad, and also high-lying villages, as well as low-lying ones, in the vicinity of bheels Bhoyra and Dantbangah.

A large number of cases occurred in the Diamond Harbour sub-division, among the poor day-labourers who came over from Midnapore at harvest time. The outbreak, which began and chiefly ended with these labourers, was ascribed to the use of new rice; but neglect of the ordinary sanitary rules, overcrowding, impure water, damp, dirty soil, and bad conservancy, are the usual concomitants of the annual appearance of the disease among this class of men. During the fair held in the south end of Saugor Island, in the middle of January, which lasted a week, and where about 30,000 people were assembled, 30 cases of cholera and 6 deaths occurred. The causes were stated to be insufficient food, the consumption of rotten fish, and use of bad drinking-water.

In the Barriepore sub-division cholera breaks out annually in November and December. This also happened this year. It commenced in November 1875 and continued up to May 1876, after which it disappeared. It re-commenced in November and continued until February 1877. 1,371 cases were ascertained to have occurred. In its progress the disease took no definite course, but attacked several villages here and there. It prevailed with virulence in villages far apart from each other, while it passed over intermediate villages, not appearing in some scarcely a mile from the affected areas. Here also the use of new rice, which irritates the bowels, and fresh tari or date-spirit, which is semi-fermented, are believed to have excited the disease. It breaks out soon after the paddy crops are harvested, and this is the drying up period when the water gets bad. In the lower parts of the country, where the extensive rice swamps remain submerged until the end of February or March, cholera appears much later in the season than in those parts which are higher and become dry earlier. In these low-lying places it is said to be very virulent. In the rainy season, when the country is under water, it disappears, and those parts of the country which are subject to inundations suffer from it on the drying up of the surface of the ground.

In the Baraset sub-division cholera was more prevalent in this than in the preceding year. Of 734 cases known to have occurred, 140 took place in thana Baraset, 162 in Nyehatti, 97 in Deygunga, and 335 in Habrah. In Habrah, which suffered the most, good drinking-water is hardly obtainable, and the supply, of whatever kind it be, is scanty. At Nyehatti, which suffered in the next degree, the drainage is bad, particularly near the Bheel Barthi, and many dead bodies are carried into Nyehatti to be burnt at the river-side. Here good water is obtainable from the Hooghly, but the majority of the inhabitants make use of the nearest puddle rather than go a distance to the river.

The outbreak that occurred in Monirampore, in thana Nawabgunge, was ascribed to bad water.

Cholera was present in the suburbs of Calcutta throughout the year, but particularly from April to September, and again from October to December. During the latter period it prevailed epidemically. March and December were the worst months. In January 1877 the disease commenced declining. The lower orders and the most crowded bustees, having stagnant, filthy pools for drinking-water, suffered most. In the second week of the Doorga Poojah people to the extent of some 6,000 or 7,000 attend at Kali Ghât, in Bhowanipore. This place is also used as a halting-place for pilgrims, who remain either in boats or on shore for a week or 10 days. In the latter end of October cholera broke out among the pilgrims. It was traced to dirt, overcrowding, to the use of the filthy water of Tolly's Nullah, and to the other insanitary conditions that prevail when such gatherings take place. From this locality, as a centre, the disease spread during November and December all over the suburbs, and was very virulent in Tollygunge, Balligunge, Baniapuker, Watgunge, and Ekbalpore. As is the habit with many natives, they bathe, wash their clothes, and urinate in the tanks, defœcate on the margins, and use the water afterwards for cooking and drinking purposes. It is not to be wondered at that cholera arises and spreads in such places. In all 1,691 cases of the disease occurred during this outbreak, viz. 687 in November, 615 in December, 286 in January 1877, and 103 in February. Dr. French favoured me with an admirable report showing the rise and progress of the disease, and submitted with it some excellent charts exhibiting the meteorological conditions that prevailed during the epidemic. I regret greatly that the limits of this report will not permit me to publish them.

The localities in this district in which the highest mortality from cholera occurred were—

	Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.
Suburbs of Calcutta ...	12·04	Mothurapore thana ...	5·31
Bussirhat town	8·75	Diamond Harbour „ ...	5·17
North suburban town ...	7·26	Mutlah „ ...	4·58
Barriepore thana	6·16	Sonapore „ ...	4·33
Sultangunge „	6·05	Bankipore „ ...	4·11
Nawabgunge town	5·08		

69. *Nuddea.*—On the whole the cholera that prevailed in this district, although severe, was much less, and the mortality was lower by 1·97 per 1,000 of population, than in the preceding year. This district is, as a rule, afflicted with two distinct epidemic outbreaks of the disease. The first generally begins in March, especially after the storms, when the days are hot, the nights chilly, and the drinking-water evaporating rapidly. It lasts, with more or less intensity, till the rains have fairly set in, when it disappears. The second begins with the dry north winds and chilly foggy nights of October and November, and continues to prevail, with more or less severity, till the end of December. If the cold weather is mild and evaporation slow, some cases extend to the first part of January of the succeeding year. 1876 was not an exception to this rule. The cold weather of 1875-76 being particularly mild and of short duration, the winter epidemic of 1875 continued to prevail during the first half of January in 17 out of the 31 thanas of the district.

The summer epidemic, which commenced in the first week of March, was at its height in April, began to subside in May, and was very low in June. The first case in this outbreak occurred in Ranaghat, which is on the Eastern Bengal Railway, and in direct communication

with Calcutta on the one side and Goalundo and Kushtea on the other. From Ranaghat it travelled to Birnuggur town, five miles more to the interior, and by the second week of March was present all over the Ranaghat sub-division. It then also prevailed, with particular severity, in thanas Nuddea, Karimpore, Gangni, Dowlutpore, Nowpara, Comercolly, Bhaluka, lying in the north-west and north-east of the district, and spread gradually throughout the district.

The second or winter epidemic commenced in the third week of October. It broke out from three distinct points—Dowlutpore in the Kushtea sub-division, Meherpore in Bongong, and Jaguli in Ranaghat. This epidemic was at its height in the second week of December. After this it rapidly decreased, though it had not quite disappeared when the year closed.

As a rule, it did not remain stationary in one locality very long, but passed on from village to village, disappearing from each place it visited in a few days.

The circles that suffered the most severely during the outbreaks were—

	Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.
Bhaluka thana	10·46	Dowlutpore thana	6·07
Meherpore "	9·59	Kaligunge "	4·75
Comercolly "	7·79	Nowpara "	4·73
Kishnaghur "	6·70	Santipore "	4·44
Gangni "	6·34	Tehatta "	4·10
Karimpore "	6·29	Kishnaghur town	4·07

The water-supply of the localities that were affected by cholera was invariably reported to be bad, insufficient, and unprotected from surface pollution, and their sanitary condition was very defective; an absence of drainage, plenty of brushwood, decaying vegetation, and accumulations of filth in hollows and about houses, being the noticeable defects. There was also during the first six months great want of rain throughout the district, no measurable amount having fallen in any part, which is very unusual in this district. This curtailed the water-supply, and the little water there was, was rendered very concentrated and unwholesome. As soon as rain fell abundantly cholera diminished.

70. *Jessore.*—This district suffered very severely from the malady. The total death-rate amounted to 7·14 per 1,000 of population, which was 3·54 per 1,000 in excess of the rate of the preceding year. Here also two outbreaks occurred: one in the beginning of the hot weather, and the other in the beginning of the cold weather. In the first of the outbreaks Magura, in the Bagirhat sub-division, and Bode Khana, in the sudder sub-division, suffered principally. At both these places fairs were being held, and the usual insanitary conditions incidental to such gatherings prevailed. At the second visitation of the disease it prevailed epidemically all over the sub-divisions of Bagirhat, Khulna, and Magura. Bagirhat, in the south-east, close to the Sunderbuns, suffered from the cyclone of the 31st October, and the bodies of many human beings and cattle which had been drowned were left by the receding waves in the rivers, tanks, fields, and ditches, and generally polluted the water. Whatever may be the special origin of the cholera that prevailed here, it increased and spread rapidly by the use of the contaminated water, and subsided only when the bodies were disposed of by burning, burial, or birds of prey. The cases that were reported from Khulna in the south-east and Magura in the north-east as having occurred from cholera were believed by Dr. Wright, the Civil Surgeon, not to be cases of cholera, but of bad diarrhœa, quite as fatal. It was said to have been excited by eating large quantities of raw fruits and vegetables imperfectly cooked, and especially new rice. In Magura the diarrhœa was severe and attended with vomiting, and was induced by eating decomposed fish infested with worms. The native doctor saw large numbers of the people vomiting and purging, with long round worms in the excreta.

As the great majority of natives have these worms, supposed to be introduced with the quantities of vegetables which they eat raw, on the ground of their being cooling, their appearance in the dejecta is rather a consequence of the vomiting and purging than a cause of them.

The death-rates of the thanas that suffered most severely in these outbreaks are noted below:—

	Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.
Molnahat	13·52	Bagirhat	7·20
Morrelgunge	11·84	Bagurpara	6·88
Kalia	11·63	Ramphal	6·79
Monirampore	9·99	Sailkupa	6·40
Magura	9·99	Gudkhali	6·09
Mohomedpore	9·06	Jessore	6·08
Khulna	8·68	Kaligunge	5·95
Salikha	8·44	Lahagura	5·59
Narail	7·34	Jhenida	5·32

71. *Murshedabad.*—Here the disease prevailed with greater severity than in the preceding year. It was ushered in by 1875, in the last month of which it was prevailing most severely. From January of this year it commenced declining, but in March it broke out

with epidemic intensity, and in this month and April it was severest in character. From May it declined. In September it began again to increase, and in October to December it was epidemic once more. The second outbreak was almost as severe as the first. The disease followed no regular course, but broke out almost simultaneously in most of the thanas. The Civil Surgeon is of opinion that, to prevent the outbreak of diseases the first step necessary is to secure to the inhabitants of each village wholesome and comparatively pure water for drinking and cooking purposes.

The disease prevailed with marked fatality in—

	Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.
Soojagunge thana	14·22	Berhampore town	5·49
Shahanuggur „	8·96	Hurrihurpara thana	5·31
Nowada „	6·94	Barwa „	5·22
Jelinghee „	6·79	Asanpore „	4·39

72. *Dinagepore.*—Cholera prevailed in this district with somewhat less severity than in the preceding year. It was present throughout the year—in April, May, and December with severity, and in the remaining months in sporadic form.

It first broke out in the west of the district, then in the south-west, and after that in the east and south-east. It was present in several places far distant from one another at one and the same time. It was not very fatal in any of the thanas except Habrah, Gungarampore, and Bungshiharee, where 2·90, 1·79, and 1·67 per 1,000 of the population died respectively.

Referring to a very severe local outbreak which occurred in Satnala in April, the Civil Surgeon considers the drinking-water of the localities affected to have been good, and ascribes the disease only to importation. But Dinagepore is full of old tanks in a very foul state from neglect, rank vegetation, and from receiving surface water from the surrounding fields. The fairs are well managed by the Magistrate, but the main and emigrant roads have not a good water-supply.

73. *Maldah.*—Cholera also prevailed in this district to a lesser extent than in the preceding year. The disease that prevailed to a great extent in November and December 1875 was found to exist in January of this year in the Municipality of English Bazar, and in villages within thanas Sibgunge and Gorgoriba. In February it extended to Gazol, in March it took a wider range, and in April, May, and June it became quite general, and no thana was exempt from it. There was a great lull from July to October. In the latter end of October, and during November and December, the disease again made its appearance in thanas English Bazar, Kaliachuk, Nawabgunge, Kharva, and Gorgoriba. It was nowhere epidemic, and in its incidence it did not confine itself to one locality, but passed through numerous villages in the district in a mild form.

The prevalence of the disease was ascribed to want of proper drainage, to overcrowding at fairs and other gatherings on different occasions, to malarious exhalations from the pools and ditches in the dry weather, to the evils of cess-pits, to bad drinking-water, to silting up of the mouth of the streams.

The medical officer, Babu Koilas Chunder Chatterjee, is, however, of opinion that "although sanitary improvements are essential to prevent the outbreak and spread of epidemic diseases, they do not hold good always with cholera." He says that he has observed that places well sanitated frequently suffer from cholera, at times vehemently. He instances the case of English Bazar and Mukdumpore, two principal quarters in the English Bazar Municipality. The former, which is more crowded, ill-ventilated, and untidy than the latter, was free from cholera, while there were several cases in the latter. This may be true with regard to these particular points, but the riverside, from which the people mostly take their drinking-water, has its banks covered with fœcal matters, being resorted to mainly by the fishermen and bathers.

74. *Rajshahye.*—In this district cholera prevailed with greater severity than in the preceding year. In January it was spread in sporadic form pretty evenly over the whole district. In February there was the usual characteristic lull. From March to May it prevailed with epidemic intensity. June to September were comparatively free from the disease. In October it broke out afresh and continued to prevail up to the end of the year.

The summer epidemic raged severely in most of the northern thanas—Charghat, Lallpore, and Beauleah, lying on the banks of the Ganges. From these thanas it spread to Pooteah to the north of Charghat, to Bagmaree to the north of Pooteah, to Godagaree to the west of Beauleah, to Manda and Tannore to the north of Beauleah, and to Nattore to the north of Lallpore. It entered the jail on the 3rd of April and prevailed in it for 19 days, attacking 50 and killing 18. In thanas Charghat and Lallpore hardly a village escaped. Between the 14th and 16th April the disease reached its climax, and when it commenced abating after May, it did so rapidly, first in Beauleah, then in Lallpore, then in Pooteah, and lastly in Charghat.

Dr. Bensley, the Civil Surgeon, says:—"The progress of the disease does not appear to have been influenced by the prevailing winds, which were westerly and south-westerly, for

its progress from Charghat to Beauleah and Godagaree was in the face of the winds. It was surprising to find that this outbreak, so sudden and of so vigorous a character, should have subsided so quickly, and without spreading itself over a larger tract of country. Indeed, its localization to a small tract of land lying on the north bank of the Ganges, and forming a portion of the southern parts of our district, was remarkable, and can only be explained on the supposition that the atmospheric condition which gives vitality to the cholera germs was suddenly changed, either chemically or otherwise, and the progress of the disease thereby cut short by the frequent falls of rain that occurred two or three weeks after the onset of the epidemic, the excessive temperature being thereby diminished, as also the great diurnal range.

"The majority of the villages were reported by the medical subordinates who were sent out to treat the sufferers as in a most disgraceful state of filth, surrounded by clumps of bamboo growths which shut out light and ventilation and formed a cover to the worshippers of cloacina. No drainage, no conservancy, no drinking-water arrangements, and the only water obtainable tainted with decomposing vegetable and animal matter. In these villages the disease caused considerable havoc, suddenly knocking over a great number of the people and spreading sorrow into many houses.

"Then let us look to the Rajshahye Central Jail, where this same epidemic had found its way. There sanitation was scrupulously attended to, and if its reward on that occasion had not been the thorough exclusion of the disease, it served at least to disarm it considerably of its terror. The disease simmered, as it were, in the jail, and its death-rate was not so awful as we find it among the outside population.

"A great lesson may, I think, be learnt from the above facts, for while it cannot be claimed that our improved knowledge of sanitation has discovered the way of keeping out cholera, still it has proved that the disregard of sanitary laws has a very grim punishment. Why cannot, therefore, a step be taken in the direction of improving the sanitary condition of villages in Bengal? We cannot cut down the bamboo growths because proprietary rights stand in the way. No setting apart of tanks for drinking-water is attempted: in fact no tanks at all exist in many villages, the villagers depending for their supply of water on shallow bheels and pits excavated near their huts, where filth of every sort is also allowed to accumulate.

"A great deal may, however, be done gradually. As of the greatest importance, let the question of water-supply be first taken up. We cannot say that good, wholesome water will keep away cholera, but we can say from experience—for instance in Calcutta—that where there has been provided a supply of pure wholesome water, there the disease has appeared in a sparse form, and where the water-supply is still filthy the disease has raged frequently and intensely."

The second or winter epidemic was not so severe as the summer one. It was, in fact, a local aggravation of the disease that was prevailing in August. It was confined chiefly to the Nattore and Baragora thanas, particularly to Nattore town, only a few cases occurring in the Beauleah, Singrah, Bagmara, and Tannore thanas. In the Nattore town the severity of the disease manifested itself first on the 26th September. The portions of this town which suffered most were Burgacha, Kamkhallee, and Alaepore, where, it appears, that the most abominable insanitary conditions exist. The usual privies are run up on overhanging patches of water, which is used both for drinking and bathing purposes; numerous pits of standing water exist, overhung with thickly growing clumps of bamboos; the water in these pits has no outlet, and its evaporation is obstructed by the heavy bamboo growths. The whole town is studded with tanks and pools of water, decomposition is ever active in most of them, and excreta and other objectionable matter are discharged into them. The Municipality have removed low-lying vegetation, cleared away pits of refuse matter, &c., but the real remedy lies in the thoroughly draining out of the foul collections of water and in the introduction of a good system of drainage—improvements which the Municipality cannot afford to undertake.

The areas in which the fatal results were greatest are—

	Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.
Charghat thana	5·73	Beauleah thana	2·38
Beauleah town	5·42	Pooteah "	1·92
Lallpore thana	4·46	Baragon "	1·82
Nattore "	2·82	Bainaaikhara "	1·30

75. *Rungpore.*—Cholera is an endemic disease of this district, having its periods of unaccountable prevalence. It is a significant fact that during epidemic prevalences sporadic cases occur throughout the district. During the year under notice cholera prevailed with less intensity as compared with the preceding year. The disease, which was somewhat prevalent in January of this year, was an extension of the terrible epidemic which devastated many villages in 1875. It subsided considerably in February, began to be active in March, continued until the middle of September, was almost absent in October, broke out afresh in November, and increased again in December. It was most fatal in July and August. It prevailed with great intensity in the north of the jurisdictions of thanas Jhaldhaka, Dimla, and Durwani, in which thanas 1,531 cases of the disease were reported to have occurred,

viz. 626 in the first, 831 in the second, and 74 in the third thana. The areas in which the highest mortality occurred were—

	Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.
Dimla	4·91	Bhowanigunge	2·05
Jhaldhaka	2·50	Pirgunge	1·93

It is stated that in those portions of the district which are dry and well-drained cholera generally prevails after "accidental introduction," but that it loves to dwell, and has its seasonal activity, in the damp and low portions of the country.

76. *Bogra.*—The cholera that prevailed in this district in January was a termination of the violent outbreak of the preceding year. From February until the 1st of May it continued in the district in a mild form and then disappeared. It broke out again in November, and was most severe in December. On the whole, the disease was much less severe and fatal than in the previous year. The only thana which suffered very severely was Shariakandi, where the disease broke out in March 1875 and continued until April 1876, and again in November, lasting till the close of the year. Here 192 persons were attacked, and the death-rate per 1,000 was 1·13. The Magistrate considers that the prevalence of cholera in this area was due to the fouling of the water by the steeping of jute and hemp stalks in it. The Civil Surgeon believes that the cold weather outbreak was due to the consumption of new rice, the *amun* crop having just then been harvested.

77. *Pubna.*—Here also the disease of the earlier months was the continuation of that which prevailed in the latter part of 1875. In January it was severe, in February it declined, in March it increased, in April it attained maximum intensity. In July it declined again sensibly and continued very low, September and October being months of considerable immunity from the disease. In November it resumed its virulent character and continued to rage with violence up to the close of the year.

The disease existed throughout the district, and was more fatal than in the preceding year. All the 10 circles of the district suffered very severely, viz.—

	Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.
Pubna town at ...	9·40	Doolia thana at ...	3·49
Pubna thana „ ...	4·35	Raigunge „ „ ...	2·43
Chhatmohur „ „ ...	3·90	Mothura „ „ ...	2·40
Ullapara „ „ ...	3·79	Serajgunge town „ ...	2·06
Shazadpore „ „ ...	3·63	Ditto thana „ ...	1·19

The drinking-water of several of the affected localities was stated to be bad. The water-supply of the district was gradually decreasing owing to the silting up of the small rivers. The Magistrate suggested that Government should, with the aid of the zemindars, cause a tank to be dug at each outpost and kept for drinking purposes only, under police supervision.

78. *Darjeeling.*—Excluding the cyclone-affected areas, Darjeeling suffered from cholera this year in a far greater degree than any of the other districts of the Province.

The disease, it appears, has never been absent from the Terai of late years, although the cases, being few and scattered at certain seasons, largely escaped notice.

The cholera that prevailed in the district this year was a continuation of the disease that had stuck to the Terai from the preceding year, when it did not prevail with the epidemic intensity it assumed this year.

In January the disease was found to exist in two adjacent gardens situated beyond the Balasun river, not far from Punkabaree, in Nuksurbaree circle, in the Phansedewah thana.

In this month and in February it prevailed mildly, and was confined to this circle.

In the beginning of March it abated a little, but the improvement did not last, for towards the middle of the month it increased in intensity in the Nuksurbaree area. The two gardens referred to were again seriously affected, and the disease spread to Punkabaree, at the foot of the Kurseong Hills.

In April it prevailed with greater severity. In this month bowel complaints, chiefly diarrhœa and dysentery of a serious and often of a fatal type, prevailed very commonly at and around Darjeeling, especially among the old and infirm, weakly young people and children. When the graver disease appeared, a change took place in the class of victims: deaths then occurred among the robust and those in the prime of life. At this time also, and when diarrhœa began to assume choleraic symptoms, cases which were reported as cholera, but which were not cholera and yet appeared to be like it in certain particulars, prevailed very commonly. These proved to be cases of intestinal worms (ascaris lumbricoides). An interesting account of the symptoms which this disease presented was submitted by Dr. Purves, but it would be out of place to reproduce it here. With regard to the cause, he says:—"It is no doubt due to the drinking supply. Water taken from the ravines, which may at the same time be used as latrines, easily accounts for their wide distribution. When the tenacity of the life of the ova is considered, and it is borne in mind that one female round worm is capable of producing some 60 millions of ova, there seems a grand field for their propagation in these hills."

In April also one case of cholera occurred at Rungbool, about six miles from Darjeeling. Nothing was heard of the disease after this at or near Darjeeling, but by the end of April it was found prevailing in Kurseong, and appeared to be gaining a firmer hold on the hill tracts.

All this time the disease was prevailing severely in the Terai, which it never left till the cessation of the outbreak generally.

In May, although the disease was spreading in several directions, it was not severe in character. But by the end of this month there was a decided and general increase of the disease.

Early in June there was a regular cholera wave all over the whole district, lessening in the plains, but rapidly increasing in the hills. In this month the disease attained its maximum intensity and most fatal type. Most of the gardens in Darjeeling were attacked, and coolies were getting panic-stricken and flying in all directions, roaming about the forests, carrying their sick and dying with them. The disease was very bad in the small villages on the Goke hill, on the opposite bank of the Rungeet, and not far from Darjeeling. Of the 910 deaths recorded this month, 509 occurred in Kurseong, 199 in Darjeeling, 82 in Kalimpong, and the remainder in the Terai.

In the civil station of Darjeeling, the first cases occurred on the 11th June, but the disease never got much hold on this sanitarium, the few cases that occurred being of a sporadic character, and only 11 of them proved fatal.

With the heavy rains of July a great and general improvement took place, and early in August the disease quite disappeared.

The mortuary returns show that 1,734 deaths occurred during this outbreak, but Dr. Purves is of opinion that only about half the actual mortality was recorded. As it stands, the four registering circles of the district exhibit the very high death-rates noted below:—

		Ratio per mille.
HILL TRACTS	Kurseong	51·04
	Dumsong and Kalimpong	40·11
	Darjeeling	10·50
TERAI	Hasqua, Phansedewah, Moteegurrah, and Nuksurbaree	13·50

Dr. Purves has presented a very exhaustive account of the general causes which appeared to him to have assisted the spread of the disease. I regret that want of space precludes my reproducing it *in extenso*. On the subject of diet he furnishes a very painful account of the very filthy feeding habits of the working classes of the district. Many of them, he says, may not be able to afford meat often, and when they can obtain it they neither stint themselves as to quantity nor are particular as to quality. If no better presents itself, the veriest carrion is devoured, and human beings, birds, and beasts, have been seen fighting over the same carcass. They do not bleed the animals they slaughter. They seldom miss a chance of gorging themselves with food, putrid or otherwise, and probably follow this up by getting drunk and lying out all night in the cold and damp. He remarks that when the proclivities of the people are so strong in favour of such food, and the poorer classes live on coarse, deficient, and innutritious food, it is difficult to prevent the occurrences of disease among them, and worms should be common. Unwholesome and intoxicating liquors may also be the source of the prevalence of disease. With regard to water-supply, which had a special bearing on this epidemic, he says that some of the planters informed him that in their belief water had never been so scarce before. He ascertained that the water-supply was not only inadequate, but was also objectionable, the reservoirs being frequently used for both drinking and washing purposes, ravines, used as latrines, intervening between the springs and reservoirs. He noticed that the habitations of the labouring classes, particularly of the coolies in the gardens, were crowded together; that too many lived in one house; that the houses were surrounded with filth; that conservancy in the cooly lines was limited to sweeping, the refuse and filth being left undisturbed; that the discharges of those who were attacked by cholera were allowed to saturate the floor of the houses, or were thrown outside near the huts. With regard to the spread of the disease by importation, he states that ample causes are constantly at work to favour the introduction of the disease from other infected regions, viz. that traffic is constantly going on between the plains and the hills; that recruits are constantly arriving from Bengal and Behar; that the numerous *hâts* and bazars in the Terai are attended by coolies from many gardens; and that when cholera breaks out, coolies run away from the stricken gardens, seek employment in other gardens, and infect the new localities. Lastly, he furnishes the following account of what he considers well-authenticated and undoubted instances of the effect of human intercourse on the carriage and spread of the disease at the places where the other necessary factors are present:—

"*Garden No.* 1.—The disease had been prevalent for some time at an adjoining estate. No case occurred until a man happened to go to the infected garden to bury his sister, who had died of cholera. Shortly after his return he was attacked and died, and the result was a severe and fatal outbreak, causing a mortality of 150 among a population of 1,500.

"*Garden No.* 2.—The manager states the infection was distinctly traced to communication with a bazar close by; 101 deaths in 700.

"*Garden No.* 3.—It was discovered that new coolies from an infected garden had lately settled in the lines, where the first case occurred; 85 deaths in 650.

"*Garden No.* 4.—The outbreak was traced beyond doubt to the advent of new coolies from infected parts of the Terai; 208 deaths in 1,700.

"*Garden No.* 5.—Eight new coolies offered themselves for employment at a garden near Darjeeling and were entertained. Shortly afterwards cholera broke out amongst them, and *every one* of the eight died. It was ultimately discovered that they had fled from an infected garden in the Terai. The other coolies who had hitherto been healthy now became affected.

"*Garden No.* 6.—Some new coolies from an infected part of the Kurseong neighbourhood arrived at the Hill garden, in which there had been no signs of cholera. Shortly afterwards the disease broke out, and in 20 days of June 72 died from the disease out of a total population of 150 souls. It is worthy of note that a few villagers living in scattered huts in the same garden escaped entirely.

"*Garden No.* 7.—A man left the infected Terai to visit his friends at a garden near Darjeeling; he felt unwell at Punkabaree, and when nearing Kurseong purging and vomiting began. His wife left him, proceeded to their intended destination, returned with two men, who carried her husband up the hill and deposited him in this garden. Although the disease had been prevalent at another garden close by, not a case occurred here till some days after the man's arrival and death."

The immunity of the Europeans living in the midst of this epidemic was remarkable, although they attended the sick and buried the dead. This Dr. Purves ascribes to good accommodation, suitable food, good drinking-water and clothing, and attention to the general laws of sanitation. It must be observed that the tea-planters, as a rule, are most careful of their drinking-water, as they consider it a cause of fever, especially in the Terai. They almost all use filtered water, and many of them keep aërating machines, and even for this filtered water is used.

The usual measures to arrest the epidemic were taken. Medicines and medical attendance on an adequate scale were provided; the planters paid great attention to their sick labourers, and the Revd. Mr. W. Macfarlane, in charge of the Darjeeling Scotch Mission, was most indefatigable in his endeavours to render assistance. Both the planters and the mission expended a large amount on medicines and medical comforts for the sick. Every endeavour was made to reduce overcrowding and to remove the coolies from the affected localities. Crowding at markets, bazars, &c., was discouraged. A suggested quarantine was objected to, and in its place native doctors were stationed at the entrances to Darjeeling to examine the people proceeding up, and to detain and treat those attacked with cholera, the unaffected only being allowed to pass on. This measure proved beneficial.

79. *Julpigoree.*—The epidemic intensity with which cholera prevailed in this district was less severe than in the preceding year. During the first three months the disease was present in the district in a very mild form. In April it commenced and gradually assumed an epidemic form over an extensive area. In May it prevailed very severely, and in June it reached its maximum intensity in extent and fatality. In August it declined, and from September to December there was great immunity from the disease. Although pretty well diffused throughout the district, a line drawn from Alipore in the Western Duars to Siliguri would roughly indicate the part most severely affected. North of this line, towards the Terai, it was present, but did not assume an epidemic character, nor was it fatal in type. The mortality was very severe at the outset of the disease: 80 per cent. of the attacked died, while during its subsidence the proportion did not exceed 25 to 30 per cent. In Minagoree 28·62 per 1,000 of the population perished. In Fakergunge the death-rate was 3·06 per 1,000; in the Western Duars, in Fallacotta, it was 2·92 per 1,000; and in Siliguri 2·72 per 1,000.

It is stated that movement from an infected locality invariably checked, if it did not entirely put a stop to, the "spread of the disease," and that the poorly fed suffered the most.

Cholera in the Eastern Districts of Bengal.

80. In the Eastern Districts of Bengal the death-rates from cholera stood as follows among a population of 10,966,384 residing in 32,656 villages within 22,331 square miles:—

	Deaths.	Ratio per mille.	Number of villages attacked.
Dacca	11,257	6·06	2,053
Furreedpore	14,135	9·32	1,663
Backergunge	16,709	8·91	1,167
Mymensing	5,420	2·30	915
Tipperah	3,488	2·45	926
Chittagong	9,300	8·91	606
Noakhalli	18,568	20·34	733
Total ...	78,877	7·19	8,063

81. *Dacca.*—This district suffered more in this than the preceding year, the resulting mortality being nearly double. The cholera that broke out in October of last year continued to rage almost all over the district, especially at Raipore, Munshigunge, Srinagar, Manickgunge, and Jaffergunge up to the end of January of this year. In February it declined to a great extent; but in March and April its virulence increased, and it continued to prevail epidemically until the middle of May. It was less prevalent from June to September. It prevailed again in October and lasted up to the close of the year, November and December being months of great suffering.

During these outbreaks the whole district suffered, and the mortality in its 15 circles of registration was very severe, viz.—

	Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.
Manickgunge town	11·95	Sabar thana	4·72
Jaffergunge thana	10·86	Rupgunge „	4·61
Naraingunge town	10·81	Lalbagh „	4·55
Munshigunge thana	9·77	Srinagar „	4·50
Hurrirampore „	9·04	Raipore „	4·46
Naraingunge „	6·66	Dacca town	4·40
Manickgunge „	5·89	Kapasia thana	3·22
Nowabgunge „	5·17		

At Naraingunge the coolies in the jute mills were the greatest sufferers. At Manickgunge and Jaffergunge a regular panic occurred among the people in March and April. This part of the district is high, and in these months ought to have been healthy. There was, however, a want of good water, but not to a greater extent than in the same months in other years.

The Civil Surgeon believes that the lesser prevalence of the disease during the months of June to September than at other times of the year was due to the inundation which took place in the southern and part of the northern portions of the district during this period.

82. *Furreedpore.*—In this district 1876 was a year of unusually excessive prevalence of cholera, and also of great fatality, the death-rate having risen from 2·17 to 9·32 per 1,000 of population. Here also the cold weather outbreak of the disease of 1875 continued on to January of this year. In February it declined, but in March and April it prevailed epidemically. From May it commenced to decline, and continued to do so rapidly up to September. From June to September the district was almost free from the disease, which is usually the case in those parts which are subject to fresh-water inundation of the river Pudda, which kept the country under water till the end of September. This immunity is also due to the heavy rains of this season. In October the disease again became epidemic, and continued so up to the end of the year.

In the town of Furreedpore, and in the villages adjoining it, the disease prevailed with unusual severity in March and April, and again sporadically during the cold weather.

The thanas of Furreedpore, Goalundo, Belgachi, and Pangsa, suffered more in the earlier than in the later epidemic. These thanas are situated in the north of the district, and are comparatively elevated, being the earlier formations of the river Pudda. Here the disease is attributable to bad and deficient water-supply, caused by the tanks drying up and the water in them being charged with surface impurities, and by the Chandna and other streams silting up between each bend, forming chains of stagnant pools, and the natives, as is usual with them, throwing their dead into, and defœcating near, the little water that remained in them.

The thanas of Bhusna, Muksudpore, Ainpore, Deora, Gopalgunge, Madaripore, and Kotwalipara, suffered most in the cold weather epidemic. These thanas constitute the central and southern portions of the district, and are comparatively low. Kotwalipara, Muksudpore, Gopalgunge, and part of Madaripore, consist mainly of swamps and bheels. In the low tracts, with extensive swamps and bheels, there is an abundant growth of vegetation, which commences to rot in the cold weather, after the subsidence of the inundation water. The water-supply is thus largely tainted with vegetable organic matters, and proves a source of blood and bowel diseases.

Of the remaining two thanas, Sadarpore suffered most in the cold weather epidemic, and Palong almost equally during both epidemics. These thanas consist of alluvial formations or *chur* lands, situated between the two large divisions of the Ganges passing through this district, viz. the Pudda and Areal Khan.

The Civil Surgeon, Dr. N. C. Dutt, does not mean to assert that bad water is the efficient cause of cholera, but he is of opinion that there can be no unsound reason in supposing that bad drinking-water predisposes to the disease.

Thus every thana in this district was very severely attacked, and in all of them the mortality was very high. The relative rates at which they suffered were—

	Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.
Belgachee	17·15	Madaripore	10·93
Furreedpore town	13·59	Kotwalipara	8·99
Pangsa	12·76	Sadarpore	6·62
Muksudpore	12.36	Palong	6·06
Bhusna	11·92	Ainpore	5·15
Furreedpore	11·58	Deora	4·57
Goalundo	11·15	Gopalgunge	4·55

The cyclone touched a small portion of the south-east portion of this district, and very partially flooded this part of the country; the water was fresh and of little depth; dead animals did not fill the tanks and streams, and cholera did not ensue.

83. *Backergunge.*—In this district cholera is always present to a great extent. The extension of the disease from the close of the previous to the beginning of the following year, and the March to May and October to December severe prevalence of the disease, with the interval of subsidence from June to September, also prevailed here. This year the winter outbreak was aggravated by the cyclone which will be presently referred to.

The cholera that was prevailing at the close of 1875 in all the thanas, excepting Matbariya in the extreme south, and was most severe in the islands of Dukhin Shahbazpore and Manpura, was found to be present in January of this year in the same areas, but with abated severity. In February the reduction was greater still, but in March the virulence of the disease increased, and reached its maximum in April, was less severe in May, began to decline in June, and continued to do so until the end of September.

It has been observed that in this district the increase or decrease of the disease, whether it prevails epidemically or endemically, is greatly influenced by the fall and rise of the rivers, khals, bheels, tanks, &c., all over the district with the seasons of the year. When the water of the rains is evaporating after September, and again after the storms of March, the disease prevails in the highest degree. When the rains have well set in, and the earth is saturated, and the storm-water is flowing freely, it prevails in the least degree.

Backergunge is a flat, alluvial country; the highest parts are the banks of the rivers, and the lowest levels are those between the large rivers. The whole district is intersected by numerous rivers having a southerly direction, with numerous connecting channels between them. Cholera first attacks those parts of the country which are affected by the fall in the height of the water-level after the cessation of the rains, and these are the highest parts of the country near the banks of the large rivers. In its spread it follows the fall of the country and the retreating water.

The circumstances attending several local outbreaks that took place during the year in the district bear out the above observations.

The tanks, which are very numerous in each village, have their banks usually covered with trees, dead leaves fall into the water, and all sorts of refuse are cast and fill the hollows and slopes leading to them. The drinking-water is therefore very bad, and is thus a powerful aid to the spread of cholera.

In the Mendigunge thana cholera prevailed severely up to December 1875, but during January and February of this year it decreased. From March till May it increased, after which it declined, and up to the end of September was almost absent from it. It was most severe in the village of Sonapore, on the Nowabanga, and in the interior of the thana, to which it spread from the villages on the banks of the Ilsha, which were first attacked.

In the Gournadi thana it commenced in the vicinity of the Toorki river, particularly in the villages of Palarder, Baharchar, Salta, Doolia, and three other villages in the north and still nearer the river. As it spread towards the large and lower bheels in the western portion of the thana, its severity decreased.

In the Sarupkathi thana the villages first attacked were those to the north-west and to the south of the extensive bheels.

In the Perozepore thana the disease commenced in the north, east of the Ballasor, and spread to the south and east, to the villages around the Rampore Chechooma bheel, and to the villages on both banks of the Kallygunge river to the north of Kewari.

In the Matbariya thana it appeared first on the right bank of the Bhiskhali river, only one of the villages affected being situated in the Soonderbuns.

In the Barisal thana the part that was most affected is that near the Areal Khan, where the country is much intersected by rivers, khals, and dhars. It manifested the same periodic intensity, but was less severe than in other places in the district.

In Backergunge thana it began at Nyamutti, a large village on the left bank of the Bhiskhali river. This village, and those in its vicinity, suffered the most. It also prevailed in the east, on the Ilsha and Dulia rivers.

In the Jhalakathi thana it prevailed most in Jhalakathi, on the right bank of the Nalchiti river, and to the east of the bheel on the south of the Jhalakathi khal.

In the Nalchiti thana the disease was confined to Nalchiti, and to the south-east along the right bank of the Khyrabad river.

In the Bowphal thana it commenced in the villages on the banks of the Ilsha river, and spread eastwards and southwards towards the bheels.

In the Khailsakhali thana it was most severe in the south around the Kalarajah bheel.

Gulsakhali thana is the last thana lying to the north. The disease did not prevail severely here, although the periods of increase were December 1875 and March 1876. The Soonderbun portion of the thana was not much affected.

In the island of Dukhin Shahbazpore it began in Dowlutkhan and in the villages on the east, and spread to the south-west, south, and north of the island.

In the island of Manpura all the villages were affected.

In all these localities the disease was very severe in December of the preceding year, mild in January and February, again very severe from March to May, and low in activity from June to September.

The winter prevalence of the disease took place in this district as usual in October, with a mortality rising from 37 deaths in September to 399 in October, against 94 and 540 deaths respectively in the corresponding months of the preceding year. These facts indicate that, independently of the action of the cyclone and storm-wave, which visited the east of this district and greatly aggravated the severity of the disease, the winter epidemic prevalence of the malady had been called forth by the other conditions capable themselves of bringing it into activity.

On the night of the 31st October a severe cyclone, accompanied, about midnight, by storm-waves rising to a height variously estimated at from 10 to 20 feet, and in some places higher, occurred in the Bay of Bengal and burst over principally this, the Noakhalli, and the Chittagong districts.

The storm-waves affected this district as far west as Perozepore, but especially the eastern portion—the islands in the Dukhin Shahbazpore sub-division in the estuary of the Megna and the Ganges.

Besides causing an immense loss to life and property, this calamity greatly increased the ordinary insanitary conditions of the affected localities. The dead bodies of men and animals which were drowned were left exposed on the fields all over the country. Swarms of flies were generated in the decomposing carcasses, the stench was unbearable—vultures and jackals would not touch them. Although the water of the storm-wave was fresh, the tanks were in many cases polluted by the dead bodies, and in all cases they were filled by the straw, thatch, branches of trees, and other dèbris, the foul contents of hollows, &c., swept on by the waves. The people were houseless or imperfectly sheltered under temporary sheds. They were living on damaged or new rice. They were so awed and paralysed by the sudden devastation and the many deaths, that they neither burnt nor buried the dead, rebuilt their huts, nor cleared their tanks, notwithstanding that every means short of force was used by the local authorities to induce them to do so. Although the local officers themselves did much towards removing these evils, the stench from the bodies, the deteriorated condition of the water-supply in connection with the privations which the people suffered, produced the most fatal outbreak of cholera, followed on its decline by dysentery, diarrhœa, and dyspepsia.

Very little cholera, however, occurred in the wave-stricken tracts before the middle of December, as the people chiefly drank the river-water, which was good and fresh; and the disease was neither so severe nor general here as in Noakhalli and Chittagong and the islands near them, which were surrounded by salt water, and where no good fresh water was obtainable.

In the sub-division of Dukhin Shahbaspore it broke out, with a tendency to become epidemic, early in December in the Gazipura outpost, in the extreme north. Soon after the Dowlutkhan and Bhola thanas were attacked. By the beginning of January the disease travelled southwards, and appeared in the Barhamuddin, Taltoli, and Tosamuddin stations, and during the first ten days of this month it raged throughout the sub-division in a most virulent form. It began to abate soon after manifesting this severity in the northern half of the sub-division; some showers at the end of January caused it greatly and generally to decrease, and it disappeared entirely and immediately after the copious rainfall that occurred early in February.

Many of the chowkidars were drowned, many died from cholera, and those who remained were too irregular in their attendance to furnish accurate reports, consequently reliable information of the casualties that occurred could not be obtained: 8,000 deaths were, however, estimated to have happened during this period in this sub-division.

In the sub-division of Patuakhali it did not prevail so severely as in Dukhin Shabazpore. The wave had not been so high or so violent, and carcasses were fewer; yet it was severe and fatal from the end of December to the end of January in its three thanas, Bowphal, Golachipa, and Mirzagunge—Bowphal and Golachipa suffering most. The rainfall towards the end of this month checked the disease here also, and the very heavy rainfall in the first week of February caused it suddenly to cease *in toto*. The number of casualties from this cause was estimated to be 4,450.

A small portion of the Backergunge thana—Darial—was also visited by this epidemic. The deaths were estimated to be 300.

The mortality for the whole year, during both the epidemics, as given in the mortuary returns, stood as follows in the 17 registering circles of this district:—

	Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.
Gulsakhali thana	76·62	Mendigunge thana	5·72
Lakhotea "	17·50	Barisal "	5·24
Barisal town	12·20	Matbaria "	5·16
Mirzagunge thana	12·17	Khailsakhali "	4·34
Perozepore "	12·02	Nalchiti "	4·34
Dowlutkhan or Manpura thana	11·70	Jhalokathi "	4·29
Bowphal thana	8·71	Kewari or Sharupkathi thana	4·05
Gournadi	6·23	Backergunge thana	1·98
Dhunia Monia or Burhamuddin thana	6·04		

84. *Mymensing.*—In common with the other districts in Eastern Bengal, Mymensing has its periods of endemic prevalence of cholera from November until the occurrence of the periodical storms in May, of increasing violence from March to May, and again from October to December, and of subsidence from June to September.

The cholera of January of this year was a continuation of that of the preceding year. During February and March the disease had subsided considerably, but in April it became severe, and culminated in severity in May; after which it subsided until November, when it re-assumed its severe character. During June to October the district was comparatively free from the disease.

In the first week of April a bathing festival (*Ostomi Snan*) was held at Bagunbari, six miles north of the sudder station, where crowds of people from various parts of Bengal had assembled. The pilgrims from the west, among whom cholera cases were said to have occurred, were prevented from passing through the town of Mymensing. The disease was, however, found to have attacked some recent arrivals in the town from Behar on the north-west, and it spread thence to the neighbouring town of Muktagatchi and to the Pearpore villages, and to Ishwargunge thana across the river. Taking a north-easterly direction it extended to thanas Netrokona and Doorgapore by the 20th of April, and by the 30th it was present in Jaffergaon thana, 38 miles south of the sudder station.

The disease also appeared at the same time, that is in the beginning of April, in the extreme west of the district, in thanas Pingna and in the sub-division of Tangail. Many of the people who came to the Bagunbari fair passed through this part of the district.

In May the disease ceased to prevail with severity, and this change was coincident with the occurrence of almost daily thunderstorms from the 1st to the 5th May, and with the remarkably heavy fall of three inches of rain on the latter date.

During the rains, when the tanks, khals, and rivers, were filled to overflowing, and the fields were under water, cholera in severe form was absent from the district; but, following the rule of previous years, it re-appeared at the commencement of the cold and dry season. In October occasional cases occurred here and there in different parts of the district. About the middle of November it was found in the Kishorgunge sub-division in the south-east, in thana Nickli in the north, and in Attia in the south-west. It then travelled northwards to thana Ishwargunge across the river and to thana Jaffergaon.

A little before this a servant coming up the river from Dacca was attacked and was left in the sudder dispensary. On the 30th November a fatal case occurred in the sudder station, and soon after the disease spread to all quarters of it. The neighbouring town of Muktagatchi escaped this time.

The east and south-eastern portion of the district (sub-division of Kishorgunge and thanas Kendua and Bazitpore) suffered most severely during this outbreak. In the two last-named localities the disease was prevailing after the close of the year, while in Kishorgunge it died out by that time. Kendua and Bazitpore are the most unhealthy places in the district, being surrounded by extensive swamps bordering on the Megna.

In the rains the country in the east is a vast sheet of water. In the dry season, as these swamps dry up, the khals cease to flow and become quite stagnant—in fact, rendering all the drinking-water impure.

In the west cholera was very prevalent up to the middle of December in Pingna, especially along the Jabuna, including the large jute mart of Subunkhali.

It is rather remarkable that the northern half of the district, all that portion lying to the north of a line drawn from west to east through the sudder station, should have been free from the disease in November and December, while it prevailed freely in the southern half. In the earlier outbreak of this year as well as in other years, the northern portion did not escape. The sanitary conditions of the northern portion are in no way inferior to those of some of the southern portion, but it is less traversed by people.

The Civil Surgeon believes that many of the deaths reported from cholera were really caused by bowel complaints, dysentery, and diarrhœa especially, which are very fatal in this district.

The following circles suffered most during these outbreaks of the disease:—

	Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.
Kishorgunge thana	4·74	Mymensing thana	3·15
Madarigunge "	4·32	Bajitpore "	3·03
Kishorgunge town	4·25	Jafargunge "	2·65
Nickli thana	3·33		

85. *Tipperah.*—The same periods of prevalence and subsidence of the disease occurred here as in the other districts of Eastern Bengal. It broke out soon after the inundation in August 1875, and prevailed severely up to the end of May of this year. From June to September it subsided, when it re-appeared, and continued till the end of the year. It followed no particular course, but occurred in different parts of the district simultaneously. In some places it prevailed sporadically, and was traced to bad water, food, damp, &c.

The prevalence of the disease in Comillah and Brahmunbariah was traced to the use of bad water. The drying up of the heavy floods of August 1875, which inundated the country

for several miles and was followed by excessive drought, caused the water in the tanks and other reservoirs to be stagnant and impure. In Brahmunbariah the cholera cases were traced to the use of water in which jute had been steeped. In spite of several prosecutions, the people here persist in the practice of steeping jute in the tanks, pools, and streams. The places attacked were either those which produced jute or were noted for scarcity of water. It is observable that during the past five or six years Marichakandi, a village on the Megna, to which jute boats from Dacca resort from November to February, was the first place attacked by cholera, although it is healthy in other respects.

The Magistrate observes that cholera is severest in those parts of the district which adjoin the big rivers. The whole of the west face of the district, which borders on the Megna and is intersected by khals and water-courses, is much more liable annually to epidemic cholera than the eastern half, which is bordered by the Tipperah Hills, and in which there are comparatively fewer streams and water-courses.

The areas in which the highest death-rates occurred this year were—

	Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.
Commillah town	8·18	Gowripore thana	4·09
Brahmunbariah „	7·22	Luksam „	3·16
Ditto thana	4·34	Juggernathdighi „	3·11

86. *Chittagong.*—Cholera is endemic in Chittagong, and is very seldom entirely absent. It occasionally assumes an epidemic form, and then the outbreaks are confined to a few villages or affect extensive tracts of country, as the case may be. Sporadic cases are constantly cropping up. This year two epidemics occurred—one at the beginning and the other towards the close of the year. The former prevailed pretty widely over the district, beginning at the close of the unusually severe rainy season of 1875, and ending, practically, with the rains of 1876. The latter, which will ever be remembered as the most disastrous of any on record, followed in the train of the cyclone and accompanying inundation which burst upon this district on the night of the 31st October.

The earlier outbreak was found to be prevailing in the early part of the year, especially in the northern and central parts of the district. It was a continuation of the epidemic which broke out at Hathazaree in September 1875, and which had spread to Raojan and Futikchery in October, to Pooteah, Sitakund, Satkaneah, Kumariah, Fenny, and Mirkeserai in November, and to Anwara and to the island of Kutubdea in the south-west of the district in December. From this island it spread slowly and steadily over the eastern, southern, central, and northern parts of the district, where it prevailed mildly in January, February and March, culminated in severity in April, and continued up to May. With the onset of the rains of June it suddenly declined, and by the end of the rains in October it almost died out.

The rains, which were unprecedentedly excessive during June and July 1875, culminated during the first week of August in a serious inundation, which deluged the half of the north-east of the district. In one week alone so much as 33 to 36 inches of rain fell. Dr. Murray writes :—"As a sequence to the summer floods came a season of unusual dryness. The soil, which during the rains became oversaturated, now became abnormally dried up, by the sinking of the subsoil water, and in some way or other, whether by chemical or physical agency, the cholera poison became generated. Throughout this district vegetation is rank and luxuriant, the jungle teems with dead and living vegetable matter. Is it not possible that in this soil, so rich in organic matter, not only vegetable but animal, certain subtle chemical processes resulted in the development of a poison, which either found its way from the surface of the ground as an emanation, or by drainage passed into wells, tanks, and streams, the water of which when drunk conveyed the choleraic germs into the human system?

"In consequence of this drought the tanks generally became abnormally dried up, and their half-dry basins became the residuum for foul water and decaying rubbish. This water was bathed in, washed in, and drank."

Moreover, the rays of the sun, acting upon the inundated ground, caused the evaporation of malaria, and so the general unhealthiness, caused by the other factors, such as bad food, unsuitable dwellings, bad or absence of all conservancy, was increased.

A notable fact mentioned by the Magistrate is that the Mughs down Cox's Bazar, who eat putrid fish habitually, and whose houses are raised on piles, and all the offices of nature performed through the floor, and the ground beneath never cleaned for generations, *had no cholera. But, then, a Mugh will walk five miles to get a ghurra of pure spring-water for drinking purposes.*

The second epidemic (and a terribly severe one it was) broke out suddenly in November, almost immediately after the cyclone and storm-wave which swept over the eastern portion of this district on the 1st of that month, the total deaths reaching the alarming figures of 2,101 in that month and 5,261 in December.

The storm-wave burst over all the seaboard from Sitakund in the north to Chukrea in the south, extending inland three to six miles all along the coast. The island of Kutubdea was more or less submerged. Along the banks of the Kurnafuli and Sungoo rivers

large tracts of country were flooded many miles inland, and whole villages more or less injured. The inundation lasted only a few hours. It came from the south-west and west, gathering force and volume as it passed to the east. The vortex of the storm passed over Mirkeserai in North Chittagong.

The high military road running from Dacca to Chittagong was the inland boundary of the wave in the north of this district. Along this road the dead of men and animals from the islands of Sundeep, Hattiya, and even from Dukhin Shahbazpore, were heaped in great abundance. Many of the living, who were blown and borne across the Bay on the bamboo roofs of their houses, declared this to be the case.

Cholera was severest and soonest in incidence in the north, later and less intense in the south, which was farthest from the centre of the cyclone. The whole district was affected, Cox's Bazar excepted.

The men of the ships which were opposite the khals along which carcasses were lying suffered from cholera, so did those who drank milk which had been diluted with water from polluted tanks. The disease ceased when the milk was stopped in the one case, and in the other when the ship was removed from the khal's mouth.

Where the storm-wave did not encroach, there was comparatively little cholera. Europeans who are careful about sanitary arrangements, and who, in the sudder station, live upon the hills and elevated dry ground, suffered little.

Besides prevailing very extensively, this epidemic was very fatal. Out of 8,464 persons specially reported by the police to have been attacked in November and December, 7,362, or nearly 87 per cent., were stated to have died.

Dr. Murray states that the main exciting causes of this epidemic are the use of impure water, bad food, and foul air, and that the predisposing causes are defective sanitary arrangements generally.

He writes:—"The cyclone, but more especially the inundation by the tidal bore which accompanied it, swept away, destroyed, or damaged the greater portion of the grain and other food upon which the people depended for their living. Their cattle were drowned, and the whole coast was strewn with their carcasses. The weather here in the end of October is cold, and the morning of the 1st November saw thousands of people rendered homeless and suddenly exposed to the cold temperature and the wet, for during the storm 2·50 inches of a drifting rain fell. The inclemency of the weather doubtless caused much distress and suffering, and rendered debilitated constitutions an easy prey to cholera.

"*Bad food.*—The consumption of damaged rice during the first 14 days after the storm was almost universal among the people. In the districts visited by the wave, little or none escaped contamination by the salt water. A great proportion was saved by drying in the sun; even that retained a disagreeable saline taste, and was unwholesome. Quantities were scraped from the road sides, surface of the ground all round the godowns, bottoms of tanks, &c., and thankfully eaten by the most poverty-stricken natives. The appearance of the rice was most forbidding, and it smelt putrid in many instances.

"*Bad water.*—This may be considered as the chief exciting cause of this fatal pestilence. The entire country over which the wave passed was deprived of fresh water. Scarcely a tank or well escaped contamination, and streams and fresh-water springs are rare.

"Not only was the water in the tanks rendered brackish with brine, but was also putrid with dead organic matter. The salt water killed the aquatic plants and fish; and these, at once decomposing, rendered the water fouler than ever. Two days after the cyclone I observed several large tanks near the riverside swarming with small fish, which were swimming in a half-dead state at the surface with their mouths gaping as if for fresh water. Carcasses of men and animals likewise added to the corruption of the water. The stench that arose from this putrid infusion about a week after the disaster was almost insupportable, and we know that organic matter in contact with salt water is especially noxious.

"*Foul atmosphere.*—So great was the smell that the natives travelling along the roads, more especially along the Sitakund road, covered their nostrils and mouth with their dress. The air for miles was tainted with the odour of decomposing bodies which covered the country in every direction. A large number were human bodies, but the greater portion were cattle. The stench was worst to leeward of the tanks. The Government road to Sitakund, being considerably raised above the general level, acted as a barrier, and thus confined the matter to the country to the west of it. The western side of the embankment exhibited a tidal mark, and heaps of débris and carcasses were cast upon it. The breeze from the sea, therefore, carried the poisoned air across the road and on to the adjacent hills.

"We thus had all the elements necessary to bring on pestilence, shock, and panic—debility from sudden exposure, large consumption of unwholesome food, impure drinking-water, and a poisoned atmosphere. In a country which is the endemic abode of cholera, and from which cholera is rarely absent, it is a matter of no surprise that the pestilence assumed the form it did.

"The predisposing causes of the epidemic were few: it broke out so suddenly that except shock, panic, and debility from exposure, no other causes were in operation.

"*Local insanitary conditions.*—The epidemic raged with greatest violence conspicuously in the most insanitary towns and villages, thus proving in the most conclusive way the injurious effects produced among a people who live in defiance of all the most ordinary

sanitary laws. Sitakund, Noapara (Raojan thana), Futtikchery, may be cited as illustrations. In none of these places is there a proper system of conservancy; the excreta are allowed to accumulate near the houses; as often as not it is left uncovered, polluting the air; every dwelling stands practically upon its own cess-pit. Surface water penetrating such a soil must carry deadly impurities into wells, tanks, and streams. Besides excrementitious impurities, there are the malarious products of dead vegetation which get washed into the soil by the rains. Sitakund is a very dirty town, all the above-mentioned conditions existing in it to their maximum degree.

"The fishing villages in and near the sudder station are in a wretchedly insanitary state, and their inhabitants the most squalid of the population. Cholera first appeared in the town in one of those small villages to the north, called Bundel. They used a privy of pucka brickwork, more or less in ruins, situated in the mud on the riverside, the greater portion of the excrement was above high-water mark, and seldom or never washed by the tide; the smell from it when I inspected it was offensive in the extreme, and the air for some distance round was polluted by it. The water drunk by the people was from a tank which had escaped the storm-wave, but which nevertheless was in a most unsatisfactory state: its margins were strewn with dead leaves, débris, and even human ordure. The water did not require chemical or microscopical analysis to be pronounced unwholesome; its physical properties alone were more than enough to condemn it. From this village as a focus the disease ultimately spread to every part of the town, revelling in the filthiest quarters.

"The natural drainage of Chittagong is all that could be desired—a series of deep ravines channeled by water-courses which carry the water into the khals and estuaries of the river. But this admirable natural drainage is greatly interfered with by the dense jungle of arum and other allied plants, which are allowed to grow in and choke the ravines up. The people, moreover, erect privies over these drains and construct bunds at intervals near their houses, thus still further impeding the flow of the water.

"The lower part of the town is practically a network of minute blocked-up khals which intersect the groups of houses or *baris*. In all of them the water is more or less rotten.

"During full tide the sea-water penetrates a considerable distance up, and at ebb it subsides, leaving an unhealthy malaria-producing surface. While this is true of the small feeding khals, it is more marked in the case of the large khals, such as the *Chuktai Khal*, where the tide passes up for several miles and leaves a large surface of mud exposed at every ebb. The solar heat acting upon such a surface must operate injuriously upon the public health. The large khals being fed by the small khals, and salt water being specially noxious when in contact with organic matters, and during every ebb the sun's rays acting upon a surface that has first been saturated with deleterious water of the worst type, it is no wonder that sickness should prevail."

The death-rates from cholera during both outbreaks in the 14 registering circles of this district stood as follow:—

	Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.
Sitakund thana	53·79	Ramoo thana	5·73
Kumeria „	29·10	Ukhia „	5·57
Chittagong „	16·76	Futtikchery „	4·45
Chittagong town	16·25	Moiskhal „	4·24
Pooteah thana	8·88	Hathazaree „	4·09
Chakooria „	7·31	Sutkaria „	3·97
Raojan „	5·85	Cox's Bazar „	3·58

87. *Noakhalli.*—The history of cholera in this district, with reference to its endemic prevalence, epidemic intensity, and subsidence, does not differ from that of the other districts in Eastern Bengal.

The summer prevalence of the disease this year was not generally severe or epidemic in character. In December 1875 it prevailed in epidemic form in the north and north-western parts of the district. During January and February of this year its severity declined considerably. In March the disease became somewhat severe again, and in April and May it was more or less prevalent in every thana, being scattered over a large number of villages in Sundeep, Amirgaon, and Hattiya. In June it abated, and continued to do so until the end of October. In April and May those parts of the district which are nearer the large rivers, particularly to the south and south-east, suffered most.

Dr. Lyons, the civil medical officer, says: "Both the disease and its cause are never absent, being aggravated by atmospheric and other conditions which are not yet sufficiently understood. One of the conditions I have noticed lately and wish to convey is that, a very perceptible heat is felt from the earth upwards for several feet, accompanied in parts by unpleasant smells, noticeable along the roads and over ground apparently dry and well-formed. These are forced on the attention only in such places where the sun is acting powerfully, so that when it rains heaviest and the country is under water the active causes, whatever they may be, are kept in check." He adds:—"It is difficult to state positively the conditions that are antagonistic to the spread of the disease, but I consider that pure drinking-water is the first requisite, together with careful attention to conservancy and cleanliness. This appears to be borne out by the fact that not any of the Europeans, native officials, or other well-to-do people in the station, who regarded these matters,

suffered from the disease, notwithstanding that the epidemic raged with extreme severity in Sudharam. The jail population, moreover, enjoyed considerable immunity from cholera, five cases only having occurred during this time. Three of these, it was ascertained, had drunk of impure water, or water the use of which had been forbidden. The fourth had only arrived from Sundeep (where it was known that good water was not procurable) two days before attack. From the fifth no history of improvidence was, however, elicited. Filtered water was supplied to all the prisoners as soon as possible, and throughout December not a case occurred amongst them. Besides these facts, soon after the people of Churuyra, about four miles south-west, and of Sahibghatta, two miles south of Noakhalli, commenced drawing their supplies of drinking-water from the *burradigee*, or large tank in the station, the disease began to abate in these two places.

"Moreover, ordinarily during the rains, when the country is almost entirely under water, and when every tank, pool, and drain, is flushed, and (so to speak) get their annual cleansing and fresh supply of water, cholera for the time is scarcely heard of anywhere in the district."

In another part of his report Dr. Lyons observes that "the probable causes were people using contaminated water in the tanks, much of the sewage of the dwellings by which they are surrounded finding entrance into them, and conservancy being a dead letter except in a limited sense in the sudder station, where, however, there is only one public latrine. All over the district the people resort to the fields or use private latrines, some of which have trenches or wells in them, which in the dry weather are very offensive. During the rains, which are continuous and heavy, the water-courses overflow, and the country around, which is low-lying, is more or less submerged, into which the filth and drainage of the towns and villages find easy passage. Much of this is, no doubt, carried off into the large rivers, but they in their turn add their quota in another and no less objectionable form, by casting up shell-fish, &c., on the banks of the khals and nearer fields during flood-tide. But it is later on, when the waters subside and are drying up, that the mischief springs into life under the action of a hot and powerful sun. At this time the weakly suffer, and many are affected with lumbrici, to which many of the deaths set down to cholera may be accountable. In the dead bodies I have examined, these might have been weighed by the ounce and pound."

With reference to cholera in connection with the cylone which visited this district, it appears that the inundation, partly if not entirely, of salt water, caused by the storm-waves, overflowed the district as far as Amirgaon in the east, Mirkeserai in the south-east, Bhowanigunge on the west, all the portion lying south (including the islands of Sundeep and Hattiya). Early in November the disease broke out epidemically throughout the inundated tracts, which include partly or entirely all the registering circles of the district, except Ramgunge and Begumgunge, in which thanas the disease was present at a later period, but not in epidemic form.

The mortality from cholera was very severe in these tracts, the deaths in November and December amounting to no less than 16,125, out of a total of 18,461 deaths in the same area during the whole year.

The predisposing causes of this outbreak are referred to by the Civil Surgeon thus:—

"The predisposing causes of the cholera epidemic were, no doubt, the use of water affected by the salt-wave, damaged, if not unwholesome food, depression, exposure, insufficient clothing, little or no shelter, thousands of acres of partly submerged and rotting rice-fields, and numerous decomposing corpses, &c., after the cyclone; together with a general disregard on the part of the people of the most simple principles of conservancy, as well as insalubrious surroundings, evidenced in the proximity to their dwellings of numerous filthy pools and tanks polluted by every abomination, and the no less filthy habits of the people themselves, who wash their clothes, bathe, and drink of the same water, which very often communicates with another tank or drain that receives the defœcations of one or many near homesteads: also a generally low situation of the country.

"The exposed parts of Sundeep, Hattiya, Fenny, Bamnee, Churuyra, and all the low-lying land south of the station, suffered most from the storm-wave, and were the first to be attacked by cholera, which, as far as can be ascertained, broke out simultaneously in all these places between the night of the 3rd and the morning of the 4th November."

Mr. Porch, the Magistrate, adds:—"In the case of a salt-water inundation, the potent cause of cholera is the unhealthy condition of soil, air, and water thereby produced. The use of water thus affected is the chief medium for developing the disease among those residing in the inundated tracts. To secure good water-supply is undoubtedly the first protective measure required against inundation disease."

The mortality from cholera for the whole year in the ten thanas of this district stood as follows:—

	Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.
Bamnee	70·48	Sundeep	18·91
Sudharam	42·39	Lukhipore	13·41
Fenny	30·20	Chagulneah	7·39
Mirkeserai	27·28	Begumgunge	3·58
Hattiya	21·06	Ramgunge	3·36

88. The subjoined table exhibits the mortality from cholera in the Western division of Behar amongst its population of 13,122,743, inhabiting 31,070 villages within an area of 23,732 square miles.

Cholera in the Western division of Behar.

	Deaths.	Ratio per mille.	No. of villages attacked.
Patna	4,720	3·02	1,211
Gya	5,514	2·82	1,385
Shahabad	6,619	3·83	777
Mozufferpore	2,256	1·03	329
Durbhunga	1,273	·57	199
Sarun	2,557	1·23	566
Chumparun	2,072	1·43	290
Total	25,011	1·90	4,757

89. *Patna.*—In this district cholera makes its appearance in sporadic form early in the year, and as the hot weather advances its severity increases. From April to June it attains maximum intensity, and after the commencement of the rains it gradually subsides. Unlike the districts in Lower Bengal, there is neither in this, nor in the rest of the districts in Western Behar, no second or winter epidemic, nor a continuation of this epidemic in the early months of the following year; both the earlier and later months of the year being markedly free from the disease.

During the year under notice the disease prevailed very severely and fatally in the Behar sub-division in June. In Dinapore it broke out in April, the places attacked being to the east of the barracks and the cantonment sudder bazar. There occurred also a smart outbreak in May among the coolies employed on the canal works at Barh, in Dehree.

The Civil Surgeon says it is difficult to account for the sudden outbreak of the disease in the Behar sub-division, the local circumstances and conditions being apparently similar to those of the unaffected places. But after medical aid was sent to the affected localities, the cess-pools filled up, and filth of all descriptions removed to a distance, the disease soon disappeared.

The areas that exhibited the highest mortality from the disease were—

	Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.
Futwa town	11·50	Attaserai thana	5·13
Mokameh „	9·98	Futwa „	4·93
Barh „	6·24	Dinapore nizamut	4·58
Patna „	5·14	Behar thana	3·14

90. *Gya.*—Here also the disease prevailed throughout the year, became more or less intense in April, and increased in severity until it reached its height in July, after which it gradually declined. It attacked chiefly the southern and central portions of the district. Villages situated long distances apart from each other were simultaneously attacked.

The circles in which the disease proved most fatal were—

	Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.
Daudnagur town	12·52	Barachitta thana	3·88
Gya „	7·21	Sherghotty „	3·68
Daudnagur thana	4·70	Arwal „	3·45
Aurungabad „	4·24	Gya „	3·15

91. *Shahabad.*—Cholera prevailed in this district severely during the months of May to July, less so in August and September, and in a mildly sporadic form during the remaining months of the year. It prevailed with greatest severity from April to June in thanas Arrah, Peeru, Dhungain, Nokha, Bhubbuah, and Buxar, and from May to October in Sasseram, Belowti, and Chowsa.

Dr. Thornton says:—"The sanitary condition of the affected towns and villages was the same as in former years with regard to water, condition of people, their food, &c., which are normally bad. Indeed in villages which were literally clean, particularly Enaith, in the neighbourhood of Arrah, the disease prevailed equally. The only difference was that the heat was unusually great and the rainfall scanty. It is probable that cholera had some connection with scanty rainfall, as this coincidence has been observed several times during previous years, particularly in 1873, when the rains were late and insufficient, and a severe epidemic of cholera prevailed."

The following circles exhibited the highest death rates from the disease:—

	Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.
Bhubbuah and Chand thanas	6·78	Arrah town	5·76
Nokha thana	6·65	Peeroo thana	5·45
Sasseram town	6·13	Buxar town	4·98
Sasseram and Dehree thanas	6·02		

92. *Mozufferpore.*—In this district the disease was present most severely in May and June, the other months presenting very few cases. The disease did not concentrate itself in any particular locality.

The heat was above the average during May and June, when the disease prevailed most severely, and no rain fell from September to April, and scarcely any till the end of May. Owing to this prolonged drought many of the tanks and wells either dried up or had become shallow. Many of the wells had only 18 inches of water in them, and the river was nearly dry. When the rains set in in July, the disease disappeared.

An outbreak of the disease, which occurred in the Jail in April and May, was found to be confined to the prisoners who were employed in a mango-tope on brick making. It was ascertained that this tope had been used as a latrine by the people of an adjoining village in which cholera was prevalent.

The highest mortality occurred in the following circles:—

	Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.
Lallgunge town	12·96	Mowa thana	1·28
Mozufferpore "	5·07	Ballamochpakouni thana	1·19
Hajeepore "	2·95	Hajeepore "	1·14
Parookhas thana	2·68	Lallgunge "	1·12

93. *Durbhunga.*—Here the disease first made its appearance in March in the eastern and southern outskirts of the district. It then spread to the northern and western boundaries, and having encircled the district, proceeded centrically in a gradual and uniform manner, reaching the sudder station some two months after its first appearance. It was present for a whole month in the sudder station, after which it suddenly disappeared both from it and the eastern districts.

A day or two prior to its disappearance from the sudder station a severe thunderstorm occurred, remarkable for a copious liberation of electricity and for very little rainfall, so little, indeed, that it barely sufficed to lay the dust. Owing to this latter peculiarity the Civil Surgeon, Dr. MacDonell, remarks:—"Dilution of the poison by abundant rainfall is not a *sine quâ non*, as some maintain," for the cessation of the disease. He adds:—"There was nothing out of the common with the potable water as revealed by physical, microscopic, and chemical analyses, and the meteorological readings for the time do not indicate the existence of unusual atmospheric states."

During an outbreak of the disease which occurred in the jail in June, the care and attention which Dr. MacDonnell bestowed to the seeking out and remedying the insanitary states that prevailed in connection with the water-supply, food, the purity and ventilation of the wards, the latrine and conservancy arrangements, the watching of prisoners resorting to the latrines, the isolation of those attacked, the labour of the prisoners, &c., proved clearly the value of looking into such insanitary conditions, which, if they do not cause or originate, at least foster outbreaks of cholera, and the removal of which mitigates the severity, if it does not cause the cessation of the disease. In this outbreak the disease was proved, as far as it could be proved, to have been due to the use of impure water, for as soon as a tank which had foul water in it was guarded from use, and boiled water substituted, both the cholera and the diarrhœa that were prevailing ceased as if by magic.

Excepting in the town of Durbhunga and the thana of Rowsera, the outbreak of the disease this year was not very fatal in any circle of the district.

94. *Sarun.*—Cholera prevailed in this district severely from April to September, particularly so from June to August. In the other months it was very mild. It spread in a desultory manner. Men suffered in a greater proportion than women.

The drinking classes or castes, such as the Ahirs or Goalahs, Chamars, Dosadhs, Domes, Kurmis, and Kahars, fall ready victims to this disease, as well as to liver and bowel complaints.

With regard to the causes of the disease, the Civil Surgeon writes:—"The exciting cause of the malady was, I believe, the atmosphere, impregnated in some instances by emanations from cholera evacuations and by means of water polluted by choleraic discharges. The predisposing causes were debility, intemperance, depression of spirits from fear of infection, insufficient food, malarious influence, damp, impure air and water. I have not been able to satisfy myself that the appearance of cholera was dependent upon any particular local or insanitary condition, either in respect to conservancy or drainage, nor does there appear to be any special reason why some places suffered more than others."

The Civil Surgeon, however, believes that sanitary measures, such as remedying the prevalent insanitary states, the use of pure water, scrupulous attention to the cleanliness of drains, wholesome food, fumigation, use of disinfectants, early treatment of cholerine, burning of clothing tainted with cholera evacuations, destroying or burying cholera dejecta, &c., are, to a certain extent, antagonistic to the spread of the disease.

The disease proved most fatal in the following circles:—

	Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.
Chuprah town	9·89	Manjhee thana	1·81
Revelgunge town	8·27	Deegwar "	1·53
Sewan "	2·25	Barragaon "	1·22
Porsa thana	2·06		

95. *Chumparun.*—Dr. Meadows, the Civil Surgeon, says that "the prevalence of cholera in this district seems to be dependent on climatic conditions, being introduced by the agency of

the south-east winds, which convey it from the true endemic area; for although cholera may be said to be endemic in Behar, yet, more strictly speaking, it is just beyond the endemic area. But whether it is introduced in this manner, or whether it is vitalized from the soil, according to the germ theory, under certain favourable circumstances of air, temperature, or moisture, or whether both factors are in operation, one fact is evident, that its annual appearance may be looked for to a certainty in April or May, followed by a cessation in August, rarely later than September, and one or two years of comparative immunity followed by a violent outbreak."

The cholera of this year, as compared with the outbreaks of the preceding three years, was severer, and the mortality higher. Commencing early in April in the Piprah and Motihari thanas, it spread rapidly over an area bounded by Bettiah in the north to Mudhubuni in the south, and Dhaka and Govindgunge in the east and west. Increasing steadily in virulence, it reached maximum intensity in June, when every thana in the district, with the exception of Ruxoul, Bugaha, and Ramnuggur, situated to the extreme north, suffered to a greater or less extent. In July it declined markedly. In August it abated still further, and the cases were widely distributed throughout the district. In September the outbreaks ceased, only a few sporadic cases being met with here and there.

Every village in this district is said to be, in a sanitary point of view, as bad or worse than in Lower Bengal: houses overcrowded and insufficiently ventilated; their surroundings filthy; the water-supply in the wells contaminated by surface drainage; the people—the women and children particularly—uncleanly in the extreme, bathing once a fortnight or month, in the cold weather not at all; without any conservancy; drainage defective without outfall owing to the country being level; food coarse, indigestible, and insufficient; people constitutionally weak and deficient in energy, and very often also in intellect.

The areas in which the mortality was severest were—

	Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.
Bettiah town	11·46	Bettiah, Chunaha, and Bhoura thanas	1·73
Govindgunge thana	2·45	Kesaria and Piprah thanas ...	1·51
Motihari and Segowli thanas ...	1·86		

Cholera in Eastern Behar.

96. Eastern Behar contains 6,613,358 inhabitants within an area of 18,685 square miles, and occupying 19,975 villages. The mortality in the districts situated within this area was as follows:—

	Deaths.	Ratio per mille.	Villages attacked.
Monghyr	2,356	1·29	439
Bhagulpore	2,096	1·14	348
Purneah	2,597	1·51	209
Sonthal Pergunnahs	1,815	1·44	288
Total ...	8,864	1·34	1,284

97. *Monghyr.*—The peculiarities with regard to the outbreaks of cholera in this district are that there is very little of the disease in January and February; that it prevails severely from March to June, as in the Bengal districts; that it subsides in September and breaks out afresh in October, and continues to prevail with abated severity until the end of the year.

The local outbreaks that might be noticed are the following:—On the 14th March the disease began in the Tegrah town and adjacent village. It was stated to have been imported by pilgrims from Baidynath. It was not confined to any particular locality, but was often found to be present in widely separated villages. On the 25th of the same month it appeared in Jamalpore, but its prevalence here was of short duration and not very fatal. In the early part of April a smart outbreak occurred in Kallyanpore, a village in thana Khurukpore; a lull followed it, but towards the end of the month it broke out again in the entire thana in severe epidemic form. A third outbreak, also in epidemic form, occurred towards the latter end of October. It appeared first at Burhonee, a village bordering on Bhagulpore.

These outbreaks were reported to be due to the use of the water of the river Mun, which was stagnant and filthy, owing to the current having been entirely stopped by the main bund; to washing of foul linen in the river; to use of decomposed fish and fruits in large quantities, such as melons, which were plentiful and cheap at the time; to great heat, the temperature having risen to 97°; to ordure, &c., lying promiscuously about.

In the same month (April) it prevailed in epidemic form in Burrahea, in thana Soorajghurra: here out of 57 recorded deaths 52 occurred among females. It ceased in a few days, but towards the end of the month and in the beginning of May it broke out again. At this time the large body of ryots who were assembled to deliver opium to Government suffered the most.

The outpost of Burrarpore, in thana Begoo Serai, which borders on Tirhoot, is always affected with cholera in the cholera seasons. It is low and badly drained.

The highest death-rates of the year occurred in the following circles:—

	Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.
Burrahea town	7·78	Khurruckpore thana	2·30
Sekundra thana	3·77	Shaikpoora „	2·30

98. *Bhagulpore.*—In this district cholera is endemic, and often assumes the epidemic type. March to August is the period during which the disease is worst, September and October are months of subsidence, and January and February and November and December are months of great immunity from the disease.

In 1876 this rule was also followed. January and February were almost free from the disease. In March and also in April it prevailed in Bhagulpore, Kumergunge, Colgong, Purmeshpore, Amurpore, Banka, and Katooria. In April it spread to the rest of the district, and was most severe. From May it commenced to decline until the close of the year, no trace of the disease being found in the district in November and December, except in thanas Amurpore and Banka.

The Civil Surgeon believes that in a large number of cases in the district raw fruit—melons and cucumbers, which were plentiful—eaten to repletion, excited the disease.

In the town of Bhagulpore a few cases occurred in January and February, but by the end of March the disease assumed an epidemic and fatal form. It was very much severer in April, and reached its height in May. In June it declined rapidly, and continued to do so in July. In August there was a small increase, but after this month it gradually died out, the least number of cases occurring in December. A great majority of the cases occurred in children.

On the whole, however, the cholera of this year was not generally severe.

The areas in which the highest mortality occurred were—

	Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.
Bhagulpore town	3·45	Kumargunge thana	2·34
Banka thana	3·30	Purmeshpore „	1·87
Amurpore „	2·80		

99. *Purneah.*—The periods of immunity, increase, and subsidence of the disease in this district, resemble those of Bhagulpore.

The prevalence of the disease this year was not severe. The smart and most fatal outbreaks of the year occurred in Bahadurgunge, Muttiari, Ramgunge, Arrareah, Kaliagunge, Kusba Amoor, Kissengunge, and Dumdaha. In the rest of the thanas the disease was mild.

It was remarked that while in this year the rainfall was above the average of several years (64·85 inches, against 62·54) average of previous years and the prevalence of the disease was not severe, in 1873, with a scanty rainfall, only 33 inches, the disease prevailed epidemically.

The great fair at Caragola has ceased to originate and spread cholera since latrine arrangements have been made and the river-bank has been kept free from fœcal contamination and thus preserving the drinking-water from pollution.

100. *Sonthal Pergunnahs.*—In this district the periods of immunity, intensity, and subsidence of cholera, are the same as in the other districts of Eastern Behar, except that there is an exacerbation of the disease in November and December.

The disease made its appearance first in the Deoghur Municipality in February; from this it spread to the neighbouring villages and continued in them up to May, March being the month in which it prevailed most severely.

The disease arose among the pilgrims who had assembled at the temple of Baidynath at the festival of Shiborathri. There is every facility for the propagation of the disease at Deoghur on account of the town being thickly populated and having open wells and tanks close to the houses of the people, which are used for all purposes without restriction, and are therefore very impure.

In the sub-division of Godda it commenced in March and lasted till August. In April, May, and June it spread all over the sub-division, and these were the months of greatest suffering. During the rains the disease subsided greatly, but it reappeared after their cessation, and was very severe in November. Village after village was attacked, but the affected villages were at a great distance from one another.

The disease was stated to have been brought by some cartmen returning from Bhagulpore. On their way they passed a night in a hât where cholera was prevalent at the time. Forty hours after their return two of their number were attacked in two separate villages. After this the disease spread to most of the villages in this sub-division.

Several cases attended with great mortality occurred in a village in Jamtara after a night of debauch at a marriage feast.

The insanitary condition of the villages and bad water-supply are considered by Dr. Ahmed, the Civil Surgeon, to favour the spread of the disease. In illustration of this he instances the cases of the Sonthals and the Dekus in Godda, Deoghur, and Rajmehal.

Almost all the former, particularly those in Godda, escaped, although the disease was present in the villages in which they resided, while the latter suffered greatly. The Sonthal villages are generally clean; the houses well apart, with a large compound attached to each household. The Sonthals use water from a river or nullah, even if it be at some distance from their villages, and thus avoid the local pollutions of unprotected wells and tanks. The Deku villages, on the contrary, are rather thickly populated. They are full of small dirty khals, and the houses are closely packed together, with very narrow and dirty lanes or roads between them. The Dekus dig their wells in or near their village, which are polluted by their being used for bathing, washing, &c.

With regard to the pilgrims, they, as a rule, fare badly during the long journeys they undertake, too often subsisting on chura or on sweetmeat. They are indifferent to the discomforts they suffer, believing that if they die during their pilgrimage they will go to heaven. On their arrival at Baidynath they are lodged in small ill-ventilated huts, which are overcrowded during the gatherings, and have no special arrangements for food and water. They have to fast for a day before the *pujah*, after which they are apt to eat to excess. The festival—the Shiborathri—again falls in the month of February, when the tanks and wells are almost dry and always dirty, and they are obliged to use any water they can get. All these conditions affect the system, reduce the health, and predispose to disease, particularly cholera.

The highest mortality was returned from Godda and Deoghur, viz. at the rates per 1,000 of population of 3·10 and 1·56 respectively.

Cholera in Orissa.

101. The following table exhibits the mortality in the districts in Orissa among a population of 3,034,690, occupying 15,173 villages, lying within an area of 7,404 square miles :—

	Deaths.	Ratio per mille.	No. of villages attacked.
Cuttack	5,044	3·37	1,284
Pooree	4,428	5·75	685
Balasore	7,361	9·55	1,416
Total ...	16,833	5·54	3,385

102. *Cuttack.*—In this district cholera prevailed with severity throughout the year, but May, June, and July, were months of the greatest suffering. In May the pilgrims begin to collect for the festival at Pooree, and in June and July they disperse. The principal places attacked were Jajpore, Kendrapara, Patmundi, and Aul, all of which are on the direct line of the pilgrim route, Jajpore being also a place at which pilgrims halt. Juggutsingpore and Jugganathpore also suffered severely.

It is worthy of notice that though so many thousands of pilgrims pass through Cuttack year by year, carrying cholera with them, the European residents have never suffered from it. The Madras regiment, too, almost invariably escapes, but there the pilgrims are not allowed to pass through the cantonment, and so do not affect the water-supply or sanitation. On the contrary the natives of the town always suffer.

The severe prevalence of the disease was also ascribed to drought of water, owing to scanty rainfall.

The areas in which the highest death-rates occurred were—

	Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.
Patmundi thana... ...	7·38	Jajpore town	3·34
Aul „	6·36	Kendrapara thana... ...	3·34
Jugganathpore „	5·36	Cuttack „	3·19
Cuttack town	3·47	Juggutsingpore „	2·84

103. *Pooree.*—A very severe and widespread epidemic outbreak of cholera occurred in this district this year. It commenced in January and lasted until August. In March, June, and July, particularly in the last-mentioned month, it was most virulent and fatal in character.

On the 12th of January one case occurred in the town, in the person of a pilgrim who had contracted the disease on the road near Piplee, where cholera was then prevailing, and several cases followed in its wake. At this time the disease was also present in the district, in Piplee, Khurdah, Pooree, and Banpore. In February it abated somewhat in the town, but raged with some severity in the district, in Pooree, Piplee, and Khurdah, and in Tanghee and Banpore less severely. In March, when the Dolejatra brought some 6,000 to 8,000 pilgrims, the disease increased in the town as well as in all the thanas of the district, including Gope, which had hitherto escaped. In April it was less prevalent in the town, but raged extensively in Khurdah, Piplee, and Pooree, and less so in Gope, Tanghee, and Banpore. There was again a lull in May, but in June and up to the middle of July the disease prevailed with double virulence in the district, particularly in the Pooree town and Pooree thana. In these months 25,000 ill-clad, weary, and half-starved pilgrims passed through the pilgrim routes in the district into the town. From August the disease commenced declining to a milder and sporadic form.

The mortality in the six thanas of the district and in Pooree town stood as follows:—

	Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.
Pooree thana	12·53	Banpore thana	4·27
Pooree town	11·89	Khurdah „	3·46
Tanghee thana	5·44	Gope „	1·38
Piplee „	4·28		

Pilgrims pass through all the above thanas except Gope. It will thus be seen that the mortality in the pilgrim-frequented routes was very high.

The record relating to the mortality among pilgrims could not be completed this year, but the ascertained number of pilgrims who died in the Pooree thana was 508, of whom 274 succumbed to cholera, and the rest to the other diseases, principally bowel complaints. Of this number, again, 204 were victims to cholera during the months of June and July, when the car-festival took place.

Dr. Dutt, the Civil Surgeon, is satisfied that cholera is brought into Pooree by the pilgrims; that it is communicated by them to the residents; and that soon after they leave the place the disease dies out. But there are many places far from the pilgrim routes where the disease also prevailed virulently—notably among them are Gope, where it was severe, and the Kurnulla and neighbouring villages, in pergunnah Chowbeskud, bordering on the Chilka Lake, in thana Pooree, where it was most virulent this year, while in the previous one there was hardly any present in this locality. There was no communication between these villages and the nearest pilgrim route.

With regard to the prevalence of the disease among the pilgrims themselves, the usual oft-repeated causes were in operation, principally fatigue and exposure during the long journeys that they undertake, errors of diet, coarse, uncooked food, polluted water, damp earth, night chills along the road, &c. On arrival at Pooree the people are densely crowded; sleep outside, eat bad food, drink foul water; and their defœcations pollute the soil. During the festival they are in a high state of religious excitement, and this is followed by utter mental depression; and they are also subjected to much exposure, as the festival takes place in the beginning of the rains (June), when the pilgrims have to walk about in the wet and lie on the damp ground.

A high temperature, with a minimum rainfall, is mentioned as the great concomitant of the severer prevalence of the disease this year as compared with the preceding year. The temperature during the first seven months of this year was much higher than it was during the same period of the previous one, while the rainfall was much less: thus—

	Temperature 1876.	Temperature 1875.		Rainfall. 1876.	Rainfall. 1875.
January	71·25	71·12		...	2·15
February	75·49	73·00		...	...
March	81·94	81·48		·02	...
April	84·43	83·37		...	·40
May	86·20	84·60		2·08	4·28
June	85·81	83·91		2·45	5·51
July	83·15	83·04		6·83	17·44
MEAN ...	81·18	80·07	TOTAL ...	11·38	29·78

The insanitary condition of the affected localities had, no doubt, also much to do in promoting and fostering the disease. An instance in point is the following. Markundsahi, Dallisahi and Kumarsahi, which are the filthiest and most crowded parts of the Pooree town, suffered most from the disease, while in Mullasahi, an isolated quarter, more than a mile from the town, situated on the belt of sand near the sea-shore, not a single case occurred. The sandy belt in which this sahi is situated is higher than the surrounding lands; the houses, mere huts of earth and bamboo, although not different from those in the town, are better ventilated; there are no pits in the front of the houses, no privy or pits for night-soil in the backgrounds; and the inhabitants, consisting of Telugu fishermen, resort to the nearest public latrine, and no unpleasant smells are perceived in the village. These fishermen are also otherwise remarkably healthy.

It is to be regretted that no account has been furnished regarding the outbreak that occurred in November and December, as such an inquiry would, no doubt, elicit the causes, apart from importation by pilgrims, which bring about the disease in the district.

It is remarkable that the Europeans living in Pooree are always exempt from cholera attacks, though they are often surrounded by the disease to a great extent. The same holds good in Balasore also. The cause is as plain here as elsewhere, viz. they live comfortably and drink pure water.

104. *Balasore.*—Cholera prevailed in this district much more severely than in the preceding year. Here also it was present throughout the year. It was severe in character during March to August and again in November and December; but the periods of greatest

intensity and fatality were June, July, and August—the pilgrim periods. February, September, and October, were months of great immunity.

The disease first showed itself in Chandballi in January, and, spreading along the coast, reached as high up as Soroh in February. From this month up to August it was present in every thana in the district. The south suffered to a greater extent than the north, the intensity of prevalence being greatest in Chandballi, Dhumnagar, and Bhuddruck.

The Civil Surgeon, who visited the south, ascribes the disease to impurity of the water-supply.

It proved most fatal in the following circles:—

		Ratio per mille.			Ratio per mille.
Basudebpore thana	...	44·53	Bhuddruck thana	...	6·34
Chandballi ,,	...	40·49	Jellasur ,,	...	3·08
Soroh ,,	...	8·13	Balasore town	...	3·06
Dhamnugger ,,	...	7·92			

Cholera in Chota Nagpore.

105. The districts in the Chota Nagpore portion of the Province exhibited the death-rates noted below among a population of 3,411,173, residing within an area of 28,512 square miles and occupying 22,646 villages:—

				Deaths.	Area in square miles.	No. of villages attacked.
Hazaribagh	...	...	...	1,438	1·86	255
Lohardugga	...	...	...	3,885	3·14	431
Singbhum	...	...	...	143	·35	62
Manbhum	...	...	...	1,898	1·90	293
		Total	...	7,364	2·15	1,041

106. *Hazaribagh.*—In this district, as in the other districts of Chota Nagpore, the period of endemic intensity of the disease is from March to August, and the months preceding and following this period are months of great immunity from the disease.

In Hazaribagh, although the prevalence of the disease was greater than in 1875, it was not generally severe or very fatal. It was present in March in thanas Ramghur, Bagodar, Pachamba, Koradiha, and Gowan, but it was not until June that it became generally prevalent in the district. After this it disappeared, only isolated cases occurring here and there.

In the town of Hazaribagh the disease appeared on the 17th March, and in June it assumed serious proportions. In July and August it became general over the town. It ceased in September. The eastern end of the town was chiefly affected. This end being older, badly arranged, and having narrow streets, is the least cleanly quarter. There were no in sanitary conditions, it was stated, to be remedied, and the water-supply was pure and good, though the wells were not free from surface drainage.

107. *Lohardugga.*—The first case of cholera occurred in this district on the 2nd March in thana Silli, on the road from the Ranchi to the Purulia thanas. On the 24th of March the disease appeared in Ranchi thana. A week after it broke out severely in a village near the Dorunda cantonment. Soon after it appeared in the cantonment and in Chatia, a village about a mile east of Ranchi. About the same time it also entered the town of Ranchi and became very severe in it in July, prevailing generally over it, but particularly in Hindpari and the bazar. The disease commenced declining by the end of August and disappeared by the end of September.

Most of the affected villages between Silli and Ranchi station lie on the road of communication between Ranchi and Ranigunge, and the latter place had just passed through a fearful outbreak of cholera. The Civil Surgeon, therefore, thinks that—the presumption is strong—the disease may have been conveyed by travellers along the road.

The thanas in the sub-division of Palamow also suffered very severely, commencing generally in May and ending in September.

The areas in which the mortality was highest were—

			Ratio per mille.				Ratio per mille.
Ranchi town	...	...	14·23	Manka thana	...	...	5·71
Garwa thana	...	...	8·56	Balumoth ,,	...	...	3·27
Patna ,,	...	...	7·80	Korambe ,,	...	...	3·20
Lohardugga thana	...	...	7·06	Choreya ,,	...	...	3·11
Daltongunge ,,	...	...	6·78				

108. *Singbhum.*—There was very little cholera in this district, and the mortality was lower than in the preceding year. The cases were scattered, and this was the district in which a large number of the thanas, 14 out of 34, escaped visitation by the disease. In only the villages of Balkand, Kissenpore, Karjuri, and Serajgora, in the south of the district, did the disease prevail severely.

109. *Manbhum.*—In this district cholera was present to a more or less extent in March and April in thanas Purulia, Manbazar, Simlipal, Gobindpore, Nirsa, Tundi, Rughunathpore, Gourandi, Chas, Ichagar, Raipore, and Jheria. In May and June it became more general and prevailed in the rest of the thanas except Barabhum, which was entirely free from cholera during the whole year. June, May, July, and April, were the worst months, mentioned in the order of unhealthiness. From August the disease began to decline, and during September to December, as well as during January and February, a few cases only appear to have occurred here and there in the district.

Dr. Wilson, the Civil Surgeon, says "that four-fifths of the deaths took place in the hottest and driest months (March, April, May, and half of June), which accords with the general experience in these parts, while the remaining one-fifth of the casualties occurred in the rains (latter half of June, July, August, September, and first half of October), with the exception of 14 deaths, which happened in winter. This season of the year is inimical to cholera, as has been remarked all over the world. Though there was no actual scarcity of water, still the tanks were not so full as they would have been, for the following reasons:—

(1) The rainfall of 1875 was below the average.
(2) Owing to the rather early cessation of the rains, the tanks had to be opened to irrigate the rice-fields.

"The condition of the residue of the water in such tanks could not have been anything like good, it is to be feared, and the drinking of it must have contributed to disease in general. But then it must be remembered that cholera has appeared and disappeared over and over again in different places where the drinking-water of tanks, wells, rivers, &c., had undergone no perceptible change either before the appearance or disappearance of the disease. Unquestionably the want of good water, or an insufficiency of it, is a great evil at any time, and provocative of disease too, more especially in the hot season; but this in itself cannot be considered as the only and primary cause of cholera. If this opinion be rejected, why are not all partakers of the same drinking-water similarly affected? It may be argued that those attacked with cholera were predisposed to the disease, and it may be asked in return—in what does this predisposition exist, seeing that, as a rule, the youngest and healthiest fall victims to cholera, and very rarely indeed have *patients* had the disease superadded to their ailments?"

110. *Port of Calcutta.*—The following table furnishes particulars relating to the sickness and mortality among seamen in the Port of Calcutta:—

Hospitals into which admitted.	Population of port.	Number of Cases.			Number of Deaths.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Localities where the vessel was lying.	
		Europeans.	Natives.	Total.	Europeans.	Natives.	Total.		Above Fort Point.	Below Fort Point.
General	17,696	91	......	91	43	......	43	2·99	46	45
Medical		9	......	9	6	......	6		Not stated.	
Howrah		10	......	10	4	......	4		......	10
Total ...		110	......	110	53	......	53		46	55

Thus the death-rate among the Port population amounted to 2·99 per 1,000. It is remarkable that the number of persons attacked by the disease below Fort Point should exceed the number attacked above Fort Point, when it is a fact that the greater portion of the shipping lie in the latter locality. It should, however, be noted that the sewage from Tolly's Nullah and the Fort itself pours into the river, and, floating about among the shipping below the Point, is used for washing purposes, &c. A Committee was convened to consider the Fort sewage system, and it recommended that arrangements be made to pass off the sewage by a special tube to the metropolitan sewers. The north bank of Tolly's Nullah is now fairly sanitated, but the south bank is still in a bad state owing to the many open latrines running into it. Efforts are being made to remedy this evil also.

Conclusion.

111. Thus an account of the cholera that prevailed in every district in Bengal during the year has been given; the months of greatest and least prevalence of the disease have been noted to show its connection with the rainfall and the condition of the water; and the opinions of each district officer who has had to deal with the disease have been stated, in order that their observations with regard to the predisposing and exciting causes of cholera might be placed on record.

Statement prefixed to Map illustrating the Distribution, &c., of Cholera in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1876.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Districts.	Number of circles of mortuary registration as shown on the map.	Names of Circles.	Population of the circle.	Date of first case of cholera in the circle during the year.	Date of last case of cholera in the circle during the year.	Total deaths from cholera in the circle during the year.	Period of maximum intensity of the disease as represented by deaths.	Number of villages in each of the rural circles.	Number of those — Affected by cholera.	Number of those — Not affected by cholera.
Western Districts—Burdwan Division.										
Burdwan.	1	Burdwan ... ... T.	32,321	2nd January ...	24th December ...	122	March to May, November and December.	1	1	......
	2	Culna ... ... „	27,336	March ...	15th December ...	28	March, April, October, and December.	19	19	......
	3	Raneegunge ... ... „	19,578	26th February ...	19th August ...	112	March to June	4	4	......
	4	Jehanabad ... ... „	13,409	3rd January ...	31st December ...	8	April and December ...	24	1	23
	5	Shambazar ... ... „	19,635	February ...	April	12	March and April ...	20	2	18
	6	Sonamookhi ... ... „	12,565	12th January ...	25th June	117	March to May	1	1	......
	7	Burdwan ... ... R. C.	22,098	2nd January ...	24th December ...	34	April and May	82	8	74
	8	Khondghose ... ... „	67,665	16th February ... 16th December ...	August ... ... 31st December.	174	February to August, and December.	180	28	152
	9	Indass ... ... „	77,084	2nd January ... 9th October ...	22nd July ... ... 31st December.	281	February to June, and December.	231	22	209
	10	Selimabad ... ... „	84,702	13th February ...	30th December ...	92	April to June, and December.	240	8	232
	11	Gangooria ... ... „	131,200	3rd March ...	31st December ...	81	March, April, and December.	364	13	351
	12	Sahebgunge ... ... „	81,896	1st January ...	30th December ...	114	January to May, and December.	181	11	170
	13	Culna ... ... „	94,144	6th January ...	15th December ...	26	March, April, and December.	277	8	269
	14	Bhatooria or Poorbusthole. „	81,677	1st January ...	13th December ...	441	February to May, and December.	237	72	165
	15	Montessur ... ... „	83,181	2nd January ...	10th December ...	259	January to May, and December.	248	49	199
	16	Cutwa ... ... „	83,099	22nd March ...	27th December ...	440	March to June, and December.	157	20	137
	17	Ketoogram ... ... „	82,064	January ...	24th December ...	199	March to May, and December.	249	15	234
	18	Munglecote ... ... „	77,655	29th March ...	27th July	143	April to June	171	7	164
	19	Bood-bood ... ... „	91,301	1st January ...	July	377	January to June ...	224	11	213
	20	Ausgram ... ... „	115,393	February ...	November	140	April to June	255	24	231
	21	Sonamookhi ... ... „	62,842	12th January ...	25th June	329	March to June	259	57	202
	22	Raneegunge ... ... „	112,704	28th February ...	19th August	367	March to July	285	54	231
	23	Kanksha ... ... „	41,282	14th March ...	8th June	109	March to June	111	24	87
	24	Nyamutpore or Assensole. „	71,453	March ...	5th July	320	March to July	278	32	246
	25	Jehanabad ... ... „	115,560	3rd January ...	31st December ...	148	January, March to May, and December.	235	9	226
	26	Goghat ... ... „	116,611	1st February ... 14th December ...	12th May ... ... 31st December.	112	March to May, and December.	242	25	217
	27	Kotulpore ... ... „	110,255	17th January ...	4th August ...	43	February and April ...	337	10	327
	28	Royna ... ... „	102,005	20th February ...	31st December ...	180	March to April, and December.	269	37	232
		District total ...	2,030,715			4,808	March, April, May, June, and December.	5,181	572	4,609
Bankura.	29	Bankura ... ... T.	16,794	3rd March ...	November	130	March and April ...	14	10	4
	30	Bishenpore ... ... „	18,047	March ... 6th November ...	April ... ... 10th November.	5	November	1	1	......
	31	Bankura ... ... R. C.	36,654	March ...	June	42	March, May, and June	221	10	211
	32	Onda ... ... „	106,993	February ...	5th July	145	March to May	543	104	439
	33	Bishenpore ... ... „	129,205	28th February ...	November	156	Ditto	346	19	327
	34	Chhatna ... ... „	64,015	6th February ...	11th July ...	80	March to June	382	26	356
	35	Gungajulghati ... „	159,094	22nd February ...	31st December ...	406	Ditto	664	68	596
		District total ...	530,802			964	Ditto	2,171	238	1,933
Beerbhoom.	36	Soori ... ... R. C.	104,107	January ...	31st December ...	253	February to April, August and December.	584	28	556
	37	Rajnuggur ... ... „	30,985	28th January ...	11th May ...	40	March and April ...	148	9	139
	38	Doobrajpore ... ... „	137,255	27th January ...	31st December ...	254	March to May, and December.	479	35	444
	39	Kusba ... ... „	121,393	February ...	December ...	94	March, April, and December.	399	9	390
	40	Sakulipore ... ... „	61,842	6th March ...	31st December ...	122	March to May, and December.	201	17	184
	41	Labhpore ... ... „	71,945	28th February ...	26th December ...	117	March, April, November, and December.	258	27	231
	42	Burawan ... ... „	64,173	9th March ...	28th December ...	98	March, April, May, November, and December.	239	16	223
	43	Mouressur ... ... „	104,221	29th January ...	31st December ...	344	March, April, November, and December.	538	61	477
		District total ...	695,921			1,322	March, April, May, November, and December.	2,846	202	2,644
Midnapore.	44	Midnapore ... ... T.	31,491	25th January ...	14th December ...	56	February to April, and December.	31 mohullas.	21	10
	45	Ditto ... ... R. C.	141,181	18th February ...	28th November ...	28	April	1,161	18	1,143
	46	Narayangar ... ... „	129,553	March ...	December	111	April and July	821	46	775
	47	Dantan ... ... „	112,372	24th February ...	22nd December ...	61	February, March, November, and December.	590	18	572

Statement prefixed to Map illustrating the Distribution, &c., of Cholera in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1876—continued.

Western Districts—Burdwan Division—*concluded.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Districts.	Number of circles of mortuary registration as shown on the map.	Names of Circles.	Population of the circle.	Date of first case of cholera in the circle during the year.	Date of last case of cholera in the circle during the year.	Total deaths from cholera in the circle during the year.	Period of maximum intensity of the disease as represented by deaths.	Number of villages in each of the rural circles.	Number of those — Affected by cholera.	Number of those — Not affected by cholera.
Midnapore—*concluded.*	48	Gopiballabbpore ... R. C.	120,310	2nd April ...	June ...	20	April	1,121	5	1,116
	49	Jhargram ... ... „	49,776	16th April ...	17th April ...	1	Very slight	543	1	542
	50	Binpore ... ... „	74,271	February ...	December ...	9	Ditto	816	1	815
	51	Salbuni ... ... „	50,860	10th March ...	17th April ...	10	March	507	3	504
	52	Keshpore ... ... „	108,929	19th January ...	9th December ...	78	March, April, and December.	800	16	784
	53	Daspore ... ... „	136,359	February ...	20th July ...	35	February	394	8	386
	54	Debra ... ... „	110,747	25th January ...	11th December ...	9	Not severe...	745	4	741
	55	Sabang ... ... „	214,755	1st January ...	19th December ...	110	January and February	771	42	729
	56	Tumlook ... ... „	77,341	January ...	14th December ...	28	April, June, and July ...	266	10	256
	57	Panskura ... ... „	163,915	4th January ...	December ...	41	January and February	566	11	555
	58	Maslandapore ... „	64,188	24th January ...	20th December ...	124	February to June, November and December.	227	48	179
	59	Sutahata ... ... „	53,546	21st January ...	24th December ...	74	January to March, July and December.	244	21	223
	60	Nandigram ... ... „	108,827	5th January ...	10th December ...	197	January to June ...	244	5	239
	61	Contai ... ... „	122,857	January ...	15th December ...	79	February, April, June, and November.	728	28	700
	62	Roghunathpore ... „	54,579	28th January ...	9th November ...	3	Very slight	345	5	340
	63	Egra ... ... „	57,598	5th January ...	27th December ...	29	November and December.	322	12	310
	64	Khajri ... ... „	36,003	3rd January ...	23rd December ...	36	February, April, and November.	121	27	94
	65	Pataspore ... ... „	81,123	27th January ...	29th December ...	27	February, May, and November.	154	10	144
	66	Bhagabanpore ... „	89,812	8th January ...	31st December ...	263	February, April, May, June, July, November, and December.	380	59	321
	67	Gurbetta ... ... „	145,264	January ...	12th July ...	88	March to May	1,005	22	983
	68	Chandrakona... ... „	106,480	20th January ...	28th December ...	100	February and July ...	342	19	323
	69	Ghatal ... ... „	102,742	25th January ...	5th December ...	56	February and June ...	150	18	132
		District total ...	2,545,179			1,673	February to April ...	13,394	478	12,916
Hooghly.	70	Hooghly and Chinsura. T.	34,761	1st January ...	29th December ...	197	March to May, November and December.	12	10	2
	71	Hooghly ... ... R. C.	32,777	12th January ...	18th December ...	154	January to May, November and December.	95	30	65
	72	Bansberiah ... ... „	41,309	1st January ...	24th December ...	295	January to May, and December.	113	16	97
	73	Balagarh ... ... „	58,615	January ...	Ditto ...	87	February to April, November and December.	166	30	136
	74	Pundooah ... ... „	77,332	Ditto ...	30th December ...	86	March to May, and December.	178	3	175
	75	Dhuneakhali ... „	116,501	22nd January ...	December ...	102	April to June	390	30	360
		District total ...	361,295			921	January to May, and December.	954	119	835
Serampore.	76	Serampore ... ... T.	24,440	3rd January ...	30th December ...	147	January to July, October to December.	9	6	3
	77	Baidyabati ... ... „	13,332	January ... 2nd June ...	April ... 3rd July.	58	February to April, June and July.	13	10	3
	78	Serampore ... ... R. C.	14,023	6th January ...	December ...	33	February to April, November and December.	15	6	9
	79	Baidyabati ... ... „	66,959	7th January ...	Ditto ...	45	April and May	283	34	249
	80	Hurripal ... ... „	111,689	14th January ...	November ...	87	April	316	5	311
	81	Kishnanaghur ... „	69,280	7th February ...	December ...	82	February to April ...	161	26	135
	82	Chanditola ... ... „	94,141	February ...	Ditto ...	39	March	104	4	100
		District total ...	393,864			491		901	91	810
Howrah.	83	Howrah, Shibpore, Golabarri, and Bally. T.	97,784	January ...	December ...	512	January to July, October to December.	48	16	32
	84	Khanakool ... ... „	14,537	March ...	November ...	7	March and November ...	1	1	......
	85	Doomgoor, Shankrail R. C.	119,037	January ...	December ...	242	January, March to June, November and December.	169	28	141
	86	Juggutbullubpore ... „	80,243	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	102	March, June, and December.	193	4	189
	87	Khanakool ... ... „	120,655	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	171	March to June, and November.	239	8	231
	88	Amta ... ... „	110,374	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	169	January to April, November and December.	211	65	146
	89	Oolooberia ... ... „	69,906	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	121	January to April, November and December.	203	47	156
	90	Bagnan ... ... „	58,098	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	154	January to June, November and December.	126	25	101
	91	Shampore ... ... „	60,423	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	223	January to June, and December.	326	4	322
		District total ...	731,057			1,701	January to June, November and December.	1,516	198	1,318

Statement prefixed to Map illustrating the Distribution, &c., of Cholera in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1876—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Districts.	Number of circles of mortuary registration as shown on the map.	Names of Circles.	Population of the circle.	Date of first case of cholera in the circle during the year.	Date of last case of cholera in the circle during the year.	Total deaths from cholera in the circle during the year.	Period of maximum intensity of the disease as represented by deaths.	Number of villages in each of the rural circles.	Number of those: Affected by cholera.	Number of those: Not affected by cholera.
Central Districts—Presidency and Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Divisions.										
24-Pergunnahs.	92	South Suburban ... T.	62,632	1st January ...	31st December ...	128	February to April, November and December.	85	47	38
	93	North Suburban ... „	27,263	January ...	25th December ...	198	January to July, November and December.	10	6	4
	94	Augurpara ... ... „	26,801	Ditto ...	2nd December ...	47	March to June, November and December.	22	1	21
	95	Nyehatty ... ... „	23,730	February ...	6th December ...	74	March to June and December.	32	2	30
	96	Nawabgunge ... ... „	16,525	1st February ...	27th December ...	84	February to April, June and December.	11	1	10
	97	Kalinga or Baduriah „	15,687	March ...	5th December ...	20	March and April, and November and December.	18	6	12
	98	Busseerhat ... ... „	12,105	1st January ...	12th December ...	106	January, April to June, November and December.	11	10	1
	99	Baraset ... ... „	11,822	21st January ...	17th December ...	29	January to May, November and December.	43	15	28
	100	Taligunge ... ... R. C.	54,842	1st January ...	31st December ...	101	March, May, November, and December.	131	17	114
	101	Sonapore ... ... „	35,551	5th January ...	27th December ...	154	January, March, April, June, November, and December.	134	31	103
	102	Arreadah ... ... „	346	June ...	June ...	1	Slight	2	1	1
	103	Uriahpara or Bhangore. „	57,831	3rd January ...	23rd December ...	203	January to June, November and December.	213	56	157
	104	Bistopore ... ... „	74,229	5th January ...	30th December ...	90	February, November, and December.	234	33	201
	105	Acheepore ... ... „	59,132	1st January ...	31st December ...	75	January, February, July, November, and December.	153	37	116
	106	Dum-Dum, Dum-Dum Cantonment, Kadihatty, and Bhagjulla. „	34,291	Ditto ...	25th December ...	40	January, April, June ...	74	17	57
	107	Baraset ... ... „	65,897	Ditto ...	17th December ...	140	January, March to May.	227	36	191
	108	Deogunga ... ... „	33,508	4th January ...	2nd December ...	75	January, March to May, and December.	121	27	94
	109	Taberiah or Harwah „	81,998	1st January ...	20th December ...	276	January to May, November and December.	164	85	79
	110	Nyehatty ... ... „	62,348	6th January ...	10th December ...	192	February to May and December.	158	12	146
	111	Nawabgunge or Barrackpore, Barrackpore Cantonment. „	25,303	February ...	1st December ...	28	March to May and December.	48	3	45
	112	Diamond Harbour ... „	48,872	January ...	4th December ...	253	January to April, November and December.	234	29	205
	113	Daibeepore ... ... „	43,157	1st January ...	7th December ...	79	January, April, November, and December.	227	45	182
	114	Bankipore ... ... „	96,502	January ...	29th December ...	405	January to April, November and December.	284	9	275
	115	Sooltanpore ... ... „	75,154	1st January ...	1st December ...	455	January to April, November and December.	330	102	228
	116	Mothoorapore ... „	43,483	Ditto ...	2nd December ...	231	January to March, and December.	190	12	178
	117	Barriepore ... ... „	62,638	17th January ...	30th December ...	386	January to May, November and December.	234	49	185
	118	Protabnuggur ... „	29,663	4th January ...	December ...	96	January, February, May, November, and December.	159	23	136
	119	Joynuggur ... ... „	68,344	1st January ...	Ditto ...	226	January to May and December.	193	74	119
	120	Mutlah or Canning ... „	35,765	26th January ...	27th December ...	164	February to April, November and December.	66	19	47
	121	Kalinga or Baduria and Goberdanga. „	97,942	January ...	23rd December ...	114	January, March, April, November, and December.	198	24	174
	122	Bussirhat ... ... „	60,062	1st January ...	December ...	155	January, February, June, November, and December.	152	39	113
	123	Habra ... ... „	42,872	Ditto ...	30th December ...	85	January, March, November, and December.	191	71	120
	124	Husnabad, Taki ... „	39,478	28th February ...	27th December ...	27	March, November, and December.	111	8	103
	125	Kallaroowah ... ... „	79,093	2nd January ...	15th December ...	92	January, March, April, October.	166	37	129
	126	Satkhirah ... ... „	93,457	January ...	8th December ...	155	January, May, November, and December.	198	24	174
	127	Magoorah ... ... „	48,478	2nd January ...	15th December ...	87	January, April, November, and December.	111	22	89
	128	Kaligunge ... ... „	132,060	17th January ...	Ditto ...	290	January, February, April, May, November, and December.	357	78	279
	129	Assasuni ... ... „	70,276	14th January ...	24th December ...	76	January, April, November, and December.	217	24	193
		District total ...	1,951,137			5,446	January to May, November and December.	5,509	1,132	4,377

***Statement prefixed to Map illustrating the Distribution, &c., of Cholera in the Bengal Presidency during th year* 1876—continued.**

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Districts.	Number of circles of mortuary registration as shown on the map.	Names of Circles.	Population of the circle.	Date of first case of cholera in the circle during the year.	Date of last case of cholera in the circle during the year.	Total deaths from cholera in the circle during the year.	Period of maximum intensity of the disease as represented by deaths.	Number of villages in each of the rural circles.	Numbers of those — Affected by cholera.	Numbers of those — Not affected by cholera.
		Central Districts—Presidency and Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Divisions—*continued.*								
Nuddea.	130	Santipore ... ... T.	28,635	1st week of Jan. ... October.	2nd week of May ... Dec.	77	January, February, April, May to November, and December.	1	1	......
	131	Kishnaghur ... ... „	26,750	1st „ of Jan. ... 4th „ of Nov. ...	4th „ of April ... 4th „ of Dec.	109	January to April, July, November, and December.	3	3	......
	132	Ditto ... ... R.C.	75,950	1st „ of Jan. ... 4th „ of Nov. ...	4th „ of April ... 4th „ of Dec.	509	January to June, November and December.	156	21	135
	133	Hanskhali ... ... „	40,034	1st „ of Jan. ... 2nd „ of Dec. ...	4th „ of April ... 4th „ of Dec.	34	January to April, and December.	86	6	80
	134	Kissengunge ... ... „	29,710	2nd „ of Dec. ...	4th „ of Dec. ...	28	April and December ...	47	5	42
	135	Chupra ... ... „	55,097	1st „ of Jan. ... 1st „ of Nov. ...	1st „ of Feb. ... 4th „ of Dec.	93	January, July, and December.	108	7	101
	136	Nakasheepara ... „	55,902	4th „ of March... 1st „ of Dec. ...	3rd „ of May ... 4th „ of Dec.	128	April, May, and December.	134	10	124
	137	Kaligang ... ... „	50,633	4th „ of March... 4th „ of Oct. ...	1st „ of July ... 4th „ of Dec.	241	April to June, October to December.	98	9	89
	138	Tehatta ... ... „	94,675	1st „ of Jan. ... 4th „ of Oct. ...	1st „ of May ... 4th „ of Dec.	389	March to May, October to December.	105	3	102
	139	Meherpore ... ... „	19,902	4th „ of March... 4th „ of Oct. ...	2nd „ of May ... 4th „ of Dec.	191	January, April, October to December.	39	8	31
	140	Karimpore ... ... „	97,340	1st „ of Jan. ... 4th „ of Oct. ...	1st „ of May ... 4th „ of Dec.	613	January, March, April, November, and December.	160	15	145
	141	Gangnee ... ... „	95,767	1st „ of Jan. ... 1st „ of Nov. ...	2nd „ of May ... 4th „ of Dec.	608	January, April, May, November, and December.	171	17	154
	142	Dowlatpore ... ... „	97,679	1st „ of Jan. ... 3rd „ of Oct. ...	4th „ of May ... 4th „ of Dec.	598	January, March, April, October to December.	151	25	126
	143	Nowpara ... ... „	85,055	1st „ of Jan. ... 4th „ of Oct. ...	4th „ of May ... 4th „ of Dec.	408	January, March, April, October to December.	200	18	182
	144	Kooshtea ... ... „	23,307	4th „ of April ... 4th „ of Nov. ...	4th „ of April ... 4th „ of Dec.	77	April, November, and December.	22	8	14
	145	Comercolly ... ... „	86,254	1st „ of Jan. ... 4th „ of Nov. ...	2nd „ of June ... 4th „ of Dec.	672	January to May, November and December.	242	24	218
	146	Bhaluka ... ... „	87,088	1st „ of Jan. ... 4th „ of Nov. ...	3rd „ of May ... 4th „ of Dec.	888	January, March, April, May, October to December.	106	19	87
	147	Bhadoolia ... ... „	58,491	1st „ of Jan. ... 4th „ of Nov. ...	1st „ of Jan. ... 4th „ of Dec.	130	January, November, and December.	132	12	120
	148	Alamdanga ... ... „	87,335	1st „ of Jan. ... 4th „ of Nov. ...	1st „ of Jan. ... 4th „ of Dec.	45	December	174	13	161
	149	Chooadanga ... ... „	20,674	1st „ of Jan. ... 4th „ of Nov. ...	1st „ of Feb. ... 4th „ of Dec.	24	January and December	38	5	33
	150	Damurhuda ... ... „	58,938	1st „ of Jan. ... 3rd „ of Nov. ...	1st „ of Jan. ... 4th „ of Dec.	95	November and December.	109	6	103
	151	Kalupol ... ... „	34,873	1st „ of Jan. ... 3rd „ of Dec. ...	1st „ of Jan. ... 4th „ of Dec.	29	January, March, December.	84	3	81
	152	Jibannagar ... ... „	35,603	4th „ of March... 3rd „ of Dec. ...	1st „ of May ... 4th „ of Dec.	21	April, May	77	5	72
	153	Moheshpore ... ... „	100,330	1st „ of Jan. ... 3rd „ of Oct. ...	1st „ of April ... 4th „ of Dec.	208	January to March, and December.	211	17	194
	154	Gaurapotha ... ... „	53,756	1st „ of Jan. ... 3rd „ of Oct. ...	1st „ of April ... 4th „ of Dec.	50	January, February ...	142	5	137
	155	Bongram or Bongong „	15,185	1st „ of Feb. ... 4th „ of Oct. ...	1st „ of Feb. ... 4th „ of Dec.	1	Slight	19	1	18
	156	Saraha ... ... „	66,363	1st „ of Jan. ... 4th „ of Dec. ...	1st „ of Feb. ... 4th „ of Dec.	25	January	150	4	146
	157	Gaighatta ... ... „	43,067	1st „ of Jan. ... 2nd „ of Dec. ...	2nd „ of May ... 4th „ of Dec.	74	January, March to May, and December.	111	9	102
	158	Gopalnagar ... ... „	40,069	1st „ of Jan. ... 2nd „ of Dec. ...	3rd „ of April ... 2nd „ of Dec.	14	Slight	113	3	110
	159	Santipore ... ... „	21,800	1st „ of Jan. ... 4th „ of Oct. ...	1st „ of June ... 4th „ of Dec.	97	January to May	62	5	57
	160	Ranaghat ... ... „	79,762	1st „ of Jan. ... 4th „ of Oct. ...	2nd „ of May ... 4th „ of Dec.	154	January, March to May, and December.	180	5	175
	161	Chogdah ... ... „	60,665	4th „ of Jan. ... 4th „ of Nov. ...	1st „ of June ... 4th „ of Dec.	198	January, March to May, and December.	163	12	151
	162	Jaguli... ... ... „	38,446	1st „ of April ... 3rd „ of Oct. ...	2nd „ of April ... 2nd of Nov.	48	March, April	103	8	95
		District total ...	1,815,135			6,256	January, March to May, November and December.	3,697	312	3,385
Jessore.	163	Jessore, Kotwalee R.C. Chouzatcha.	154,058	11th December 1875	January 1877 ...	987	January to May, November and December.	314	102	212
	164	Gudkulli ... ... „	61,525	2nd January 1876...	31st December 1876	375	January, March to May, November and December.	130	48	82
	165	Monirampore, Nowpara „	142,921	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1,429	January to May, November and December.	271	143	128
	166	Kalligunge ... ... „	88,214	1st January 1876...	December 1876 ...	525	January to May, December.	205	117	88
	167	Kessubpore ... ... „	84,860	January 1876 ...	Ditto ...	327	February to April, November and December.	159	159	......

***Statement prefixed to Map illustrating the Distribution, &c., of Cholera in the Bengal Presidency during the year* 1876—continued.**

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Central Districts—Presidency and Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Divisions—*continued.*										
Jessore—concluded.	168	Bagarpara ... ... R. C.	58,705	2nd January ...	29th December ...	404	January to May, November and December.	169	69	100
	169	Jhenidah ... ... "	85,594	3rd January ...	December ...	456	January to June and December.	287	14	273
	170	Kotechandpore ... "	39,240	9th January ...	Ditto ...	141	January, April, and December.	87	27	60
	171	Hurinakundo ... "	37,464	10th March ...	Ditto ...	116	March, April, November, and December.	76	20	56
	172	Soilkoopa ... ... "	124,163	3rd February ...	Ditto ...	796	March to May, November and December.	377	195	182
	173	Magoorah, Sreepore "	148,503	1st January ...	30th December ...	1,464	January, March to May, November and December.	328	174	154
	174	Mahomedpore ... "	81,887	7th January ...	28th December ...	742	January to June, October to December.	243	132	111
	175	Saikea ... ... "	45,330	Ditto ...	29th December ...	383	March to May, November and December.	121	52	69
	176	Naral and Obhoyanagore. "	132,528	1st January ...	27th December ...	974	January, March to May, November and December.	314	73	241
	177	Kalia ... ... "	67,486	11th January ...	31st December ...	785	March, April, October to December.	133	102	31
	178	Lohagara, Alfadanga "	99,029	5th January ...	Ditto ...	554	March, April, November and December.	199	67	132
	179	Khoolna and Faltollah, "	110,448	3rd January ...	Ditto ...	959	January, March, April, November and December.	209	198	11
	180	Boitaghatta ... ... "	33,258	5th January ...	22nd December ...	155	January to June, November and December.	188	50	138
	181	Doomoria, Tala ... "	105,954	Ditto ...	31st December ...	380	January, March to July, November and December.	252	75	177
	182	Delatee, Chandkhali "	74,351	2nd January ...	23rd December ...	142	January, April, November and December.	217	49	168
	183	Bagirhat, Fakirhat, and Kutchoea. "	138,560	1st January ...	Still continues (March 1877.) ...	998	March to June, November and December.	346	162	184
	184	Molnahat ... ... "	48,497	January ...	Ditto ditto ...	656	January, May, June, August, October to December.	165	78	87
	185	Rampal ... ... "	45,160	Ditto ...	December ...	207	January, March to July, November and December.	138	67	71
	186	Morelgunge ... ... "	67,296	January ...	27th December ...	797	March to July, November and December.	155	135	20
		District total ...	2,075,021			14,822	January to June, November and December.	5,083	2,308	2,775
Moorshedabad.	187	Berhampore ... T.	27,110	2nd February ...	30th December ...	149	March to May, September to December.	67	22	45
	188	Kandi ... ... "	12,016	9th March ...	31st December ...	27	March, April, and December.	1	1	......
	189	Jungipore ... ... "	11,261	3rd January ...	30th December ...	45	January, March, April, November and December.	70	10	60
	190	City Moorshedabad... "	46,182	11th January ...	31st December ...	154	January to April, October to December.	110	39	71
	191	Barwa, including Beldanga. R. C.	75,968	2nd February ...	31st December ...	397	March, May, June, October to December.	147	108	39
	192	Dowlatbazar ... ... "	45,779	27th January ...	12th December ...	66	April, November and December.	135	9	126
	193	Gowas ... ... "	82,587	11th March ...	23rd December ...	195	March, April, May, and December.	207	34	173
	194	Gorabazar ... ... "	10,291	10th February ...	29th December ...	32	March, April, October, and November.	15	14	1
	195	Soojagunge ... ... "	2,179	2nd February ...	31st December ...	31	March, May, September, to December.	104	104	......
	196	Harihurpara... ... "	57,704	2nd January ...	Ditto ...	307	January, April, November, and December.	129	111	18
	197	Jellinghi ... ... "	108,826	24th January ...	7th December ...	739	March to May, November and December.	211	25	186
	198	Kullyangunge ... "	42,162	5th January ...	31st December ...	35	January, March, and May.	195	10	185
	199	Nowada ... ... "	46,464	1st January ...	29th December ...	295	January, April, May, October to December.	67	15	52
	200	Gokurn ... ... "	47,117	3rd March ...	27th December ...	42	March, April, November, and December.	113	7	106
	201	Bhurutpore ... ... "	113,202	6th January ...	29th December ...	203	March, April, November, and December.	229	50	179
	202	Manullabazar ... "	3,887	January ...	Ditto ...	11	January, March to May	11	4	7
	203	Assanpore ... ... "	12,518	Ditto ...	31st December ...	55	January, March, May, November, and December.	79	20	59

Statement prefixed to Map illustrating the Distribution, &c., of Cholera in the Bengal Presidency during th year 1876—continued.

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		Central Districts—Presidency and Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Divisions—*continued.*								
Moorshedabad.—*concld.*	204	Shahanagore ... ... R. C.	4,796	January ...	31st December ...	43	January, March, October to December.	20	17	3
	205	Bhadurihat ... ... ,,	25,954	1st February ...	31st May ...	20	March and April ...	156	4	152
	206	Bhugwankola ... ,,	61,175	6th January ...	13th December ...	147	March to May ...	257	18	239
	207	Roghunathgunge ... ,,	64,978	January ...	December ...	92	March to May ...	121	46	75
	208	Shamshergunge ... ,,	58,623	24th April ...	31st December ...	102	April to June, November and December.	129	33	96
	209	Sooty ... ... ,,	49,642	15th March ...	1st May ...	71	March and April ...	83	14	69
	210	Mirzapore ... ... ,,	36,288	14th March ...	21st April ...	128	March and April ...	151	20	131
	211	Dewanseri ... ... ,,	49,122	7th March ...	14th November ...	134	April and May ...	232	40	192
	212	Khurgram ... ... ,,	62,892	9th March ...	11th December ...	69	March and July ...	170	11	159
	213	Rampore Hat, including Margram. ,,	91,231	2nd February ...	5th December ...	254	March and April ...	397	57	340
	214	Nulhatty ... ... ,,	54,981	9th March ...	9th December ...	134	March and April ...	211	89	122
	215	Pulsa ... ... ,,	52,595	8th March ...	8th December ...	86	March to May ...	184	13	171
		District total ...	1,353,626			4,063	March to May, October to December.	4,001	945	3,056
Dinagepore.	216	Dinagepore ... ... T.	14,606	7th January ... (216–217)	18th December ... (216–217)	17	March to May, and December.	20	3 (216–217)	20 (216–217)
	217	Ditto Kotwalli R. C.	1,041			1	April only ...	3		
	218	Rajarampore ... ... ,,	197,106	1st January ...	December ...	154	April and May ...	758	12	746
	219	Beergunge ... ... ,,	150,097	13th January ...	12th June ...	38	May ...	466	12	454
	220	Kaliagunge ... ... ,,	94,728	January ...	19th May ...	44	January, April, and May	540	6	534
	221	Hemtabad ... ... ,,	87,089	4th January ...	27th December ...	50	January and April ...	358	6	352
	222	Bungshiharee ... ,,	78,288	2nd January ...	7th December ...	131	March to June, and December.	598	37	561
	223	Gungarampore ... ,,	75,196	20th April ...	22nd December ...	135	April, May, November and December.	485	21	464
	224	Patiram ... ... ,,	66,866	4th May ...	7th September ...	84	May to July ...	649	15	634
	225	Patnitola ... ... ,,	122,700	16th July ...	December ...	14	December ...	964	11	953
	226	Porsha ... ... ,,	48,803	January ...	31st December ...	45	April, May, November, and December.	311	2	309
	227	Chintamon ... ... ,,	50,962	28th January ...	November ...	25	January, April, and July.	398	4	394
	228	Habrah ... ... ,,	62,907	24th March ...	December ...	183	April and December ...	202	3	199
	229	Nowabgunge ... ,,	46,758	22nd January ...	25th July ...	10	July	339	4	335
	230	Ghoraghat or Raneegunge. ,,	16,925	21st March ...	December ...	15	December ...	149	3	146
	231	Peergunge ... ... ,,	89,296	February ...	May ...	39	April and May ...	334	1	333
	232	Ranisonkoil ... ... ,,	78,696	January ...	December ...	66	Ditto ...	198	4	194
	233	Thakurgaon ... ,,	219,865	Ditto ...	28th May ...	70	May ...	336	18	318
		District total ...	1,501,924			1,121	April, May, and December.	7,108	162	6,946
Maldah.	234	English Bazar ... T.	12,859	9th February ...	31st December ...	71	February, April to June, November and December.	40	40	......
	235	Ditto ... ... R. C.	72,843	January ...	28th December ...	103	April, May, and December.	112	23	89
	236	Maldah ... ... ,,	50,563	23rd February ...	21st October ...	24	April ...	284	12	272
	237	Gorgoriba ... ... ,,	65,548	6th January ...	23rd December ...	192	March to June, and December.	159	34	125
	238	Khurba ... ... ,,	92,011	9th March ...	30th December ...	62	May, November, and December.	455	15	440
	239	Gasole ... ... ,,	55,316	6th February ...	14th December ...	103	April to June, and December.	493	13	480
	240	Kaliachuk ... ... ,,	119,375	18th March ...	30th December ...	194	April to June, November, and December.	138	35	103
	241	Gomastapore ... ,,	48,999	2nd April ...	29th December ...	37	April ...	267	10	257
	242	Shibgunge ... ... ,,	105,717	3rd January ...	5th December ...	46	May and December ...	203	13	190
	243	Nawabgunge ... ... ,,	53,195	2nd March ...	25th December ...	42	November and December.	232	13	219
		District total ...	676,426			874	April to June, and December.	2,383	208	2,175
[illegible]	244	Bauleah ... ... T.	22,291	3rd January ...	6th December ...	121	March and April, October to December.	51	38	13
	245	Ditto ... ... R. C.	88,016	27th March ...	30th December ...	210	May, October to December.	281	54	227
	246	Godagaru ... ... ,,	34,683	April ...	3rd December ...	31	October to December ...	327	10	317
	247	Tanore ... ... ,,	91,032	28th March ...	25th December ...	58	September and December.	411	11	400
	248	Mandah ... ... ,,	92,328	28th February ...	24th December ...	67	March and December.	622	16	606
	249	Bandaikhara ... ... ,,	77,115	6th November ...	26th December ...	101	November and December.	203	27	176
	250	Bagmara ... ... ,,	128,687	6th January ...	15th December ...	123	April, May, November, and December.	434	34	400
	251	Pootia ... ... ,,	143,087	5th February ...	17th December ...	275	March, April, October, November, and December.	295	72	223

***Statement prefixed to Map illustrating the Distribution, &c., of Cholera in the Bengal Presidency during the year* 1876—continued.**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Districts.	Number of circles of mortuary registration as shown on the map.	Names of Circles.	Population of the circle.	Date of first case of cholera in the circle during the year.	Date of last case of cholera in the circle during the year.	Total deaths from cholera in the circle during the year.	Period of maximum intensity of the disease as represented by deaths.	Number of villages in each of the rural circles.	Number of those affected by cholera.	Number of those not affected by cholera.

CENTRAL DISTRICTS—PRESIDENCY AND RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVISIONS—*continued.*

Districts	No.	Names of Circles	Population	First case	Last case	Total deaths	Period of maximum intensity	Villages	Affected	Not affected
Rajshahye—(*concld.*)	252	Charghat ... ... R. C.	70,824	10th January ...	27th December ...	407	March, April. November, and December.	172	63	109
	253	Lalpore or Bilmaree „	135,942	2nd January ...	16th December ...	607	March to May, November and December.	253	96	157
	254	Nattore ... ... „	139,652	29th January ...	Ditto ...	394	April and May, October to December.	353	99	254
	255	Bunigong ... ... „	127,941	11th April	17th December ...	234	April and May, September to December.	262	43	219
	256	Singrah ... ... T.	159,131	1st January ...	27th December ...	92	October and December	789	25	764
		District total ...	1,310,729			2,720		4,453	588	3,865
Rungpore.	257	Rungpore ... ... T.	14,845	January ...	October ...	6	January	8	1	7
	258	Mahigung or Rungpore or Kaliagunge. R. C.	108,177	April ...	July ...	29	April and May	461	10	451
	259	Nisbettgunge ... „	146,458	Do. ...	November ...	62	Ditto	264	12	252
	260	Durwanee ... ... „	119,524	May ...	December ...	75	May to July, and December.	117	11	106
	261	Jaldhaka ... ... „	168,273	27th February ...	11th September ...	421	April to August ...	149	44	105
	262	Dinila ... ... „	138,674	29th March ..	13th September ...	681	June to September ...	53	33	20
	263	Phoorunbaree ... „	165,361	April ...	December ...	85	July and August ...	151	22	129
	264	Burobaree ... ... „	143,259	January ...	Ditto ...	28	January	312	3	309
	265	Nageswari ... ... „	182,920	Ditto ...	24th December ...	112	January, April, and May	117	19	98
	266	Ulipore, Chilmari, Fulcumar, and Palashbari. „	233,488	Ditto ...	December ...	147	January and May ...	879	6	873
	267	Kumargunge... ... „	99,642	April ...	July ...	72	April, May, and July ...	109	14	95
	268	Malanga ... ... „	112,266	....	....	None.	....	405	......	405
	269	Pirgunge ... ... „	75,834	10th January ...	15th October ...	147	June to August ...	405	25	380
	270	Bhowanigunge ... „	62,387	January ...	June ...	128	March to June ...	85	15	70
	271	Sundergunge... ... „	76,996	Ditto ...	December ...	25	January	68	6	62
	272	Sadoolapore ... ... „	120,594	April ...	August ...	49	May	334	7	327
	273	Gobindagunge ... „	181,274	January ...	December ...	26	January	737	8	729
		District total ...	2,149,972			2,093		4,154	236	3,918
Bogra.	274	Bogra, Gohail ... R. C.	219,491	1st January ...	16th December ...	104	January, November, and December.	905	31	874
	275	Shariakandi, Madhupore. „	115,872	7th March ... 16th November ...	16th April ... 31st December.	131	March, April, November, and December.	402	20	382
	276	Shibgunge ... ... „	56,685	2nd January ... 16th February ...	9th January ... 21st February.	10	February	391	4	387
	277	Pauchabibi ... ... „	64,457	17th December ...	31st December ...	35	December	540	12	528
	278	Khetlal ... ... „	38,632	1st January ...	14th January ...	12	January	282	3	279
	279	Badalgachhi ... ... „	36,743	3rd January ... 16th April ... 31st October ...	30th January .. 20th April. December.	21	January and December	334	6	328
	280	Adamdighi ... ... „	83,557	11th January ... 11th March ... 10th April ... 4th November ...	13th January ... 12th March. 10th April. 31st December.	56	December	633	24	609
	281	Sherpore, Dhumut ... „	74,030	1st January ... 13th November ...	22nd January ... 23rd December.	12	Slight	492	6	486
		District total ...	689,467			381	December	3,979	106	3,873
Pubna.	282	Serajgunge ... ... T.	18,873	February ...	25th November ...	39	April, May, July, October, and November.	27	9	18
	283	Pubna ... ... „	15,730	3rd January ...	28th December ...	148	January, April to June, October to December.	16	15	1
	284	Ditto ... ... R. C.	164,308	4th January ...	Still prevails (January 1877).	715	January to May, November, and December.	585	111	474
	285	Doolai ... ... „	153,936	1st January ...	December ...	538	January, March to May, November, and December.	407	34	373
	286	Mothoora ... ... „	94,417	9th January ... 15th October ...	30th July ... 29th December.	227	March to April, October to December.	481	65	416
	287	Chatmohur ... ... „	126,628	2nd January ...	26th December ...	494	January, March to May, October to December.	244	20	224
	288	Shazadpore ... ... „	201,253	1st January ...	19th December ...	732	January, May, November, and December.	411	159	252
	289	Ullapara ... ... „	161,855	Ditto ...	26th December ...	614	January, April, May, November, and December.	451	160	291
	290	Serajgunge ... ... „	192,170	Ditto ...	December ...	229	April, May, November, and December.	437	40	397
	291	Raigunge ... ... „	82,424	Ditto ...	19th December ...	201	January, February, May, November, and December.	363	40	323
		District total ...	1,211,594			3,937	January to May, November, and December.	3,422	653	2,769

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Districts.	Number of circles of mortuary registration as shown on the map.	Names of Circles.	Population of the circle.	Date of first case of cholera in the circle during the year.	Date of last case of cholera in the circle during the year.	Total deaths from cholera in the circle during the year.	Period of maximum intensity of the disease as represented by deaths.	Number of villages in each of the rural circles.	Number of those: Affected by cholera.	Number of those: Not affected by cholera.
Central Districts—Presidency and Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Divisions—*concluded.*										
Darjeeling.	292	Darjeeling ... ... R. C.	31,142	19th May ...	8th August ...	327	May to July ...	No regular villages.	......	......
	293	Dumsong, Kalimpong } Hill Territory "	3,340	7th March ...	7th August ...	134	June and July ...		......	......
	294	Kurseoug ... ... "	12,245	1st January ...	August ...	625	March to August ...		......	......
	295	Hasqua, Phansedewah, Mateegurrah, Naksurbari } Terai "	47,985	22nd January ...	December ...	648	January to August ...		......	......
		District total ...	94,712			1,734	January to August ...	......	......	......
Julpigoree.	296	Silligori ... ... R. C.	64,562	23rd February ...	23rd July ...	176	February, May to July	15	9	6
	297	Fakirgunge or Julpigori. "	54,466	16th March ...	October ...	167	May to August	13	9	4
	298	Boda ... ... "	141,507	April ...	September ...	105	August	194	15	179
	299	Patgram ... ... "	58,019	7th April ...	18th August ...	112	April to August	38	14	24
	300	Moinagori ... ... "	9,431	19th May ...	10th August ...	270	May to August	78	25	53
	301	Western Dooars ... "	90,680	January ...	8th August ...	265	April to July	127	24	103
		District total ...	418,665			1,095	April to August	465	96	369
Eastern Districts—Dacca and Chittagong Divisions.										
Dacca.	302	Dacca ... ... T.	69,212	January ...	December ...	305	January, March to June, November and December.	1	1	......
	303	Manickgunge... ... "	11,542	4th January ...	27th December ...	138	January to May, November and December.	31	27	4
	304	Narayangunge ... "	10,911	25th January ...	12th December ...	118	March to May, October to December.	28	28	......
	305	Lalbag or Dacca ... R. C.	141,024	4th January ...	30th December ...	642	January, April, November, and December.	514	157	357
	306	Subhur... ... ... "	154,188	1st January ...	30th December ...	729	January to June, November and December.	530	147	383
	307	Kapasia ... ... "	106,235	4th January ...	28th December ...	348	January to June, November and December.	507	30	477
	308	Raipoora ... ... "	155,110	3rd January ...	31st December ...	698	January to June, August, November, and December.	419	197	222
	309	Rupganj ... ... "	120,870	1st January ...	29th December ...	558	January to June, November and December.	518	155	363
	310	Narayangunge ... "	98,522	2nd January ...	24th December ...	657	January, March, May, November, and December.	490	205	285
	311	Noabgunge ... ... "	138,001	1st January ...	28th December ...	714	January, March to December.	274	95	179
	312	Moonsheegunge ... "	194,451	Ditto ...	30th December ...	1,900	January to June, October to December.	317	262	55
	313	Srinagar ... ... "	265,993	6th January ...	20th December ...	1,196	January, April, May, October to December.	335	225	110
	314	Manickgunge ... "	156,335	1st January ...	31st December ...	922	January to May, November and December.	385	193	192
	315	Jafargunge ... ... "	135,618	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1,473	January to June, November and December.	401	210	191
	316	Harirampore... ... "	95,885	January ...	December ...	867	January to May, October to December.	298	121	177
		District total ..	1,853,897			11,257	January to June, October to December.	5,048	2,053	2,995
Furreedpore.	317	Furreedpore ... ... R. C.	79,251	1st January ...	25th December ...	918	January to April, November and December.	107	80	27
	318	Bhusna ... ... "	115,132	1st January ... 27th October ...	16th May 31st December. ...	1,373	January to May, October to December.	267	30	237
	319	Ainpore ... ... "	102,146	3rd January ... 28th October ...	August 18th December. ...	527	January, November, and December.	257	159	98
	320	Sadarpore ... ... "	62,656	1st January ... 8th October ...	28th April 28th December. ...	415	January, March, April, October to December.	74	37	37
	321	Deora ... ... "	116,531	12th January ... 13th September ...	23rd May 25th December. ...	534	March and April, October to December.	199	97	102
	322	Muxudpore ... ... "	136,069	1st January ... 13th October ...	15th May 30th December. ...	1,683	January to May, October to December.	329	198	131
	323	Gopalgunge ... ... "	97,666	1st January ... 8th October ...	August 24th December. ...	445	April, October to December.	148	87	161
	324	Goalundo ... ... "	89,725	1st January ... 22nd October ...	26th April 21st December. ...	1,001	January to April, November and December.	229	70	159
	325	Belgachi ... ... "	87,337	1st January ... 1st December ...	May 23rd December. ...	1,498	January to May, and December.	308	152	156
	326	Pangsha ... ... "	126,076	1st January ... 31st October ...	8th May 24th December. ...	1,609	January to May, November and December.	389	215	174

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Eastern Districts—Dacca and Chittagong Divisions—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Furreedpore—concld.	327	Madaripore ... ... R. C.	171,331	1st January ... 1st July ...	3rd May ... 30th December.	1,873	January, March, April, May, July, September to December.	330	207	123
	328	Moolfutgunge or Palong. „	247,706	4th January ... July	12th May ... 31st December.	1,502	March to May, October to December.	490	256	234
	329	Kotwalipara ... ... „	84,196	1st January ... 24th September ...	17th May ... 30th December.	757	January, February, October to December.	205	75	130
		District total ...	1,515,831			14,135	January to May, October to December.	3,332	1,663	1,669
Backergunge.	330	Barisal ... T	13,268	3rd January ...	31st December ...	162	February to May, October to December.	256	52	204
	331	Ditto ... ... R. C.	130,869			686	January to May, October to December.			
	332	Lakhotia ... ... „	9,086	5th January ...	December	159	March to June, October to December.	7	3	4
	333	Jhalakati ... ... „	137,480	3rd January ... 23rd July ...	27th June ... 30th December.	590	January, March to June, October to December.	324	93	231
	334	Nalchiti ... ... „	89,464	3rd January ... 12th August ...	8th June ... 3rd December.	389	January to June, October to December.	214	91	123
	335	Backergunge ... „	192,388	1st January ... 8th November ...	July ... ... 22nd December.	382	January, March to May, November, and December.	170	65	105
	336	Mendigunge ... ... „	188,676	2nd January ...	21st December ...	794	March to May, October to December.	320	107	213
	337	Gournady ... ... „	159,811	January	December	997	January to June, October to December.	413	79	334
	338	Kewari or Sharupkati. „	173,488	9th January ...	28th December ...	704	April and May, October to December.	274	133	141
	339	Perozepore ... ... „	90,860	1st January ... 2nd March ...	10th February ... December.	1,093	January to August, October to December.	266	194	72
	340	Motbaria ... ... „	99,128	1st January ... 16th September ...	26th July ... 30th December.	512	January, March to June, November, and December.	110	64	46
	341	Bowful ... ... „	118,895	1st December* ...	31st December* ...	1,036	January to June, and December.	151	*43	108
	342	Mirzagunge ... ... „	134,802	......*	......*	1,641	January to June, October to December.	......*	......*	......
	343	Gulsakhali ... ... „	67,293	5th January ...	8th December ...	5,156	January to June, November and December.	76	26	50
	344	Khailsakhali ... ... „	97,757	......*	......*	425	January, March to May, December.	......	......*	......
	345	Doulatkhan, Manpoora. „	114,262	1st November* ...	3rd December* ...	1,338	January to May, and December.	139	*127	12
	346	Dhaniyamaniya or Barranuddi. „	106,775	Ditto* ...	Ditto* ...	645	Ditto ditto ...	143	*90	53
		District total ...	1,874,201			16,709	January to June, October to December.	2,863	1,167	1,696
Mymensing.	347	Jamalpore ... ... T	14,312	12th January ...	21st September ...	10	September	26	5	21
	348	Kishoregunge ... „	13,637	1st January ...	31st December ...	58	April, July, November, and December.	23	12	11
	349	Mymensing or Muktagacha. R. C.	219,118	2nd January ...	December	691	April to June, and December.	505	109	396
	350	Madareeganj or Ishwarganj. „	169,829	3rd January ...	31st December ...	735	January to June, November and December.	729	114	615
	351	Gafargao ... ... „	83,642	January	30th December ...	232	Ditto ditto ...	215	63	152
	352	Netrakhona, including Kendua and Barhattee. „	351,380	1st January ...	December	774	January to June, December.	1,328	129	1,199
	353	Durgapore ... ... „	112,900	Ditto ...	June	130	April to July	585	13	572
	354	Phulpore ... ... „	96,963	3rd January ...	21st December ...	88	April to June, and December.	403	18	385
	355	Jamalpore ... ... „	160,710	15th January ...	28th December ...	232	April, May, November, and December.	425	23	402
	356	Sherpur ... ... „	154,225	21st January ...	27th December ...	141	May to July	444	61	383
	357	Dewanganj ... ... „	85,222	January	24th December ...	106	March to June, October and November.	86	6	80
	358	Pingna ... ... „	99,391	28th January ...	21st December ...	154	April to June, and December.	222	7	215
	359	Madhupur or Gopalpur. „	126,922	15th January ...	December	241	January, April, May, and December.	774	73	701
	360	Atia or Tangail ... „	308,984	January	30th December ...	592	January, April, November, and December.	917	115	802
	361	Kishoregunge ... „	96,137	2nd January ...	31st December ...	456	January to May, and December.	263	44	219
	362	Nickli ... ... „	97,035	8th January ...	9th December ...	324	January, April, May, November, and December.	279	73	206
	363	Basitpur and Bhyrub „	156,791	6th January ...	29th December ...	476	January to May, November and December.	373	50	323
		District total ...	2,347,198			5,420	January, March to June, November and December.	7,597	915	6,632

* All registers for period prior to November were destroyed by the cyclone.

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		Eastern Districts—Dacca and Chittagong Divisions—*continued.*								
Tipperah.	364	Commillah ... ... T	12,948	1st January ...	23rd December ...	106	January to April, November and December.	22	20	2
	365	Brahmunberia ... „	15,372	7th January ...	31st December ...	111	March to May, November and December.	20	14	6
	366	Commillah or Kot-walli. R. C.	109,314	27th January ...	December ...	194	February to May, and December.	731	67	664
	367	Barkamta ... ... „	103,608	January ...	31st December ...	161	January to June, November and December.	850	100	750
	368	Thollah ... ... „	213,550	2nd January ...	December ...	193	January, November, and December.	485	50	435
	369	Daodkandi ... ... „	167,001	January ...	31st December ...	196	Ditto ditto ...	885	105	780
	370	Nursingpore or Tub-kibagra. „	129,295	3rd January ...	Ditto ...	332	January, April and May, October to December.	361	75	286
	371	Hajigunge ... ... „	67,584	21st January ...	December ...	103	April, November, and December.	662	65	597
	372	Lakhsam ... ... „	96,445	3rd January ...	28th December ...	305	January, April to June, and December.	540	84	456
	373	Jagannathdighi ... „	72,203	January ...	31st December ...	225	February to April, November and December.	559	90	469
	374	Kasba ... ... „	130,105	16th January ...	December ...	277	March to June, and December.	394	93	301
	375	Gouripura ... ... „	106,116	1st January ...	Ditto ...	435	February, November, and December.	317	82	235
	376	Brahmunberia ... „	195,689	Ditto ...	24th December ...	850	January to May, November and December.	463	81	382
		District total ...	1,419,229			3,488	January to May, November and December.	6,289	926	5,363
Chittagong.	377	Chittagong ... ... T.	20,604	February ...	December ...	335	February, April, May, November, and December.	40	34	6
	378	Chittagong ... ... R.C.	55,337	Ditto ...	Prevailing yet (February 1877).	928	February to June, November and December.	27	23	4
	379	Kumera ... ... „	26,218	January ... 8th November. ...	April; prevailing yet (February 1877).	763	January, April, November, and December.	30	25	5
	380	Hathazari ... ... „	82,821	February ... October ...	July; prevailing yet (February 1877).	339	February, April, June, November, and December.	46	32	14
	381	Sitakund ... ... „	36,861	January ...	Ditto ...	1,983	January, November and December.	38	36	2
	382	Fatickcherry ... ... „	101,386	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	452	January, February, May, November and December.	88	56	32
	383	Ranjan ... ... „	145,424	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	852	January to April, November and December.	102	72	30
	384	Puttea and Anwara ... „	232,516	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	2,067	January, March to July, November and December.	261	134	127
	385	Satkania ... ... „	200,928	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	798	March to July, November and December.	134	64	70
	386	Moiskhal ... ... „	17,448	February ...	December ...	74	February to May, July and December.	30	12	18
	387	Chukoria ... ... „	45,112	Ditto ...	Prevailing yet (February 1877).	330	March to July, and December.	45	25	20
	388	Cox's Bazar ... ... „	32,086	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	115	March to May, August, September, and December.	22	16	6
	389	Ramoo ... ... „	27,712	March ...	Ditto ...	159	March to July, and December.	41	26	15
	390	Ukhea ... ... „	18,830	Ditto ...	July ...	105	March to July	81	51	30
		District total ...	1,043,283			9,300	January to June, November and December.	985	606	379
Noakhali.	391	Ranegunge ... ... R.C.	64,479	January ... October ...	July; still continues (January 1877).	217	January to May, October to December.	406	78	328
	392	Lukhipore ... ... „	105,017	5th January ... September ...	June; still continues (January 1877).	1,409	January, March, November and December.	420	98	322
	393	Sudharam ... ... „	96,465	January ... October ...	July; still continues (January 1877).	4,090	January, March to May, November and December.	417	96	321
	394	Begamgunge ... ... „	139,488	January ... September ...	Ditto ...	500	January to July, November and December.	383	79	304
	395	Fenny ... ... „	133,343	January ... 3rd November ...	September; still continues (January 1877).	4,028	Ditto ditto ...	471	175	296
	396	Bamnee ... ... „	33,979	January ... October ...	July; still continues (January 1877).	2,395	Ditto ditto ...	41	22	19
	397	Sundeep ... ... „	87,016	January ... 5th November ...	August; still continues (January 1877).	1,646	January, March to May, and December.	58	41	17

Statement prefixed to Map illustrating the Distribution, &c., of Cholera in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1876—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Districts.	Number of circles of mortuary registration as shown on the map.	Names of Circles.	Population of the circle.	Date of first case of cholera in the circle during the year.	Date of last case of cholera in the circle during the year.	Total deaths from cholera in the circle during the year.	Period of maximum intensity of the disease as represented by deaths.	Number of villages in each of the rural circles.	Number of those — Affected by cholera.	Number of those — Not affected by cholera.

Eastern Districts—Dacca and Chittagong Divisions—*concluded.*

Noakhalli—*concld.*	398	Hatia ... ... C. R.	54,147	January ... November ...	July; still continues (January 1877).	1,140	January to May, November and December.	28	13	15
	399	Mirkaserai ... ... „	84,119	January ... October ...	August; still continues (January 1877).	2,295	January to July, November and December.	118	7	111
	400	Chagulnyah ... ... „	114,702	January ... October ...	June; still continues (January 1877).	848	January to May, November and December.	200	124	76
		District total ...	912,755			18,568	January to June, November and December	2,542	733	1,809

Behar—Patna and Bhagulpore Divisions.

Patna.	401	Patna ... ... T.	158,960	March ...	November ...	817	April to August, and November.	533	206	127
	402	Behar ... ... „	44,295	20th March ...	28th August ...	71	May to August ...	49	27	22
	403	Dinapore Nizamut ...	27,914	April ...	October ...	128	April to June ...	1	1	......
	404	Ditto Cantonment ...	14,170	March ...	November ...	35	Ditto ...	1	1	......
	405	Fatooha ... ... T.	11,295	Ditto ...	August ...	130	March to June ...	16	15	1
	406	Barh ... ... „	11,050	January ...	November ...	69	April to June ...	20	6	14
	407	Mokameh ... ... „	10,715	February ...	21st November ...	107	April to July, and November.	3	3	......
	408	Patna ... ... R.C.	24,876	March ...	November ...	33	May and June ...	322	199	123
	409	Bankipore ... ... „	72,746	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	160	March to May, August and September.	396	188	208
	410	Nowbutpore ... ... „	83,290	Ditto ...	22nd October ...	91	April to July ...	157	20	137
	411	Masawree ... ... „	103,741	February ...	November ...	162	April to September ...	494	Not furnished.	494
	412	Paligunge, Bikram... „	79,074	March ...	October ...	217	April to August ...	437	20	417
	413	Dinapore, Khugowl... „	19,216	14th March ...	November ...	41	March to June ...	51	14	37
	414	Monair ... ... „	80,037	April ...	September ...	171	May to September ...	210	21	189
	415	Fatooha ... ... „	66,274	March ...	August ...	327	April to August ...	266	41	225
	416	Buktearpore ... ... „	58,956	April ...	December ..	109	May to August ...	108	29	79
	417	Barh, Mohomedpore „	98,287	March ...	November ...	142	April to August ...	398	8	390
	418	Mokameh ... ... „	68,209	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	124	April to June ...	135	45	90
	419	Behar ... ... „	221,896	Ditto ...	September ...	698	May to August ...	914	157	757
	420	Hilsa ... ... „	158,922	Ditto ...	November ...	340	April to August ...	792	96	696
	421	Atta Serai, Silâo ... „	145,775	21st March ...	December ...	748	Ditto ...	609	114	495
		District total ...	1,559,638			4,720	April to August ...	5,712	1,211	4,501
Gya.	422	Gya ... ... T.	66,843	January ...	December ...	482	March to September ...	1	1	......
	423	Daudnuggur ... ... „	10,058	March ...	July ...	126	March to July ...	1	1	......
	424	Gya ... ... R.C.	209,789	27th February ...	14th October ...	661	April to August ...	630	60	570
	425	Sherghotty ... ... „	152,962	20th April ...	9th September ...	563	May to August ...	650	117	533
	426	Barachutti ... ... „	86,183	8th March ...	September ...	335	March to July ...	427	46	381
	427	Atri ... ... „	75,852	26th April ...	18th August ...	89	June and July ...	155	151	4
	428	Tekarri ... ... „	167,641	3rd January ...	20th December ...	179	July and September ...	435	38	397
	429	Jehanabad ... ... „	254,553	25th February ...	13th November ...	496	April to August ...	605	86	519
	430	Arwul ... ... „	99,667	17th April ...	27th August ...	344	May to August ...	256	49	207
	431	Daudnuggur ... ... „	74,589	17th March ...	31st August ...	351	April to August ...	464	46	418
	432	Aurungabad ... ... „	215,687	1st January ...	30th December ...	916	May to August ...	941	419	522
	433	Nobinuggur ... ... „	90,930	3rd May ...	15th September ...	169	Ditto ...	663	251	412
	434	Nowada ... ... „	357,360	26th March ...	3rd October ...	741	May to July ...	766	106	660
	435	Rajowli ... ... „	87,636	23rd March ...	8th October ...	62	April, July, and August.	261	14	247
		District total ...	1,949,750			5,514	April to August ...	6,255	1,385	4,870
Shahabad.	436	Arrah ... ... T.	39,386	5th April ...	19th September ...	227	May to July ...	12	3	9
	437	Sasseram ... ... „	21,023	18th April ...	29th July ...	129	June and July ...	2	1	1
	438	Dumraon ... ... „	17,356	6th April ...	2nd July ...	33	May and June ...	3	2	1
	439	Buxar ... ... „	13,446	3rd March ...	28th June ...	67	April to June ...	3	3	......
	440	Arrah ... ... R. C.	252,052	5th March ...	26th October ...	731	May, June, and August.	573	34	539
	441	Belowty ... ... „	170,928	25th April ...	19th September ...	453	Ditto ...	348	155	193
	442	Peeroo ... ... „	152,614	19th March ...	2nd September ...	833	May to July ...	421	60	361
	443	Buxar ... ... „	102,064	9th April ...	6th July ...	140	May and June ...	207	5	202
	444	Dumraon ... ... „	152,973	11th April ...	27th September ...	252	May to July ...	298	47	251
	445	Chowsha ... ... „	85,200	5th April ...	22nd August ...	174	Ditto ...	270	41	229
	446	Dhungain ... ... „	151,469	24th April ...	16th September ...	328	Ditto ...	558	59	499
	447	Nokha ... ... „	116,065	April ...	4th October ...	772	May to August ...	474	62	412
	448	Sasseram, Dehree ... „	155,146	27th April ...	23rd October ...	935	Ditto ...	636	109	527
	449	Bhubhooah, Chand, and Doorgaoti. „	200,354	7th March ...	2nd September ...	1,359	Ditto ...	924	158	766
	450	Ramgurh ... ... „	93,898	6th May ...	17th August ...	186	May to July ...	383	38	345
		District total ...	1,723,974			6,619	May to August ...	5,112	777	4,335

Statement prefixed to Map illustrating the Distribution, &c., of Cholera in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1876—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Districts.	Number of circles of mortuary registration as shown on the map.	Names of Circles.	Population of the circle.	Date of first case of cholera in the circle during the year.	Date of last case of cholera in the circle during the year.	Total deaths from cholera in the circle during the year.	Period of maximum intensity of the disease as represented by deaths.	Number of villages in each of the rural circles.	Number of those — Affected by cholera.	Number of those — Not affected by cholera.
		Behar—Patna and Bhagulpore Divisions—*continued.*								
Mozufferpore.	451	Mozufferpore ... T.	38,223	2nd April ...	5th November ...	194	May and June ...	18	18	......
	452	Hajeepore ... ... „	22,306	29th March ...	12th November ...	66	March to June, and November.	15	11	4
	453	Lalgunge ... ... „	12,338	March ...	30th June ...	160	March to June ...	15	12	3
	454	Mozufferpore... ... R. C.	309,240	Ditto ...	21st September ...	322	May and June ...	804	32	772
	455	Bundrajsemur ... „	124,433	12th March ...	20th August ...	131	May to July ...	283	19	264
	456	Belsund ... ... „	103,639	16th March ...	3rd July ...	81	May and June ...	175	13	162
	457	Kutra ... ... „	218,210	9th March ...	November ...	105	May ...	361	12	349
	458	Parookhas ... ... „	133,183	Ditto ...	8th November ...	358	May to July ...	291	58	233
	459	Lalgunge ... ... „	123,221	8th April ...	November ...	139	May and June ...	329	37	292
	460	Mowa ... ... „	204,990	25th April ...	25th July ...	264	Ditto ...	562	48	514
	461	Hajipore ... ... „	120,757	29th March ...	12th November ...	138	Ditto ...	290	32	258
	462	Muhnar ... ... „	60,233	28th April ...	19th June ...	13	May ...	84	7	77
	463	Sheohur ... ... „	159,377	12th May ...	September ...	32	June ...	222	15	207
	464	Sittamurhee ... ... „	166,687	February ...	11th June ...	120	May and June ...	254	1	253
	465	Bellamuch Pakawni „	93,679	24th April ...	12th June ...	112	Ditto ...	133	9	124
	466	Jalleh ... ... „	297,866	15th May ...	2nd June ...	21	May ...	293	5	288
		District total ...	2,188,382			2,256	May and June ...	4,129	329	3,800
Darbunga.	467	Darbunga ... T.	47,450	March ...	July ...	371	April to June ...	1	1	......
	468	Tajpore ... ... R. C.	395,591	April ...	December ...	127	May and June ...	655	34	621
	469	Dulsingserai ... ... „	243,083	May ...	October ...	142	June and July ...	197	42	155
	470	Rowserha, Muktagachi. „	304,504	April ...	July ...	498	April to June ...	482	86	396
	471	Bahera and Rohar ... „	255,727	May ...	Ditto ...	39	June ...	464	15	449
	472	Darbunga ... ... „	260,228	March ...	Ditto ...	19	Ditto ...	466	14	452
	473	Beniputi Khajowli ... „	100,491	....	....	None...	....	132	......	132
	474	Bharwara or Modhubani. „	165,223	March ...	June ...	25	June ...	299	1	298
	475	Modhepore ... ... „	137,251	May ...	May ...	18	May ...	269	1	268
	476	Khajouli ... ... „	139,346	April ...	June ...	13	June ...	101	2	99
	477	Harlakhi ... ... „	63,220	March ...	Ditto ...	21	April ...	114	3	111
	478	Lowkoha ... ... „	84,210	....	....	None...	....	33	......	33
		District total ...	2,196,324			1,278	May and June ...	3,213	199	3,014
Sarun.	479	Chuprah ... ... T.	46,287	January ...	5th November ...	458	April to September ...	1	1	......
	480	Revilgunge ... ... „	13,415	March ...	1st September ...	111	March to July ...	1	1	......
	481	Sewan ... ... „	11,099	14th July ...	August ...	25	July and August ...	1	1	......
	482	Chuprah ... ... R. C.	177,284	20th April ...	December ...	163	May, June, and August.	368	61	307
	483	Deegwara or Kusmar „	107,338	April ...	21st November ...	165	April to July ...	212	34	178
	484	Pursa ... ... „	222,360	January ...	November ...	459	May to August ...	508	71	437
	485	Manjhee ... ... „	136,063	4th May ...	22nd September ...	247	Ditto ...	225	57	168
	486	Bussuntpore ... ... „	197,111	February ...	14th October ...	100	June and July ...	412	18	394
	487	Musruck ... ... „	269,593	15th April ...	28th August ...	167	May and June ...	372	36	336
	488	Sewan ... ... „	271,086	February ...	20th October ...	153	July and August ...	586	54	532
	489	Durrowlee ... ... „	201,836	March ...	November ...	61	June and July ...	471	22	449
	490	Burragaon ... ... „	255,457	February ...	16th October ...	313	July to September ...	748	94	654
	491	Barowli or Gopulgunge, Hurpore, Khajowli. „	154,931	17th May ...	28th November ...	135	June, July, and September.	445	116	329
		District total ...	2,063,860			2,557	May to September ...	4,350	566	3,784
Chumparun.	492	Bettiah ... ... T.	19,708	20th May ...	30th June ...	226	May and June ...	1	1	......
	493	Motihari, Segowlie ... R. C.	142,887	March ...	21st November ...	267	May to July, and September.	146	34	112
	494	Adapore, Kutkenwa, Ruxoul. „	114,561	14th June ...	8th October ...	136	June to October ...	158	13	145
	495	Dhaka, Ramchunder, Gorasahun. „	230,484	1st May ...	2nd October ...	102	June and September ...	251	26	225
	496	Kesaria, Pipra ... „	150,863	March ...	24th September ...	228	May to September ...	225	57	168
	497	Madhobun ... ... „	84,873	25th May ...	20th September ...	107	May to July ...	173	6	167
	498	Gobindgunge... ... „	141,986	3rd May ...	4th October ...	348	May to September ...	197	48	149
	499	Bettiah, Chunha, and Bhowra. „	269,814	8th May ...	13th September ...	468	May to July ...	347	71	276
	500	Lowria, Ramnagur, and Shikarpore. „	170,760	25th May ...	2nd October ...	148	June to August ...	579	26	553
	501	Bagaha, Madhobunee „	114,879	25th May ...	16th September ...	42	June ...	222	8	214
		District total ...	1,440,815			2,072	May to September ...	2,299	290	2,009
Monghyr.	502	Monghyr ... ... T.	59,698	8th January ...	6th December ...	98	April to July, November, and December.	137	44	93
	503	Shaikpoorah ... ... „	11,536	19th May ...	July ...	19	May to July ...	1	1	......
	504	Jamalpore ... ... „	10,453	27th March ...	December ...	17	April to June, August, November, and December.	1	1	......
	505	Burhia... ... ... „	10,405	6th April ...	12th August ...	81	April to June, and August.	1	1	......
	506	Monghyr ... ... R. C.	55,267	February ...	November ...	45	May and June ...	115	15	100
	507	Jamalpore ... ... „	15,770	Ditto ...	9th June ...	3	Very slight ...	10	2	8

Statement prefixed to Map illustrating the Distribution, &c., of Cholera in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1876—continued.

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Districts.	Number of circles of mortuary registration as shown on the map.	Names of Circles.	Population of the circle.	Date of first case of cholera in the circle during the year.	Date of last case of cholera in the circle during the year.	Total deaths from cholera in the circle during the year.	Period of maximum intensity of the disease as represented by deaths.	Number of villages in each of the rural circles.	Number of those — Affected by cholera.	Number of those — Not affected by cholera.
		Behar—Patna and Bhagulpore Divisions—*concluded.*								
Monghyr—*concld.*	508	Soorjgurrah ... ... R. C.	143,599	8th March ...	October ...	94	May to July ...	158	24	134
	509	Khurruckpore ... "	140,139	28th March ...	5th November ...	323	April to June, and August.	350	40	310
	510	Gogree ... ... "	315,653	28th April ...	26th June ...	23	June ...	395	85	310
	511	Tegrah ... ... "	196,663	2nd March ...	November ...	248	April to June, and August.	250	68	182
	512	Bullia or Begoo Serai "	341,062	6th April ...	December ...	295	May, June, and October	367	42	325
	513	Shaikpura ... ... "	187,243	9th April ...	August ...	431	April to July ...	362	69	293
	514	Sekundra ... ... "	109,759	23rd March ...	December ...	414	May, June, and December.	222	5	217
	515	Jamui ... ... "	137,117	January ...	13th August ...	229	March to August ...	350	29	321
	516	Chukye ... ... "	78,622	February ...	25th June ...	36	March and May ...	191	13	178
		District total ...	1,812,986			2,356	April to July, and December.	2,910	439	2,471
Bhagulpore.	517	Bhagalpore ... ... T.	69,678	16th January ...	25th November ...	241	March to July, and November.	1	1	......
	518	Bhagalpore or Cotwalli. R. C.	82,068	14th March ...	11th September ...	77	May and June ...	283	23	260
	519	Sultangunge or Kumurgunge. "	80,500	15th March ...	21st November ...	189	March to June ...	189	39	150
	520	Colgong ... ... "	116,122	14th March ...	5th July ...	71	April and May ...	295	21	274
	521	Purmeshpore or Lokemanpore, Behipur. "	139,408	March ...	18th November ...	262	April to June, and November.	101	31	70
	522	Umurpore ... ... "	159,234	February ...	9th November ...	446	April to August ...	415	68	347
	523	Banka... ... ... "	127,492	26th February ...	December ...	421	April to September ...	210	62	148
	524	Kutoorah ... ... "	95,015	Ditto ...	31st August ...	84	March, April, and August	192	19	173
	525	Bhudowna or Kissengunge.	139,403	6th May ...	June ...	34	May ...	176	10	166
	526	Muddehpoora ... "	251,683	7th May ...	21st November ...	202	May, August to October.	199	22	177
	527	Soopole ... ... "	279,102	February ...	8th July ...	21	May ...	284	3	281
	528	Bungong ... ... "	145,083	31st March ...	8th July ...	16	June ...	179	40	139
	529	Nathpore or Pertabgunge. "	141,557	8th April ...	18th December ...	32	May ...	215	9	206
		District total ...	1,826,290			2,096	April to June ...	2,739	348	2,391
Purneah.	530	Purneah ... ... T.	16,057	22nd February ...	18th August ...	3	May ...	1	1	......
	531	Ditto .. .. R. C.	132,562	10th June ...	21st December ...	19	November and December	415	4	411
	532	Damdaha ... ... "	102,338	May ...	10th November ...	105	May, August and September.	223	3	220
	533	Gondwara ... ... "	106,158	29th November ...	18th December ...	23	December ...	215	5	210
	534	Mankole, Monihary... "	51,929	29th May ...	30th June ...	30	May ...	133	2	131
	535	Kudwa... ... ... "	134,158	28th March ...	December ...	58	March, June and December.	543	10	533
	536	Bullorampore ... "	115,961	17th May ...	Ditto ...	23	May and December ...	599	6	593
	537	Kusba Amour ... "	114,147	20th April ...	26th December ...	125	May, November and December.	505	7	498
	538	Arrariah ... ... "	182,871	January ...	July ...	321	April to July ...	354	66	288
	539	Raneegunge ... ... "	103,466	29th March ...	2nd December ...	146	April to June and October and November.	153	10	143
	540	Muttiaree ... ... "	88,718	8th March ...	7th June ...	207	March to June ...	213	27	186
	541	Bahadoorgunge ... "	173,511	January ...	11th September ...	1,025	March to May ...	292	53	239
	542	Kissengunge ... ... "	144,164	4th March ...	July ...	155	April and May ...	252	12	240
	543	Kalliagunge ... ... "	246,755	Ditto ...	December ...	357	Ditto ...	813	3	810
		District total ...	1,714,795			2,597	March to May ...	4,711	209	4,502
Sonthal Pergs.	544	Rajmehal ... ... R. C.	190,890	20th January ...	3rd December ...	80	November and December	926	26	900
	545	Pakour... ... ... "	141,304	January ...	27th December ...	62	March, April and December.	1,168	32	1,136
	546	Godda ... ... "	293,440	March ...	December ...	910	April to November ...	1,634	40	1,594
	547	Nya Dumka ... ... "	291,263	3rd February ...	20th November ...	226	March to May ...	2,615	79	2,536
	548	Deogurh ... ... "	342,390	18th February ...	11th November ...	537	Ditto ...	3,272	111	3,161
		District total ...	1,259,287			1,815	March to June, and November.	9,615	288	9,327
		Orissa Division.								
Cuttack.	549	Cuttack ... ... T.	50,878	3rd January ...	December ...	177	June to November ...	35	29	6
	550	Jajpore ... ... "	10,753	6th February ...	14th July ...	36	February to July ...	84	21	63
	551	Kendrapara ... ... "	10,682	12th January ...	13th June ...	11	March to May ...	53	8	45
	552	Cuttack ... ... R. C.	120,050	2nd January ...	15th December ...	383	March, April, June to August, October and November.	413	87	326
	553	Solipore ... ... "	220,336	1st January ...	24th December ...	519	January, April, June to December.	723	158	565

Statement prefixed to Map illustrating the Distribution, &c., of Cholera in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1876—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Districts.	Number of circles of mortuary registration as shown on the map.	Names of Circles.	Population of the circle.	Date of first case of cholera in the circle during the year.	Date of last case of cholera in the circle during the year.	Total deaths from cholera in the circle during the year.	Period of maximum intensity of the disease as represented by deaths.	Number of villages in each of the rural circles.	Number of those	
									Affected by cholera.	Not affected by cholera.

Orissa Division—*concluded.*

Cuttack—*concld.*	554	Kendrapara ... ... R. C.	148,552	17th January ...	21st December ...	497	March to July	941	139	802
	555	Patamundi ... ... „	86,851	January ...	16th November ...	641	February to July, and November.	609	231	378
	556	Jajpore ... ... „	178,722	5th January ...	16th December ...	249	January, April, June, July, October to December.	581	81	500
	557	Dhurmsala ... ... „	223,069	4th January ...	12th December ...	498	May to July, and November.	998	122	871
	558	Aul or Olabhar ... „	108,001	1st January ...	December ...	687	January to July	522	141	381
	559	Jugutsingpore ... „	180,886	11th January ...	14th December ...	514	February to April and June to October.	880	113	767
	560	Tirtole or Juggernathpore. „	156,004	2nd February ...	4th December ...	837	April to August, and November.	1,172	144	1,028
		District total ...	1,494,784			5,044	February to July, and November.	7,006	1,274	5,732
Pooree.	561	Pooree ... ... T.	22,695	2nd January ...	10th December ...	270	March to August, and November.	1	1	......
	562	Pooree, Lubba ... R. C.	165,585	1st January ...	23rd December ...	2,075	January to August and November and December.	707	258	449
	563	Gope ... ... „	96,096	14th January ...	2nd December ...	133	March, April, June to August, and November.	600	39	561
	564	Piplee ... ... „	204,375	1st January ...	31st December ...	876	February to April, June to December.	819	224	595
	565	Khoorda ... ... „	204,272	3rd January ...	28th December ...	707	March and April, June to December.	627	99	528
	566	Tanghee ... ... „	33,416	8th February ...	December ...	182	February, March, June to September, November and December.	164	31	133
	567	Banpore ... ... „	43,235	1st January ...	25th December ...	185	January and February, May, July, August, November, and December.	258	33	225
		District total ...	769,674			4,428		3,176	685	2,491
Balasore.	568	Balasore ... ... T.	17,610	10th January ...	31st December ...	54	March, May to July ...	37	8	29
	569	Ditto ... ... R. C.	72,488	January ...	23rd December ...	76	March, November, and December.	447	34	413
	570	Basta ... ... „	60,035	February ...	18th December ...	153	February to April, June, July, November, and December.	391	59	332
	571	Jelasore ... ... „	45,723	3rd January ...	27th December ...	141	February to April, June, July, November, and December.	305	49	256
	572	Baliapal ... ... „	69,416	29th January ...	29th December ...	104	February, March, June, July, November, and December.	501	52	449
	573	Soro ... ... „	157,444	1st February ...	30th December ...	1,281	March to July	977	309	668
	574	Bhudruck ... ... „	146,679	1st January ...	19th December ...	930	May to July, November and December.	1,053	260	793
	575	Basudebpore ... ... „	52,032	17th January ...	18th August	2,317	April to August	303	220	83
	576	Dhamnugger ... ... „	114,299	1st January ...	31st December ...	906	March to September, November and December.	657	233	424
	577	Chandballi or Motoh „	34,550	1st January ...	3rd December ...	1,399	February to July... ...	320	192	128
		District total ...	770,232			7,361	March to July, and November.	4,991	1,416	3,575

Chota Nagpore—North-West Frontier Agency.

Hazareebagh.	578	Hazareebagh... ... T.	11,050	17th March ...	20th September ...	127	May to August ...	1	1	......
	579	Ditto ... ... R. C.	78,015	10th May ...	5th September ...	84	May, June and August ..	435	15	420
	580	Goomiah ... ... „	42,074	April ...	July ...	38	April, June, and July ...	370	9	361
	581	Kusmar ... ... „	22,236	May ...	24th August ...	49	May to July ...	117	7	110
	582	Ramgurh ... ... „	64,385	March ...	December ...	105	July to September ...	445	22	423
	583	Tandowa or Paghar... „	70,091	2nd June ...	September ...	474	June to August ...	510	57	453
	584	Chutra... ... ... „	72,864	16th June ...	22nd August ...	152	July and August ...	699	30	669
	585	Huntergunge... ... „	38,242	25th June ...	26th July ...	143	June and July ...	475	23	452
	586	Burhee... ... ... „	57,196	May ...	8th July ...	42	June ...	410	17	393
	587	Kodurma ... ... „	48,639	23rd June ...	1st August ...	7	July ...	440	10	430
	588	Bagodur ... ... „	42,984	March ...	October ...	33	April to June, and August.	347	4	343
	589	Pachumba ... ... „	64,789	6th March ...	31st May ...	126	March to May ...	811	37	774
	590	Khurruckdiha ... „	126,506	March ...	27th June ...	41	March ...	1,328	16	1,312
	591	Gawan ... ... „	32,804	1st March ...	July ...	17	March and April ...	316	7	309
		District total ...	771,875			1,438	June to August ...	6,704	255	6,449

Statement prefixed to Map illustrating the Distribution, &c., of Cholera in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1876—continued.

1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Districts.	Number of circles of mortuary registration as shown on the map.	Names of Circles.	Population of the circle.		Date of first case of cholera in the circle during the year.	Date of last case of cholera in the circle during the year.	Total deaths from cholera in the circle during the year.	Period of maximum intensity of the disease as represented by deaths.	Number of villages in each of the rural circles.	Number of those: Affected by cholera.	Number of those: Not affected by cholera.

Chota Nagpore—North-West Frontier Agency—*continued.*

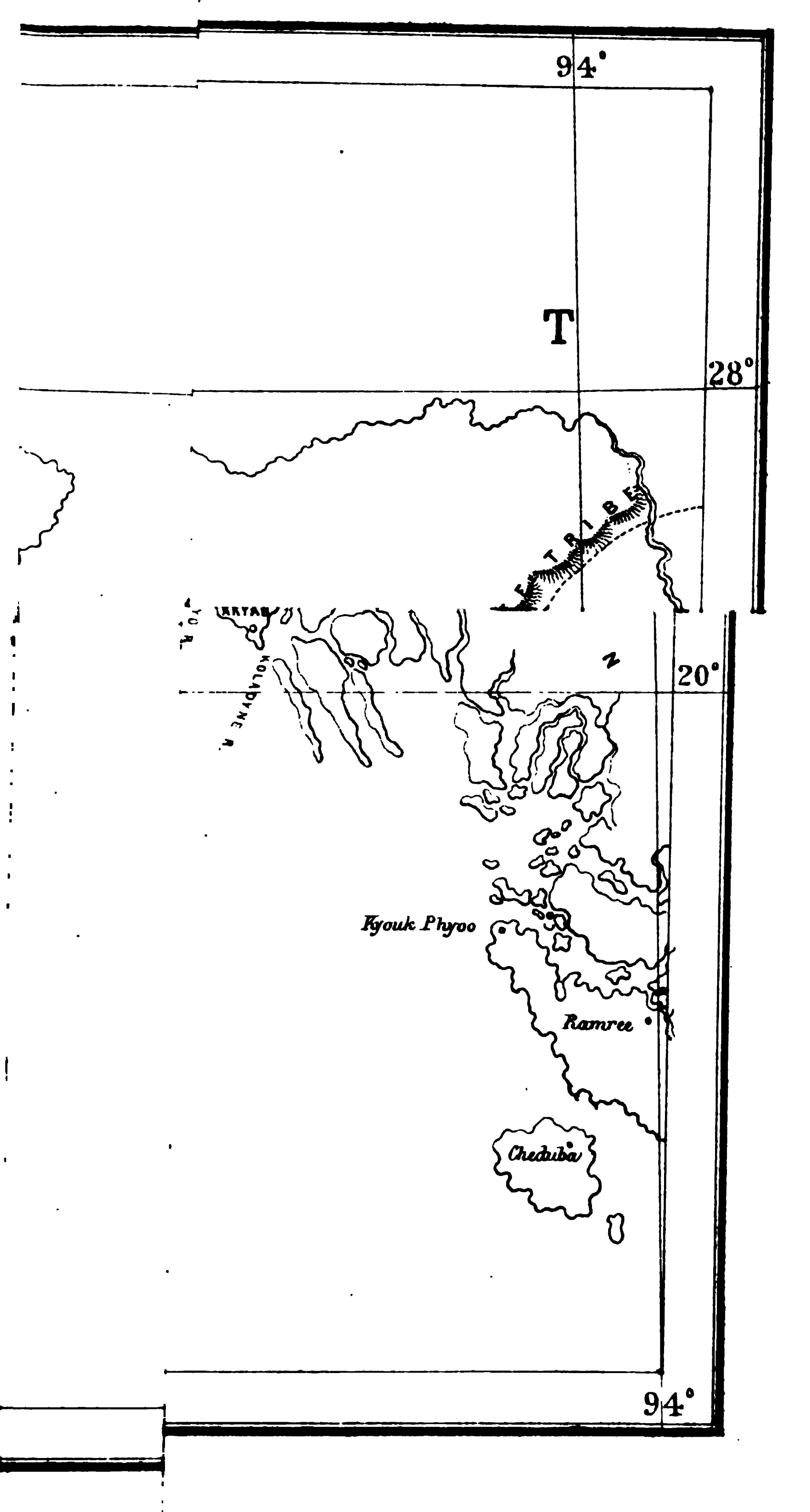
Lohardugga.	592	Ranchi ... ... T.	12,086		23rd March ...	31st August ...	172	May to August ...	1	1	......
	593	Balumat ... ... R. C.	54,078		19th April ...	12th October ...	177	July to October ...	267	26	241
	594	Barwy ... ... „	32,837		3rd August ...	11th September ...	58	August and September...	258	4	254
	595	Busia ... ... „	62,226		12th June ...	8th September ...	76	July and August ...	279	8	271
	596	Biru ... ... „	38,782		17th May ...	25th September ...	35	September ...	153	9	144
	597	Choreya ... ... „	50,648		19th July ...	10th October ...	158	July and August ...	198	14	184
	598	Korambey ... ... „	70,479		18th July ...	27th September ...	226	August and September	309	28	281
	599	Lodhma ... ... „	63,607		1st January ...	2nd September ...	78	June to August ...	316	18	298
	600	Lohardugga ... ... „	93,261		17th April ...	11th October ...	659	July to September ...	385	47	338
	601	Palkote... ... ... „	79,999		16th April ...	15th July ...	60	June and July ...	340	32	308
	602	Ranchi... ... ... „	104,340		29th March ...	31st August ...	211	April, May, and August	364	12	352
	603	Silli ... ... „	54,524		2nd March ...	22nd August ...	34	March and June ...	193	6	187
	604	Tamar ... ... „	75,077		....	....	......	....	366	......	366
	605	Turpa ... ... „	78,660		March ...	October ...	48	July and August ...	390	32	358
	606	Bareysar ... ... „	12,334		20th August ...	8th September ...	25	August and September...	86	4	82
	607	Chhaterpore ... ... „	27,196		27th May ...	10th August ...	67	May to July ...	289	13	276
	608	Daltongunge ... ... „	53,976		24th June ...	23rd September ...	366	July to September ...	312	35	277
	609	Garwa ... ... „	59,212		27th May ...	14th September ...	507	June to September ...	369	55	314
	610	Manka ... ... „	33,222		15th July ...	1st September ...	190	July and August ...	322	8	314
	611	Mujhewan or Hoseinabad. „	78,336		January ...	October ...	198	June to August ...	505	35	470
	612	Patan ... ... „	59,961		22nd June ...	22nd September ...	468	June to September ...	434	37	397
	613	Ramkunda ... ... „	42,282		30th June ...	28th September ...	77	July to September ...	350	7	343
		District total ...	1,237,123				3,885	June to September ...	6,486	431	6,055
Singbhoom.	614	Chyebassa ... ... R. C.	4,823	Colehan, 144,054.	5th July ...	8th July ...	1	July only ...	1	1	......
	615	Churaipir ... ... „	9,136		18th May ...	18th May ...	1	May only ...	45	1	44
	616	Gomlapir ... ... „	26,587		January ...	2nd September ...	32	January, February, July, and August.	97	9	88
	617	Thaipir ... ... „	17,063		Ditto ...	14th May ...	6	January and February...	114	2	112
	618	Bantariapir ... ... „	3,771		....	....	None...	....	31	......	31
	619	Bharburiapir... ... „	7,064		....	....	Do.	....	32	......	32
	620	Luggrapir ... ... „	3,230		....	....	Do.	....	13	......	13
	621	Lallgurhpir ... ... „	6,022		....	....	Do.	....	48	......	48
	622	Amlapir ... ... „	8,645		9th April ...	30th November ...	16	April, May, August, September, and November.	81	7	74
	623	Burhpir ... ... „	18,829		12th February ...	28th February ...	11	February ...	134	2	132
	624	Kotgurhpir ... ... „	3,025		1st May ...	5th June ...	6	May and June ...	27	4	23
	625	Jamdapir ... ... „	587		....	....	None...	....	9	......	9
	626	Gulkerapir ... ... „	4,890		8th October ...	7th December ...	3	October and December	23	2	21
	627	Kuldihapir ... ... „	2,276		14th March ...	16th March ...	2	March ...	14	1	13
	628	Kainoapir ... ... „	1,461		1st May ...	3rd May ...	2	May ...	15	1	14
	629	Barkelapir ... ... „	6,563		19th August ...	27th September ...	3	August and September...	21	2	19
	630	Ojudheapir ... ... „	7,899		22nd February ...	23rd October ...	10	April, August, and October.	32	5	27
	631	Sidiupir ... ... „	3,065		....	....	None...	....	14	......	14
	632	Lotapir ... ... „	1,295		....	....	Do.	....	5	......	5
	633	Rajabassapir ... „	3,999		....	....	Do.	....	14	......	14
	634	Chirupir ... ... „	3,825		1st February ...	11th May ...	5	February ...	18	3	15
	635	Anandapore ... ... „	3,696	Porahat, 56,615.	29th May ...	9th December ...	13	July, September, November, and December.	74	9	65
	636	Chainporepir ... ... „	4,554		2nd September ...	14th October ...	8	September and October	5	3	2
	637	Chakaradharpore ... „	34,816		July ...	July ...	2	Slight ...	233	1	232
	638	Kera ... ... „	12,626		February ...	November ...	5	February and November	73	2	71
	639	Asantoliapir ... ... „	923		....	....	None...	....	3	......	3
	640	Domria ... ... „	7,579	Dhalbhoom Baharagura, 60,878.	....	....	None...	....	74	......	74
	641	Baharagura ... ... „	31,795		....	....	Do.	....	376	......	376
	642	Kokeparah ... ... „	21,504		....	....	Do.	....	273	......	273
	643	Kalkapore ... ... „	32,285	Dalbhoom Kalikapore, 52,431.	....	....	Do.	....	285	......	285
	644	Ghatsila ... ... „	14,249		September ...	October ...	2	Slight ...	144	1	143
	645	Bhelaipahari ... ... „	5,897		....	....	None...	....	66	......	66
	646	Kharsonah ... ... „	26,280		February ...	February ...	6	February ...	118	2	116
	647	Seraikela ... ... „	66,347		April ...	July ...	9	April ...	568	4	564
		District total ...	406,605				143	Not severe ...	3,080	62	3,018

***Statement prefixed to Map illustrating the Distribution, &c., of Cholera in the Bengal Presidency during the year* 1876—concluded.**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Districts.	Number of circles of mortuary registration as shown on the map.	Names of Circles.	Population of the circle.	Date of first case of cholera in the circle during the year.	Date of last case of cholera in the circle during the year.	Total deaths from cholera in the circle during the year.	Period of maximum intensity of the disease as represented by deaths.	Number of villages in each of the rural circles.	Number of those — Affected by cholera.	Number of those — Not affected by cholera.

Chota Nagpore—North-West Frontier Agency—*concluded.*

Manbhoom.	648	Purulia ... ... R. C.	150,668	6th March ...	November ...	108	April and June ...	633	21	612
	649	Rughunathpore ... „	87,561	7th April ...	August ...	237	April to July ...	390	30	360
	650	Gaurangdi ... ... „	36,095	29th April ...	October ...	77	April to June ...	226	18	208
	651	Chass ... ... „	63,722	16th January ...	4th August ...	258	April to July ...	337	40	297
	652	Jayepore ... ... „	23,901	30th April ...	16th July ...	108	May to July ...	146	20	126
	653	Jhalda ... ... „	57,377	March ...	24th September ...	58	June to September ...	278	5	273
	654	Ichagur ... ... „	50,260	1st April ...	1st September ...	41	April and May ...	260	7	253
	655	Bagmandi ... ... „	26,695	21st July ...	10th August ...	3	Slight ...	144	4	140
	656	Parra ... ... „	34,115	21st May ...	3rd June ...	12	May and June ...	109	3	106
	657	Khatra or Soopoor ... „	75,586	2nd April ...	10th August ...	33	May and July ...	672	14	658
	658	Raipore ... ... „	71,116	13th March ...	28th August ...	53	August ...	638	3	635
	659	Barabhum ... ... „	90,779	....	....	None	....	669	......	669
	660	Manbazar ... ... „	44,606	14th March ...	14th May ...	13	March and May ...	381	3	378
	661	Simlapal ... ... „	28,347	10th March ...	9th April ...	23	March and April ...	260	2	258
	662	Govindpur ... ... „	30,771	February ...	October ...	218	March to June ...	341	29	312
	663	Topechanchi ... ... „	32,723	12th November ... January ... 21st September ...	18th November. 21st June ... December.	288	May, June, and October	280	32	248
	664	Neersha ... ... „	44,316	24th March ...	9th September ...	205	April to July ...	258	28	230
	665	Tundee ... ... „	7,612	Ditto ...	3rd March ...	8	March ...	106	4	102
	666	Jhoria ... ... „	39,320	15th April ...	August ...	155	April to July ...	235	26	209
		District total ...	995,570			1,896	April to July ...	6,363	289	6,074



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(*B*)—SMALL-POX.

Extent of prevalence of the disease.

112. During the year under report small-pox was present in every district and in every month; but it did not prevail with general epidemic intensity in any district, only a few local outbreaks, severe in character, occurred in some. They will be referred to presently.

Of the 666 registering circles, the malady prevailed with severity in only thirty circles, with mildness in 430, and *not at all* in 206.

General mortality.

113. Ten thousand seven hundred and forty-six deaths were recorded to have occurred from this cause during the year in the whole Province. This number yields a death-rate of ·17 per 1,000 of the population. In the preceding year 5,280 deaths were registered, or at the rate of ·08 per 1,000 of population. Of the deaths of 1876, 1,096, or ·55 per 1,000 of the population, were returned from the towns, and 9,650, or ·16 per 1,000, from the rural circles of the Province.

The contributions from the selected circles are noted below:—

	1876.		1875.	
	Deaths.	Ratio per mille.	Deaths.	Ratio per mille.
Urban circles	1,298	·64	382	·29
Rural „	1,405	·28	224	·15
Combined „	2,703	·39	606	·22

Considering that the reports regarding this disease show that it prevailed, on the whole, mildly during the year, the increase in the death-rate, which the above figures indicate, must be held to be due rather to improvement in registration than to increased fatality of the disease.

Seasonal prevalence of the disease.

114. The relative monthly prevalence of the disease stood as noted below:—

	No. of deaths.		No. of deaths.
April	2,095	December	573
May	1,672	September	467
March	1,652	January	437
June	1,116	August	407
February	982	November	292
July	824	October	229

As usual, the disease prevailed with marked intensity during the hot months of the year, culminating with severity in April, the hottest month.

Small-pox in the four divisions of the Province.

115. The four great divisions of the Province contributed to the mortality from this cause in the following proportions:—

	Deaths.	Ratio per mille.		Deaths.	Ratio per mille.
Bengal	3,899	·11	Orissa	1,154	·38
Behar	5,084	·25	Chota Nagpore ...	609	·17

Localities of severest prevalence of the disease.

116. The circles in which the disease prevailed with the greatest severity are those named in the subjoined table.

Districts mentioned in order of suffering.	Circle.	Ratio per mille.
PATNA	*Barh town	7·78
	*Mokameh „	2·98
	*Futwa thana	2·89
	*Behar town	1·08
	*Behar thana	1·05
	*Barh „	·96
	*Futwa town	·88
CUTTACK	*Kendrapara town	1·96
	*Jajpore „	1·30
	*Patamundi thana	·90
	*Olabar or Aul „	·84
MONGHYR	*Sheikpoora town	3·46
	*Burheya „	2·69
	Jamalpore „	2·10
	Monghyr „	·95
	*Sekundra thana	·90
	*Jamooee „	·69
	*Tegrah „	·60
LOHARDUGGA	Baressa thana	2·83
	Bassia „	2·52
	Torpa „	1·32
	Daltongunge „	1·11
	Manka „	1·08
MYMENSING	*Dewangunge thana	1·47
	*Kissengunge town	·95
NOAKHALLI	*Bamni thana	2·97
GYA	Gya town	1·64
	*Tikaree thana	1·29
CHITTAGONG	*Chittagong thana	·88
MIDNAPORE	Kedgree thana	3·58
	Muslundpore „	1·72
	Sootahatta „	1·60
	Nundigram „	1·06
SARUN	*Revilgunge town	1·72
	Chuprah „	1·11
SERAMPORE	Serampore thana	1·28
SINGBHUM	Ojodhiapir	1·13
HOOGHLY	Hooghly town	1·03

117. It is noteworthy that in the areas marked with asterisks in the above table, in which the mortality from small-pox was excessively high, Act IV (B.C.) of 1865, prohibiting the practice of inoculation, is not in operation.

Localities where Act IV is not in operation suffered most.

118. In *Patna*, the Civil Surgeon is of opinion that the increased prevalence of the disease is more apparent than real, as the police reported cases of measles as of small-pox. In *Cuttack* the Ooriahs resort freely to inoculation, which gives rise to local outbreaks of the disease. In *Monghyr* the disease was introduced into Jamalpore by a dhobee who had lately arrived from Lukhiserai, and into Tegrah by inoculation. In the Palamow subdivision in *Lohardugga* vaccination has not yet made any progress. In *Noakhalli* the disease is kept up by the practice of inoculation, particularly in the southern parts. In *Gya* inoculation prevails universally in the district, and is believed to be the most certain means by which the disease is spread. In *Chittagong* the people are well protected by inoculation. They are greatly prejudiced against vaccination, especially in the north of the district. In *Midnapore* small-pox prevails in the thanas on the sea-coast, where inoculation is habitually practised. Inoculation was, however, prohibited towards the close of the year. At *Sarun* the fatality of the disease was attributed to great heat from want of rain. It was introduced into the town of *Hooghly* by a man who came up from Bow Bazar in Calcutta. In *Burdwan* small-pox prevails chiefly in thana Bhatooriah, a very unhealthy place, and in thanas Burdwan, Ausgram, Kusba, Raneeguuge, and Nyamutpore or Assensole, through which the line of rail and the Grand Trunk Road pass, along both of which thousands of pilgrims travel. Infection is, therefore, most common. The thorough manner in which the vaccine operations of the season were carried out in thanas Gorabazar and Soojagunge in *Moorshedabad* resulted in only 12 cases of small-pox occurring in them, of which two only proved fatal. In thanas Kharva and Gazol in *Maldah* compulsory vaccination is much needed, as small-pox prevails in them as a rule rather than an exception. In *Bogra* there was remarkably little small-pox, and only two deaths occurred from this cause. On this subject the Magistrate writes:—"The extraordinary dearth of small-pox cases bears the highest testimony to the great and self-sacrificing efforts of Surgeon-Major Lidderdale to introduce vaccination here. When it is remembered that his work was done under the burden of continual attacks of fever, and often in a state of bodily pain and prostration, which would have caused many a man to succumb, I think it my duty to bring strongly to the notice of the Sanitary Commissioner the efforts which have succeeded in practically ridding Bogra of this loathsome scourge." I most gladly place this on public record.

Causes of prevalence of the disease in certain localities.

119. In several other districts vaccination is yet much disliked and opposed, and inoculation preferred. On the whole, however, the reports show that vaccination is gradually gaining ground.

Vaccination gaining ground.

120. During the year under review Act IV (B.C.) of 1865, prohibiting the practice of inoculation, was extended to the following places:—

Places in which inoculation was prohibited.

To the Rajshahye, Midnapore, and Dacca districts.

To thanas Rajarampore, Habra, Chintamun, Pateeram, and Nowabgunge, and to the outpost of Goraghat, in Dinagepore.

To thanas Molenga, Peergunge, and Govindgunge, in Rungpore.

To thanas Bankipore, Dinapore, Munair, and Bickrampore, in Patna.

To thanas Pangsa, Palong, Deora, Belgachi, Bhusna, Ainpore, and Sadarpore, and to the sudder station in Furreedpore.

To the municipality of Motihari.

To the town of Suri.

(*C*)—FEVERS.

121. During the year under notice fevers, as usual, prevailed in every district, and was present in all of them throughout the year. With few exceptions it manifested its severest character in Bengal Proper only. Of the 666 circles of the Province, it prevailed with great severity in only 75 circles, of which 56 are in Bengal, it was pretty severe in 91 circles, mildly prevalent in 380, and very low in the remaining circles, 120 in number.

Extent of prevalence of the disease.

122. In 1876, 561,530 deaths were stated to have occurred from this cause, against 368,087 in the preceding year. These deaths, distributed into the circles in which they occurred, proportioned to population, and contrasted with the corresponding figures of the previous year, present the results exhibited below:—

General mortality.

	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.						Ratio on total mortality from all causes.	
	1876.			1875.				
	Urban.	Rural.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.	Total.	1876.	1875.
General circles ...	13·88	9·21	9·36	12·77	5·91	6·14	57·10	66·33
Selected „ ...	15·87	11·95	13·09	15·06	14·15	14·58	56·55	58·80

The above figures show that, as compared with the preceding year, the greatest portion of the increase of mortality in the general circles occurred in their rural circles; that the

death-rates of the urban areas of both the general and selected circles, and of the rural areas of the latter circles, exhibit no appreciable difference one year compared with the other; that the total mortality in the selected circles is lower this year than in the preceding year; and that the proportion which the mortality from fevers bears to the total mortality from all causes is less this year than the year previous.

The true significance of these results is that the increase in the general mortality of the year is entirely due to improved registration, and not to exacerbated fatality, and that therefore, as a fact, the death-rate of the year is a nearer approach to correctness.

Fever in Bengal, Behar, Orissa, and Chota Nagpore.

123. The mortality from fever in Bengal, Behar, Orissa, and Chota Nagpore, exhibits the relative rates indicated below:—

	Deaths.	Ratio per mille.		Deaths.	Ratio per mille.
Bengal ...	345,976	10·24	Orissa ...	21,102	6·95
Behar ...	161,621	8·18	Chota Nagpore ...	32,831	9·62

showing that fever prevails most severely in Bengal, next in Chota Nagpore, with intermediate severity in Behar, and with the least activity in Orissa.

Seasonal prevalence of the disease.

124. The seasonal prevalence and fatality of fever are indicated by the following figures:—

	Deaths.	Rainfall.		Deaths.	Rainfall.
January ...	39,135	·20	July	41,574	14·91
February ...	35,400	·18	August ...	46,584	14·50
March ...	39,577	1·33	September ...	50,985	10·22
April ...	42,396	1·62	October ...	61,784	4·79
May ...	36,937	5·20	November	65,980	·75
June ...	35,095	11·87	December ...	66,083	·96

These monthly figures show that during the comparatively dry months of January, February, March, May, and June the fever is least; that in the wet months of July to September there is a steady increase; but that during the evaporating months of October to December the severity is greatest. April shows a mild exacerbation owing to the evaporation after the March showers.

Localities where fever generally prevails.

125. Thus fevers appear, year over year, to be connected with the rainfall and evaporation, and are found worst in the districts and portions of districts where a damp soil, jungle and decaying vegetation abound—showing, in addition, a connection with vegetable organic matter, whether of rapidly decaying vegetation only, or the rapid development of spores of fungi, or other low organisms also, we know not.

Relations and contrasts between fever and cholera.

126. As I have ceased temporarily to observe the progress of disease in Bengal, I should like to place on record some of the relations and contrasts between malarial fever and cholera that have come before me. Both prevail most severely and fatally during the drying periods, that is from the rains to December, and after the rainfall at the vernal equinox. The rule, however, of "the more rain the more fever" does not apply to cholera, but that of "the less rain the more cholera" does hold good for fevers. (2) Fevers occur during the heavy and prolonged rains, while cholera then ceases. (3) Fevers cling to damp soils with decaying surface vegetation, avoiding and passing over porous and dry soils, such as the laterite, while cholera is independent of such relationship, and is not so modified. (4) Fever is worst and most constant in dense jungles and uncultivated wastes, such as the Terai, the Duārs, Hill Tracts, and Tributary Mahāls, also in the jungle-covered river deltas as the Sunderbuns, the mouth of the Mahanuddi, &c., and even along drying-up river-beds, of which there are very many all through Bengal; while cholera has no such specialities. (5) Good drainage and efficient agriculture stop and prevent fever, but not cholera. (6) Cholera is worst and most constant in unsanitated and crowded fairs and pilgrim routes, no matter at what season or place they occur, whereas fever does not attend these places as a rule. (7) Agues cease to affect people who go to, or live at, elevations of 6,000 feet and upwards above sea level. Cholera has no such limit, but will rise up to places in perpetual snow, even where all vegetation has ceased, as occurred some years ago in Nepal to the god who is said to have at one time drank up the waters of the drowned world. (8) The Santals and Mughs suffer much from fever and little from cholera. Both are especially careful about their drinking-water. Lastly, though the collapse of cholera may be regarded as the excessive depression and algidity of early febrile attacks, and the cholera reaction be said to correspond with the hot stage of fever, they yet differ most decidedly in their chief complications and sequelæ. Thus kidney congestion and suppression of urine are as common in cholera as they are the contrary in agues, and enlarged spleen and œdema are the almost constant concomitants and sequences of agues, while in cholera they are unknown; and not only so, but the former will be decreased and the latter absorbed during a cholera attack.

Incidence of fever in the Western districts of Bengal.

127. During the year under review the mortality from fever in the Western districts of Bengal stood at the rates indicated below:—

		Ratio per mille.	Number of villages attacked.
Burdwan	... ...	8·35	1,065
Bankoora	... ...	5·94	421
Beerbhoom	... ...	18·89	886
Midnapore	... ...	5·79	4,817
Hooghly	... ...	13·33	706
Serampore	... ...	11·32	328
Howrah	... ...	7·30	341
	Total ...	8·59	8,564

128. *Burdwan.*—The disease that was distinguished by the name of "Burdwan fever" is thing of the past in this district this year also. The records show that from 1869 to March of this year, when the relief operations were entirely withdrawn, 4,073,039 persons were treated in the dispensaries that were established from time to time for their relief; that the *recorded* deaths numbered 78,970; and that Rs. 5,27,632 were spent for the cost of the medical staff, medicines, food-relief, and contingencies.

129. Malarious intermittent fevers of a low type were prevalent in the district in the beginning of the year, after which they diminished until September, when, with the cessation of the rains and the commencement of the drying up of the land moisture, they set in afresh with much severity, particularly in the lower lying parts of the district. They diminished again in frequency about the end of November, as in former years. July and August, as a rule, appear to have been the healthiest for the past two or three years. Previous to that, during the bad fever years, the autumnal exacerbation of the "Burdwan fever" began to make itself felt as soon as the rains had well set in.

The areas that suffered most from fever this year, mentioned in the order of suffering, were the thanas of Gangoor, Kanksa, Cutwa, Mungulcote, Bhatooria, Khundghose, and Indas.

130. *Bankoora.*—A very severe outbreak of fever occurred in the Jaipur Municipality, in October, during which almost every house suffered. The sanitary arrangements of the place were ascertained to be utterly bad. The jungle was excessive; stagnant pools of water filled with decaying vegetable matter were numerous; the houses and house surroundings were damp, and they and the people themselves filthy in the extreme. There were as many cess-pools as there were houses, into which excrement, the remains of food, and other offal, found their way.

131. *Beerbhoom.*—Fever broke out here with considerable severity in August in thana Mouressur, on the left bank of the river "Mor." In September it travelled along both banks of the river, attacking the villages in thana Suri, spreading thence to thana Kusba and adjacent villages, and finally generally throughout the district. Excluding Dinagepore, this district suffered the most severely from fever this year. The weekly reports showed that during the time this fever lasted, 4,884 persons were attacked, of whom 1,238 died. Referring to this fever, the Civil Surgeon writes:—"The type of the fever generally prevalent was of the intermittent (quotidian), which was in every respect identical with malarious fevers that prevail elsewhere, with the exception that there was more marked prostration and a greater tendency to congestion of internal organs. The majority of the fever cases had, more or less, considerable enlargement of the spleen, and the sufferers had a pale waxy look so characteristic of malaria. The rapidity with which the abdominal organs become involved seems one of its striking peculiarities.

"The remittent type of fever in many appeared in the ordinary way, with the usual symptoms.

"The cause of the present epidemic of fever is in a great measure due to the wretchedly filthy condition of every village: shallow pools of stagnant, putrid water, impregnated with decaying organic matter and overrun with rank rotten vegetation, and manure heaps and holes filled with all kinds of filth, are to be found to an unlimited extent within and around every village in the district."

The thanas in which the disease prevailed with the greatest severity were—

	Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.
Suri	39·34	Barwan	15·92
Mouressur	22·29	Labpore	15·88
Sakoolipore	16·38		

132. *Midnapore.*—The "epidemic fever" of this district continued to prevail this year, but with much less intensity and fatality. It commenced declining from the beginning of the year, and by June it almost disappeared. From the weekly reports it was seen that during this period 71,116 persons were treated in the endemic dispensaries of the the district, of whom 333 were known to have died. Chundrakona and Gurbetta were the only

localities in which its severity was noticeably felt. In no part of the district did this fever occur in strictly dry porous laterite soil. The only place worth mentioning is Shantra, in thana Narayngur, the soil of which is damp and alluvial, but in which numerous blocks of laterite rocks are imbedded.

133. *Hooghly.*—The "epidemic fever," which in former years was so bad in this district, did not appear in severe form this year. Regarding the malarial fevers of the intermittent and remittent types which are endemic in the district, the Civil Surgeon writes:—"From the effects of such fevers large numbers of the people in the district and towns are suffering, and I am afraid will continue to suffer for a long time to come. The most common sequelæ of these fevers is hypertrophy of the spleen, with all degrees of anæmia and leucocythemia." These fevers were more common and fatal in the cold than in the hot and rainy months of the year. They prevailed most severely in the Balagarh thana, causing a mortality of 30·38 per 1,000 of its population.

134. *Serampore.*—Here fever of the intermittent type, followed by frequent relapses and ending in enlargement of the spleen, liver, &c., in a milder form than in previous years, occurred, at the close of the monsoon in October, in the villages of Connagurh and Kotrung, in thana Serampore, and Gorolgacha, Borijhati, Kistopore, Monberiah, and Akloki, in thana Chundittolla, and also in Buddibatti. In these places about half the people were attacked, but the mortality was low.

Dr. Greene, the Civil Surgeon, writes:—"The principal cause to which I attribute these partial outbreaks of fever in the above places is obstructed drainage. Connagurh is situated on the right bank of the Hooghly river; the drainage is inland towards the Dancooni jullah, which jullah has several outlets into the river. The surface drainage of the village passes at first parallel to the railway embankments, and finally through several bridges under the embankment westward. About four years ago the lands situated along the railway bank were sold; these lands consisted of shallow cuttings from which earth had been taken for the railway bank. Through these cuttings the surface drainage passed as above stated. The purchasers of these lands have converted some into gardens and others into tanks, thus cutting off the drainage, and the western portion of the village has been submerged for the past two years, and outbreaks of fever are a necessary consequence. The canal which intersects the Dancooni jullah, though of much benefit to the subsoil drainage, has impeded the surface drainage of the villages near which it passes by its immense high banks, which banks have been formed of the earth thrown out of the excavation."

Some cases of low remittent and typhoid fevers also occurred in this district.

The district suffered from fever at the following rates during the year:—

	Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.
Buddibatti town	22·87	Chunditolla thana	11·79
Serampore "	20·66	Kistonuggur "	9·18
Serampore thana	16·11	Haripal "	6·13
Buddibatti "	14·85		

135. *Howrah.*—Here fevers of a sporadic type prevailed in some parts, especially in Sibpore and Golabari in the town. The only places in which the disease prevailed with unusual severity were thanas Dumjur and Juggutbullubpore, in the latter part of the year, when 9·85 per 1,000 of the population of the former thana, and 8·91 per 1,000 of the latter, died. Its prevalence was attributed to delay in the usual drying up of the soil after the rains, to the want of efficient drainage, and to unusually excessive changes of day and night temperature.

Fever in the Central districts of Bengal.

136. The Central districts of Bengal presented the following death-rates during the year:—

	Ratio per mille.	No. of villages attacked.		Ratio per mille.	No. of villages attacked.
24-Pergunnahs ...	14·89	2,797	Bogra ...	13·78	2,312
Nuddea ...	12·44	2,713	Pubna ...	11·66	2,130
Jessore ...	12·73	2,711	Darjeeling ...	12·07	No regular villages.
Murshidabad ...	17·33	2,541	Julpigoree ...	6·29	137
Dinagepore ...	22·05	4,134			
Maldah ...	15·84	2,102			
Rajshahye ...	16·35	3,583	Total ...	13·56	27,168
Rungpore ...	5·86	2,008			

137. 24-*Pergunnahs.*—In many parts of this district fever was not so prevalent in this as in former years. The only noticeable outbreaks of the disease were the following.

In the *Raipore municipality* a good deal of fever was, and is always, present. The villages of this town are low-lying, and the drainage is bad. Through the centre of the town runs the old bed of the Ganges known as the Adigunga, and this channel is for the most part divided into a series of tanks or pools which are full of low vegetable life.

Some of the larger villages—notably Behalla, Barisa, and Shapore—in *South Suburban Town*, suffered much. Here the drainage is very defective, and the water is generally unable to effect its escape either into Tolly's Nullah on the one side, or into the rice-fields on the

other, and stagnation is the result. Some improvements were suggested, but the municipality is to poor to carry them out.

In the *Kadihatti municipality* fever broke out on the termination of the rains and ceased in December. Defective drainage and extensive jungle were set down as the causes.

In the *Busirhat sub-division* fever chiefly prevails, it is said, when the southerly wind blows from the Sunderbuns and the atmostphere is moist, and probably full of fungous spores.

In 1873-74 there was a severe outbreak of malarious fever in this sub-division, which has steadily declined year by year. It is endemic, prevailing throughout the year, but it reaches its maximum in October or November, and its minimum in May or June. It is less prevalent in the towns of Joynuggur and Barripore than in the rural villages. Bad drainage is the cause.

The highest mortality occurred in the following thanas:—

	Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.
Areadah	49·13	Barrackpore	22·96
Sonapore	30·01	Deogunga	20·26
Magurah	27·95	Satkhira	19·18
Dum-Dum	24·00		

138. *Nuddea.*—Here the prevalence of fever was markedly severe during August to December, and the disease prevailed to a greater extent than in the preceding year. In explanation of this increased prevalence of the malady Dr. Bensley says:—"It was no doubt due to climatic causes. After the severe drought of the preceding year we had a more than usual average fall of rain (64·78 inches, 9 more than in 1875), and though there was hardly any inundation of the rivers—a circumstance dependent more on the rains in the north-west—still the land was reeking with moisture, and this would have made the season still more unhealthy had the cold weather not set in early, and thus saved us from a prolonged hot and sunny September, October, and November."

In Boalmari and Natuda, in thana Damurhuda, about a third of the population suffered from fever, particularly children. It was a strictly local outbreak, which left the neighbouring villages free.

It was stated to be due to density of brushwood jungle, air close, stifling, and charged with decaying vegetable matter, to the existence of an immense number of large ditches and hollows filled with putrid water, and to want of drainage, the place lying water-logged and the organic portions of the soil itself being almost putrid. The previous history of these villages show that year by year, as the jungles have become more dense and decaying vegetation greater, the population have suffered more than the neighbouring villages, and have gradually dwindled down in numbers.

The Sub-divisional Magistrate did his best to remove the defects, and as these villages are the property of wealthy zemindars his endeavours were to some extent successful.

"In the Meherpore and Chuadangah sub-divisions a good deal of the prevalence of the disease and high mortality were owing to the stagnation of the river Bhoirub. There having been no inundations, the rivers began drying rapidly, and the Bhoirub was almost stagnant by September. The patches of water in the bed of the river soon showed signs of putrefaction, and up at Beliadangah, a village in the Meherpore sub-division, where the fever first became severe, the inhabitants not only polluted the almost stagnant water by bathing, but threw the fever and cholera dead bodies (being Hindoos) into it, and there being no tanks or bheels in the vicinity, most of the people were obliged to use this water for drinking purposes: a few who could obtain it from the limited number of wells, did so. The Bhoirub, which flows down through the Chuadangah sub-division, carried its polluted water along the villages on its banks, and did a deal of mischief, particularly in villages Natuda and Boalmari, in thana Damurhuda, above referred to."

In the following thanas the mortality from this cause was highest:—

	Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.
Gaighatta	22·45	Bhaluka	18·28
Santipore	21·33	Gaurapotha	17·93
Sarsha	20·32		

139. *Murshidabad.*—The prevalence of fever in this district was considerably in excess of the preceding year. It was present throughout the year, but was most severe from September to December, and mildest during June to August. It was pretty evenly distributed throughout the district, but the following areas suffered pre-eminently:—

	Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.
Sujagunge thana ...	134·92	Hurrihurpore thana ...	21·02
Shahanagur „ ...	28·14	Kaliagunge „ ...	20·68
City Murshidabad ...	27·95	Jungipore town ...	20·68
Asanpore thana ...	24·60	Barwa thana ...	20·27
Dowlutbazar „ ...	23·98	Gorabazar „ ...	20·11
Berhampore town ...	22·30	Dewan Serai „ ...	19·97
Budrihat thana ...	21·96	Shumsherpore „ ...	19·46
Manulabazar „ ...	21·61		

Referring to the prevalence of the disease, the Civil Surgeon writes:—"Murshidabad for years past has been, and always will be, a feverish district, owing to its natural formation.

"Throughout the entire left bank of the river there are numerous and very extensive jheels, which have undoubtedly been old beds of the Bhagiruthi, having banks as high as the present river of that name. These large jheels not only act as receptacles of large volumes of water during the rains, which steadily undergo the process of evaporation during the other seasons of the year, but, owing to the height of their banks, they interfere seriously with the natural drainage of the whole country in that half of the district the slope of which is from the river towards the east first, and then a secondary fall to the south.

"As far as Berhampore is concerned, this defect in the natural drainage has been to some extent remedied by the two canals cut by Mr. Wicks, which drain the sudder station and the intervening country into the Gobra nullah. Compared to the rest of the district, however, a small area only is benefited by the measure.

"Then, again, there is a large tract of low land on the south-east portion of the district called the Kallantur, which is annually inundated to an average depth of 10 feet, by the overflowing of the river Jellinghi, and when the waters recede, this vast tract is exposed to the influence of the sun, resulting in slow evaporation and the production of malaria, from which a large portion of the district suffers."

140. *Dinagepore.*—The fever that prevailed this year in the district is characterized by Dr. Webber, the Civil Surgeon, to have been "nearly all bilious, remittent fever, running rapidly into low nervous continued fever, which was very fatal." There were a few cases of typhoid, *and one well-marked case of typhus, which terminated fatally.*

141. *Maldah.*—The thanas of Maldah, Gazol, Gorgoriba, and Kharva, which suffered the most from fever in this district, and which presented the high-death rates of 23·55, 21·58, 19·98, and 18·93 per 1,000 of population respectively, are low, damp, jungly and unhealthy, having no special drainage. Although the inundation of the Ganges to the west of the district was not great, still about half the country was submerged by rain water for want of proper drainage, and remained so from July to September. When the water commenced to dry up, the fever, which was already prevalent, extended its influence and became more severe.

142. *Rungpore.*—The fevers of this district, characterized as endemic, intermittent, and remittent, have prevailed with great virulence for the last three years in the unhealthy portions of the district, viz. in those parts which are low and swampy and intersected by the old beds of winding streams, and specially in the civil station. Besides their seasonal prevalence from October to January they have special years of virulence, and during these years they are oft-recurring and very fatal. This year they diminished in virulence after the heavy rainfall of September 1876. Dr. Ghose, the Civil Surgeon, adds:—"Though the cause of these fevers is yet a matter of conjecture, they may be said to depend on certain well-ascertained circumstances. Malaria, whatever it may be, undoubtedly thrives, if not generated, in undrained water-logged soils, never selecting for its permanent residence the red laterite earth. Slow putrefaction of vegetable matter favours its growth and develops its intensity. After exposure to its influence for an uncertain period, fever, either of an intermittent or remittent character, breaks out. During these paroxysms the blood gets white-celled, and slow inflammatory changes go on in the spleen and liver, and sometimes in the lungs, due chiefly to an impoverished state of the blood, and perhaps partly to irritation caused by the abundance of leucocytes in the blood, which act as foreign bodies. Malaria sometimes remains dormant in the system and manifests itself even after the individual is removed to a healthy place, but there it gradually works itself out. A tolerable amount of health may be enjoyed with the germs of these fevers in the blood, but the system remains low, the slightest irregularity in diet, fatigue, or mental uneasiness, being enough to bring them into activity."

143. *Darjeeling.*—Here nobody is safe from attacks of the malaria which prevails during and at the close of the rains whose duties entail frequent journeys between the hills and the plains, or the valleys. This year the hill territory of Dumsong and Kalimpong returned a death-rate of 23·05 per 1,000 of population, and the Terai 14·46 per 1,000. Darjeeling and Kurseong appear to have suffered less severely.

144. There is nothing special to record regarding the other districts in Central Bengal.

Fever in the Eastern districts of Bengal.

145. The Eastern districts of Bengal presented the following death-rates:—

	Ratio per mille.	No. of villages attacked.		Ratio per mille.	No. of villages attacked.
Dacca	8·62	2,692	Chittagong ...	7·79	685
Furridpore	6·73	1,538	Noakhali ...	7·46	485
Backergunge	4·69	986			
Mymensing	6·64	6,682	Total ...	6·53	15,595
Tipperah	4·31	2,527			

146. The above table shows that the prevalence and fatality of fever in these districts are much less than in most of the districts in Western and Central Bengal.

147. There are no points of special interest in the history of the prevalence of the disease in these districts, except the following, which need be recorded.

Incidence of the disease in certain of the districts.

148. In *Dacca*, the fever which decimated Manikgunge some years ago is continuing to decrease, and no severe outbreak of the disease occurred in any part of the district. In *Furreedpore*, the Pudda overflowed towards the end of June and kept the country under water till the end of September. When the water receded and the country commenced to dry up, fever prevailed with increased severity. At *Mymensing* the improvement in the appearance and general health of the people this year was very noticeable. The marshy and low-lying country on each side of the Mudhopore jungle is the unhealthiest in this district, and is never free from malarious fevers and their sequelæ. The most unhealthy portion of the district of *Tipperah* appears to be a tract about ten miles in width, extending from Thorla thana to pergunnahs Dulye and Khada on the south. The drainage of the southern part of this tract is defective. In *Noakhalli*, the disease prevails in the dry and cold seasons and decreases during the rains. In *Chittagong*, the reduction in the prevalence of the disease this year is ascribed to sanitary progress, and to the attention given by the people to the suggestions relating to sanitary measures made to them from time to time by the authorities. Here intermittent fever is found to be most common in March, April, and May, during the south-west monsoons—due, it is believed, to the wind blowing a malarial atmosphere through the station from the silted churs of the Kurnafuli river. Among the Europeans of the station fever is rare during the rains, and there is a decided improvement in the general health during this period. The inferences drawn from these facts are that during the rains, when the churs and low-lying swamps along the river-sides, which form a large alluvial tract of delta and silted land, are completely submerged and cease to give out malarial evaporations, fever is at its minimum, and that it makes its appearance again when these churs and swamps are drying up, more especially in the beginning of the hot weather, when solar heat abstracts malaria from the moist soil. This fever is also said to prevail most at the time of spring-tides, in some instances to be accompanied by swelling of the scrotum. The other causes of fever in the civil station and district are described by the Civil Surgeon to be bad conservancy, being the accumulated conservancy of generations; evaporation from churs and silts in the bed of the river; the deposits from the jungly hills in the interior; superabundant stagnant vegetation filling the air with organic impurities, and general dampness; the grave-yards, chiefly those of the Mussulmans, which are very numerous, giving off impurities from the surface, and also by drainage into wells and tanks; the obstruction of the natural drainage, which is now simply a network of choked up khals and water-courses filled with ordure, dead vegetation, and refuse, and dammed up by the people. With regard to impure water, the Civil Surgeon writes :—" The water is contaminated by drainage through a soil saturated with malaria and impregnated with organic matter, excreta, &c. Water permeating such a soil cannot fail to be very unhealthy and convey the germs of disease into the system. It is not alone the actual impurity of the water that is injurious ; it is the superficial area under tank, or, more properly speaking, rotten water. There are more than 700 tanks in the station, which is perfectly honeycombed with them. One thirty-second, or 14 acres, of the town are more or less shallow tanks. Is it surprising that the use of such water should be injurious, and that the dampness and vapours given off from such a large surface of stagnant impure water should generate disease, especially malaria and fever, which delight to haunt dark, shut-in places, screened with luxuriant vegetation ?"

Remittent fever is not common. It is most frequently met with among young tea-planters who live a more or less exposed and jungly existence.

Fever in Behar.

149. In the subjoined table is recorded the mortality from fever that occurred in the Behar portion of the Province :—

Western Behar.		Ratio per mille.	No. of villages attacked.	*Eastern Behar.*		Ratio per mille.	No. of villages attacked.
Patna	...	10·87	3,593	Monghyr	...	9·90	2,577
Gya	...	12·59	3,702	Bhagulpore	...	10·06	2,133
Shahabad	...	9·99	2,976	Purneah	...	13·31	3,255
Mozufferpore	...	4·16	1,865	Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	7·50	4,519
Durbhunga	...	5·09	2,308				
Sarun	...	4·14	2,392				
Chumparun	...	4·28	1,366				
Total	...	7·08	18,201	Total	...	10·37	12,484

150. The reports from these districts, excepting from Chumparun and Purneah (no report, as usual, was received from Mozufferpore), do not contain any particulars of interest that need recording. On the whole, however, it does not appear that the disease prevailed in these districts with marked general intensity. Considering that great improvement has been made in registration, the recorded mortality is not high.

151. At *Chumparun* ague and remittent fevers prevail, mostly in the north and west of the districts bordering on the Nepal terai, the Ramnaghur, Bettiah, and Bugaha thanas being pre-eminently the worst. Here the country is low-lying and marshy, containing numerous

streams, pools, and several rivers; the soil is composed for the most part of a darkish clay, very retentive of moisture. Drainage is everywhere imperfect. The largest river, viz. the Gunduk, is banked to prevent its overflow; the Dhanouti is a chain of stagnant pools; the Bur Gunduk and the Bhagmutti flow over the country, owing to their channels not being able to carry off the rain as rapidly as it falls on and rushes down from the Himalaya hills. Goitre and cretinism are prevalent here. Whenever all these conditions are present and any unusual amount of rainfall is added, ague occurs as a natural consequence. Cultivators and others of the lower classes living in these localities suffer in addition from bowel complaints. The Ahir caste seems to be the most unhealthy. Being chiefly tenders of cattle, they pass their nights and days, exposed to all weathers, on the plains bordering the Nepal Hills. They, in common with all the lower classes, are ill-clothed and housed, miserably fed, and much exposed, supporting life on a modicum of the most indigestible and unwholesome food; a common meal being simply raw or half-cooked mackai or Indian corn.

The other thanas in the district, especially those around the sudder station, do not suffer to any great extent, the malarious conditions being less marked, and in some places almost entirely absent. The people here, however, are better fed, more comfortably housed, and in better circumstances, because of the wages they receive from the planters.

152. In *Purneah* the year under notice was essentially a fever year throughout the district. The rainfall was heavy, above the average of many years, and as a consequence of the dampness engendered thereby, and the stagnation of water, and the decomposition of vegetable substances in the numerous hollows and swamps of which the district is made up, fevers followed in August and lasted to the end of December, November and December being the worst months. The larger rivers also contributed their share to the general dampness, but not so extensively as in other years. The most unhealthy thanas are Kulliangunge and Dhumdaha, at opposite ends of the district—the former in the east, the latter in the west. The Magistrate adds that between the present civil station and the Sourah is a low swampy tract called Lallaka Chowni, where the old station used to stand. This locality is continuously unhealthy and gave the bad name to Purneah town which still clings to it. The overflowing of the Kusi river invariably brings a large mortality from fevers, which are of exactly the same type as that of the notorious Burdwan fever in Central Bengal.

Fever in Orissa.

153. In the districts in the Orissa Division of the Province the mortality stood as follows:—

	Ratio per mille.	No. of villages attacked.
Cuttack	8·04	4,010
Pooree	5·76	1,219
Balasore	6·01	1,762
Total ...	6·95	6,991

154. *Cuttack.*—Ordinary intermittent ague is common in and after the rainy season, but the disease does not prevail with special virulence or persistency except in the marshy part of the district. Along the inland coast, where the water is impeded by the sea, the soil is damp and marshy, and the water loaded with vegetable débris, fevers, agues, and spleens abound, and elephantiasis is common. The thickly populated portion of the district, intervening between the coast and the hills, is well raised and healthier.

155. *Pooree.*—Here fever, chiefly malarious in character, prevails with slight severity in January and February; fluctuates, but is not intense, from March to August; is least in September; increases steadily after this till it attains its maximum intensity in December. In September the largest amount of rain fell (9·61 inches), and the subsoil water reached its highest limit. It was during its rapid subsidence in November and December that fever prevailed the most severely. In no place, however, did it prevail epidemically. The Piplee and Pooree thanas suffered most, Khurdah somewhat less, and Pooree town the least. The severe prevalence of fever in the Pooree thana is attributed to the Sur lake having inundated a portion of the country, which became marshy and unhealthy during the drying period.

156. *Balasore.*—Here thana Dhamnuggur, which is low and marshy, suffered, as usual, most severely from fever.

Fever in Chota Nagpore.

157. The districts in Chota Nagpore furnished the death-rates from fever mentioned below:—

	Ratio per mille.	Number of villages attacked.
Hazareebagh	12·64	6,710
Lohardugga	10·84	3,388
Singbhum	10·18	1,385
Manbhum	5·53	2,097
Total ...	9·62	13,580

158. In these districts, great portions of which are jungly and malarious, the disease prevailed with much severity and greater fatality than in the preceding year. It is during and after the rains that the disease prevails with the greatest intensity here, August to December being the worst months. The areas that suffered in these districts in the highest proportions were—

In Hazareebagh.	Ratio per mille.	*In Singbhum.*	Ratio per mille.
Hazareebagh town	35·38	Jamdapir	35·77
Chuttra thana	19·55	Kotgurpir	31·40
Hazareebagh „	18·17	Lugrapir	26·00
Paghar „	16·36	Bhilaipahari	23·06
Koderma „	15·31	Dumria	21·11
		Asantoliapir	20·58
In Lohardugga.		Rajabassapir	18·50
Ranchi town	23·16		
Baresar thana	22·86	*In Manbhum.*	
Gharwa „	20·84	Tundi thana	12·74
Daltongunge „	19·43	Chass „	12·30
Manka „	18·27	Govindpore „	10·17
		Nirsa „	9·40
		Bagmundi „	9·32

(*D*)—BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

General mortality from this cause.

159. The deaths registered as having occurred from bowel complaints amounted during the year to 58,701, against 35,645 in the preceding year. To this number the selected circles contributed 12,833 casualties, against 6,584 in 1875.

The proportions which the deaths from this cause bore to the population are shown below:—

	1876.			1875.		
	Urban.	Rural.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.	Total.
In the general circles	3·68	·88	·97	2·92	·51	·59
„ selected „	4·02	·97	1·86	3·78	1·23	2·44

Mortality from this cause in the four divisions of the Province.

160. Distributed into the four divisions of the Province, the mortality from bowel-complaints stood as follows:—

	Deaths.	Ratio per mille.		Deaths.	Ratio per mille.
In Bengal	25,289	·74	In Orissa	10,671	3·51
„ Behar	17,153	·86	„ Chota Nagpore... ...	5,588	1·63

showing that the diseases were most fatal in Orissa, the great place for pilgrim mortality. Any one who has watched pilgrims in their long march, and has observed the sufferings, privations, and exposures they endure, will not wonder at the great prevalence of cholera and bowel complaints among them.

Seasonal incidence of the diseases.

161. The monthly rates at which bowel complaints proved fatal were, in the order of fatality—

	Deaths.		Deaths.
August	5,902	April	4,903
July	5,656	June	4,582
December	5,474	May	4,562
September	5,456	March	4,117
November	5,372	January	3,788
October	5,282	February	3,605

proving again that the evening and morning damp and chills, and sudden alternations of temperature of July, August, and September, and the extreme cold, night air, and heavy dews of October, November, and December, acting on the poor, ill and insufficiently-clad, badly-fed population, who sleep on damp floors, and of whom a large proportion are, moreover, debilitated and broken down in constitution, subject them, in very large numbers, to the influence and fatality of bowel complaints. Children and the aged are also very liable to succumb to these diseases, especially diarrhœa. Malaria, errors of diet, and bad water, also help very materially to encourage these diseases.

Localities of severest mortality.

162. The districts in which the diseases prevailed to the greatest extent and were most fatal were—

Balasore.	Howrah.
Cuttack.	Rungpore.
Pooree.	Darjeeling.
Singbhum.	Hooghly.
Patna.	Midnapore.
Lohardugga	Sarun.
Serampore.	

It is noted that these districts have suffered in the highest proportion consecutively for four years.

163. It is worthy of note how rapidly and decidedly dysentery and indeed all chylopoietic disorders have ceased to attack Europeans in this country. The old reckless exposure to sun and rain, the heavy tiffins, midnight suppers, and stronger liquor drinking, have ceased in proportion. Agues are getting rarer among them every day. They are better protected.

Causes of immunity of Europeans from diseases under this head.

Our women are less pale, thin, and lethargic, more muscular and firmer, more energetic, healthier, and happier, since croquet, badminton, and lawn-tenis, have given them some real out-door exercise; and in going through Bengal, I find this healthy state to be in proportion to the prevalence of these games, and where they do not exist, the old palor and appearance of suffering and exhaustion are more or less present. Altogether, and even as it is, Europeans are freer from disease, longer lived, and healthier, than the great majority of the natives themselves.

Old Indians do not now retire broken down, to die within the year. The irritable dyspeptic, with huge liver, yellow visage, and attenuated physique, has ceased to be. In his stead we have the veteran of 40 years' service, strong and vigorous to work, and to enjoy life for another quarter of a century. The degeneration of the careful Englishman in India has become the exception and not the rule, as it was in former days.

(*E*)—INJURY.

164. The deaths from violence amounted during the year under notice to 53,980, against 19,086 in the preceding year, and were recorded under the following heads:—

General mortality.

	1876.		1875.	
	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. to total mortality from injury.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. to total mortality from injury.
Suicide ...	2,183	4·04	1,987	10·41
Wounds ...	1,584	2·93	1,364	7·14
Accident ...	40,151	74·38	6,689	35·04
Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts ...	10,062	18·64	9,046	47·39

165. The great increase of mortality recorded as having occurred from accident is due to the very grievous loss of life caused by the cyclone and storm-wave in Backergunge, Noakhalli, and Chittagong. The number of deaths *recorded* to have been caused by this calamity was 34,173.

Causes of increase of mortality from accident.

166. Self-destruction does not appear to have been much resorted to this year. The largest number of suicides were, as usual, women, in the proportion of 1,342 to 841 males. In *Pooree* it is stated that colic, which is very prevalent among the lower classes of Ooriahs, tends most to the commission of suicide. Family quarrels is usually the cause, though this is not always disclosed in the police reports. In *Jessore*, Dr. Wright says that he has very frequently to examine bodies in which the mode of death is invariably by hanging. The female suicides, which exceed the males, are principally young wives from 12 to 22 years of age, who hang themselves after quarrelling with their husbands or mothers-in-law. The plea with the men is generally a bad pain in the stomach, but grief and disappointment are the chief reasons.

Causes of suicide.

167. The deaths from snake-bite are largely due to the practice of native females going out at night for purposes of defœcation. Serpents when disturbed at night, especially in the breeding season, boldly attack man and animals.

Chief cause of death from snake-bite.

168. Wild animals cause many deaths. Next to tigers, buffaloes are most destructive, particularly in the *churs* of the rivers, along the sea-coast, and in islands, where these animals are kept in large herds, and are yet in a wild and dangerous state.

Buffaloes cause many deaths.

SECTION III.

METEOROLOGY.

169. For the same reasons as those furnished in the report for 1875, I am precluded from entering in this section the incomplete meteorological observations recorded in the districts from which returns have been received. The only useful record is a table of rainfall of the year, for which I am indebted to the courtesy of Mr. Pedlar, the officiating Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Reasons why the information is incomplete.

170. From this table it appears to me that the average total rainfall during the year in the Province amounted to 65·75 inches, and was much above the average (59·66) of preceding years ending December 1875. In Bengal Proper and Chota Nagpore the rainfall was above the average of preceding years, viz. 82·47 inches, against 80·25 inches, in the former area, and 54·91 inches, against 49·87 inches, in the latter. On the other hand, in Behar and Orissa it was below average, considerably so in the latter area: thus—

Rainfall of the year.

	1876. Inches.	1875. Inches.
Behar	45·67	47·65
Orissa	54·64	60·87

The distribution of rain in the sub-divisional districts of Bengal and Behar, as compared with the average of preceding years, appears to have been as noted below:—

			In 1876.	Average of preceding years ending December 1875.
Bengal	Western districts	...	61·79	57·14
	Central districts	South	69·63	57·96
		Centre	70·75	67·41
		North	124·15	133·74
		Total	88·12	86·37
	Eastern districts	Dacca Division	88·08	77·18
		Chittagong "	106·81	117·33
		Total	97·44	97·25
	Behar	West Behar	35·61	43·15
		East Behar	55·72	52·15

The above figures indicate that, on the whole, the rains of the year under review were plentiful, and, with slight variations, normally distributed over the Province.

Monthly rainfall.

171. The following table shows the amount of rain that fell in each month, compared with the averages of former years:—

	1876.	Average of previous years ending December 1874.		1876.	Average of previous years ending December 1874.
January	·20	·42	July	14·91	13·48
February	·18	·94	August	14·50	12·02
March	1·33	1·22	September	10·22	10·56
April	1·62	2·29	October	4·79	4·20
May	5·20	4·62	November	·75	·45
June	11·87	10·25	December	·96	·14

Compared with the averages of the preceding years, the rainfall was seasonable and normally distributed over the months.

The effects the rainfall had on the prevalence and fatality of cholera and fever have been considered in the Section of the report devoted to those diseases.

172. I am also indebted to Mr. Pedlar for the following abstract account, prepared by Mr. John Eliot, of the disastrous cyclone which swept over the districts of Backergunge, Naokhalli, and Chittagong. A more detailed account of this calamity, also by Mr. Eliot, will be found in the *Statistical Reporter* for the month of March 1877.

CYCLONE OF 31ST OCTOBER.

In Backergunge, Noakhalli, and Chittagong.

"The close of the south-west monsoon in 1876 was marked by one of the most severe and disastrous cyclones which has visited the shores of Bengal for many years. It was generated after two or three days of stormy weather near latitude 14° N. and longitude 89° E., and advanced almost due north with a slight tendency towards the east, which became more strongly pronounced as it approached the delta of the Ganges. At sea it was of very considerable dimensions, inflicting damage to vessels at a distance of 200 miles from the storm vortex. It struck the coast at the entrance to the estuary of the Megna, the storm vortex passing over the islands of Manpura, Hattiya, and Siddhi about 3 A.M. on the morning of the 1st of November. It advanced inland, passing over Noakhalli in a north-eastern direction, towards the Tipperah Hills. The obstructive action of the parallel lines of the Tipperah Hills broke up the storm vortex two or three hours after it had passed over the islands on the mouth of the Megna; and by midday of the 1st, the larger cyclonic disturbance had almost completely disappeared, its only effect being a slight rainfall in Assam during the next 36 hours.

"The cyclone was accompanied by a storm-wave of very considerable dimension, which followed a larger tidal wave than usual. The tidal wave flooded the whole of the low-lying land in the estuary about 11 P.M. of the 31st, and the flood-water was prevented flowing off by the approaching storm-wave. This reached the mouth of the Megna between 2 and 3 A.M., and poured in a large mass of water, which rapidly flooded the Backergunge, Noakhalli, and Chittagong coasts and the islands on the estuary of the Megna. In the most exposed parts—the Rabnabad islands and Manpura—the depth of the inundation was from 40 to 45 feet. In the large island of Dukhin Shabazpore it varied from 25 feet at its southern extremity to 18 feet in the northern portion of the island. Along the Chittagong coast and the eastern part of the Noakhalli and Bamni coasts, and in the islands of Sundeep and Siddhi, the inundation was of salt water; whilst in the remaining parts of the flooded area it was either of fresh water, or water so slightly brackish as to produce no injurious effect upon the tank or other drinking-waters. The violent wind threw down the greater part of the trees, but, strange to say, inflicted comparatively little injury upon the growing rice-crops, and beyond the destruction of trees, inflicted little permanent injury upon the districts. In the area of salt water inundation, the consequences were much more serious. The crops were almost entirely destroyed, the wells and tank waters rendered almost undrinkable and dangerous, whilst the retardation of decomposition from the presence of salt, and the amount of saline absorption by the sea, have rendered the land uncultivable until the next rains."

173. This cyclone was also felt at Tipperah, Furreedpore, Cuttack, Nuddea, and Jessore.

At Tipperah.

174. At *Tipperah*, besides the damage done to buildings, crops, &c., it does not seem to have affected the general health. The following account is furnished regarding it by Dr. Stork, the Civil Surgeon:—

"At 10 A.M. on the 28th October the barometer read 29·780, and gradually fell till the 30th, when at 4 P.M. the reading was 29·729, and up to this time the wind had been blowing steadily from the north, with now and then perhaps a slight variation towards the east. On the 31st October, at 10 A.M., the barometer had risen to 29·745, though at 4 P.M. it fell again to 29·736, and the wind north-east. This is the last reading I can supply. The anemometer was blown away, and no readings of the barometer were possible during the storm.

"The wind blew strongly from the north, with occasional gusts that veered a little east, perhaps from 9 P.M. till about 11-30 P.M., when the storm increased to a hurricane, and seemed to come from the north-east. With an occasional lull, it continued blowing from the same quarter a strong gale until 5 o'clock of the morning of the 1st; it then moderated, and was fine weather at 7-30 A.M.

"It is, of course, to be regretted that we cannot give the strength and velocity of the wind at Comilla, for I am inclined to think it was nearly, if not quite, as great here as at Backergunge, and that the storm-wave alone caused the terrible destruction to human life and property there."

At Furreedpore.

175. At *Furreedpore* the storm-wave touched a small part of the south-east portion of the district. The cyclone was felt more or less all over it. In the sudder station there was a perfect calm on the 30th October; on the 31st it blew hard from the north-east all day, and the day was cloudy and threatening, with occasional drizzling rain. At about 11 P.M. the high wind assumed the proportions of a cyclone, which raged over the station till the latter part of the night.

At Cuttack.

176. At *Cuttack* the storm-wave was partially felt at False Point. There was heavy rain at the same time in the whole district, and strong gusts of wind blew from east and north-east. In the south, towards Vizagapatam, the effects were more seriously felt than here. The water rose sufficiently high to sweep away houses and cause loss of life and property.

At Nuddea.

177. In *Nuddea* a gale with some rain, the mild portion of the cyclone, occurred.

At Jessore.

178. The report from *Jessore* only says that a large number of human beings and cattle were drowned.

SECTION IV.

FOOD-SUPPLY.

179. The subjoined table exhibits the average quantities of the chief food-grains consumed by the people—common rice, wheat, and dālls of sorts—that were procurable for a rupee in the several districts in Bengal during the year under notice, as compared with the averages of the three preceding years, excluding 1874, the famine year. A detailed comparative statement, showing the monthly variations in the prices of these food-grains in each district, is appended to this Section.

Prices for food during the year.

180. A statement showing the value of labour in the districts for able-bodied agricultural labourers, syces, common masons, carpenters, and blacksmiths, in the beginning and middle of the year under notice, as compared with the corresponding periods of the preceding year, is also appended to this Section.

Value of labour in the districts.

181. These statements have been compiled from the tables relating to them that were published in the *Calcutta Gazettes* of the year, as the local returns do not contain complete information on the subject.

Source of information.

Districts.	Annual average quantities, at 80 tolahs to the seer, obtainable for one rupee.																							
	Wheat.								Rice.								Dall.							
	1876.		Average of three preceding years.		Increase.		Decrease.		1876.		Average of three preceding years.		Increase.		Decrease.		1876.		Average of three preceding years.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.
Burdwan	17	1	16	2	...	15	...	...	23	7	14	13	8	10	...	...	24	13	21	2	3	11	...	...
Bankura	20	6	16	6	4	...	...	...	24	12	18	8	6	4	...	...	21	8	19	1	2	7	...	...
Beerbhoom	20	1	17	1	3	...	...	...	23	11	21	10	2	1	...	...	23	7	20	11	2	12	...	...
Midnapore	19	...	12	3	6	13	...	...	26	7	20	3	6	4	...	...	19	12	12	10	7	2	...	...
Hooghly	18	12	15	5	3	7	...	...	19	13	17	7	2	6	...	...	23	9	19	15	3	10	...	...
Howrah	18	5	15	3	3	2	...	...	19	9	13	4	6	5	...	...	22	14	19	11	3	3	...	...
24-Pergunnahs	17	5	15	3	2	2	...	...	17	3	17	9	...	...	...	6	20	6	18	5	2	1	...	...
Nuddea	19	6	19	11	...	...	...	5	18	6	18	6	...	..	...	...	29	13	24	11	5	2	...	...
Jessore	19	...	16	10	2	6	...	...	23	6	21	13	1	9	...	...	26	12	21	6	5	6	...	...
Murshidabad	22	3	19	2	3	1	...	...	21	15	20	6	1	9	...	...	34	6	28	7	5	15	...	...
Dinagepore	17	3	14	9	2	9	...	...	24	15	25	12	...	...	...	13	23	13	19	8	4	5	...	...
Maldah	21	11	19	11	2	...	...	...	23	4	22	3	1	1	...	...	29	14	22	8	7	6	...	...
Rajshahye	21	15	19	15	2	...	...	...	23	5	23	5	...	...	...	...	29	3	20	14	8	5	...	...
Rungpore	22	12	17	12	5	...	...	...	21	5	22	...	...	...	...	11	18	8	14	12	3	12	...	...
Bogra	20	4	15	3	5	1	...	...	26	1	26	5	...	...	...	4	21	4	16	1	5	3	...	...
Pubna	24	15	18	10	6	5	...	...	24	9	23	5	1	4	...	...	28	7	19	13	8	10	...	...
Darjeeling	8	...	6	12	1	4	...	...	11	14	12	4	...	...	...	6	8	2	8	...	...	2	...	...
Julpigoree	11	15	11	3	...	12	...	...	17	2	20	5	...	...	3	3	15	11	11	15	3	12	...	...
Dacca	17	5	14	4	3	1	...	...	21	12	24	5	...	...	2	9	23	6	20	6	3	...	...	...
Furreedpore	22	2	18	4	3	14	...	...	22	8	21	5	1	3	...	...	19	5	19	5	...	...	...	...
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	3	19	13	1	6	...	...	21	2	14	14	6	4	...	...
Mymensing	15	14	13	5	2	9	...	...	22	15	24	3	...	...	1	4	19	6	16	4	3	2	...	...
Tipperah	14	9	12	5	2	4	...	...	20	10	25	4	...	...	4	10	18	10	16	10	2	...	...	...
Chittagong	12	...	11	9	...	7	...	...	12	9	12	13	...	...	...	4	15	4	14	5	...	15	...	...
Noakhalli	...	No data		...	...	...	...	...	17	4	21	8	...	...	4	4	14	6	12	4	2	2	...	...
Patna	25	5	20	...	5	5	...	...	21	10	20	9	1	1	...	...	33	12	29	6	4	6	...	...
Gya	22	6	20	7	1	15	...	...	21	8	20	6	1	2	...	...	26	15	26	1	...	14	...	...
Shahabad	22	6	17	6	5	...	...	...	20	10	17	13	2	13	...	...	31	14	23	4	8	10	...	...
Mozufferpore	9	12	17	10	2	2	...	...	16	11	17	11	...	...	1	...	26	6	20	3	6	3	...	...
Darbhunga	19	12	17	10	2	2	...	...	17	11	20	12	...	...	3	1	29	9	23	2	6	7	...	...
Sarun	21	6	17	13	3	9	...	...	20	8	27	12	...	...	7	4	31	7	20	9	10	14	...	...
Chumparun	21	9	18	13	2	12	...	...	20	11	20	6	...	5	...	...	27	8	19	5	8	3	...	...
Monghyr	24	5	18	13	5	8	...	...	19	15	17	11	2	4	...	...	32	14	23	11	9	3	...	...
Bhagulpore	20	15	18	8	2	7	...	...	20	6	20	11	...	...	...	5	28	6	22	13	5	9	...	...
Purneah	21	10	20	11	...	15	...	..	22	9	21	11	...	14	...	...	24	9	19	1	5	8	...	...
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	18	8	16	8	2	...	...	...	22	2	20	8	1	15	...	...	20	12	17	15	2	13	...	...
Cuttack	21	12	17	10	4	2	...	...	26	4	28	5	...	...	2	1	26	10	21	6	5	4	...	...
Pooree	17	11	15	1	2	10	...	...	24	8	27	9	...	...	3	1	21	5	13	2	8	3	...	...
Balasore	17	12	14	11	3	1	...	...	29	2	30	8	...	...	1	6	13	5	11	3	2	2	...	...
Hazaribagh	19	4	17	15	1	5	...	..	23	12	20	...	3	12	...	...	21	13	20	2	1	11	...	...
Lohardugga	20	14	16	11	4	3	...	...	29	15	23	2	6	13	...	...	18	8	19	9	...	...	1	1
Singbhum	22	14	17	...	5	14	...	...	37	10	27	13	9	13	...	...	19	12	16	7	3	5	...	...
Manbhum	17	...	14	13	2	3	...	...	25	6	22	3	3	3	...	...	18	9	16	4	2	5	...	...
Mean Annual Quantities	19	7	16	7	3	...	...	...	23	1	21	3	...	14	...	...	23	6	18	15	4	7	...	...

182. The above table shows that while the price of rice had risen in several districts, particularly in Eastern Bengal, West Tirhoot, and Orissa, the prices for wheat and the dālls were lower throughout the other districts than the averages of the preceding years, with the solitary exceptions of Nuddea in wheat and Lohardugga in dālls.

Remarks relating to the food-supply of the year.



The highest prices for food-grains ruled in Darjeeling, Chittagong, Julpigoree, Rungpore, and Noakhalli.

In Eastern Bengal the rise in prices is due to the cyclone.

On the whole, however, food was cheaper than in recent years throughout the Province, and it will be remembered that the rainfall of this year was plentiful and seasonable.

Remarks relating to value of labour.

183. From the statement showing the value of labour, it will be seen that although in the greater number of the districts wages continued to be the same throughout the year, as compared with the preceding year, yet, wherever there was a change, the tendency of the change was rather towards a rise than a fall in wages.

Peculiarities in certain districts on the subject of food.

184. The following facts may be usefully recorded:—

In the *Soonderbuns*, 24-Pergunnahs portion, rice and fish being abundant, the people are healthy and superior in physique to the rest in the district

In *Darjeeling* the Bhooteahs, Lepchas, and lower Pahariah castes, consume flesh largely, and are not particular as to whether it is putrid, diseased, or otherwise unwholesome.

In *Julpigoree*, for want of variety in food, one-half of the people exhibit symptoms, in some form, of a scorbutic taint, and the population being chiefly a rice-feeding one, the standard of health is low, and the people quickly succumb to the ordinary prevailing diseases.

In *Furreedpore* fish is very largely consumed, as it is very abundant and cheap.

It is said that at Chumparun, especially in the north and west of the district, a kind of chronic famine diarrhœa, produced by malaria and bad food, is excessively common.

At *Monghyr* the Musahers and Dosadhs live on rats, snails, and various jungle-roots, when rice is dear.

At *Cuttack* milk is seldom used. The physique of both men and women are fairly developed, and they are capable of sustaining much labour and fatigue.

In *Balasore* the evening meal very frequently consists of the fermented rice of the morning meal.

At *Singbhum* milk is not used as a diet by the generality of the people.

At *Pooree* the mohunts, a small body of rich Brahmins, with considerable land endowments, who lead an unmarried life, take one principal meal of *mohaproshad*, of superior quality to that issued to the pilgrims, and a light one of fruits and sweetmeats a day, and abstain from fish or animal food of any kind. Their food being rich in quality, combined with indolent habits, leads to indigestion, and often to colic in many of this class, and also to obesity, which renders life a burden to them.

185. *The Mohaproshad.*—The prejudicial effects of the *mohaproshad*, or temple food, on the health of the pilgrims have been often described. "A vast kitchen for 70,000 to 80,000 pilgrims at the festival times, with a class of cooks who try to secure as much gain out of the sale of *mohaproshad* as they can, requires the utmost vigilance in its supervision. The *mohaproshad* is of various kinds, but only about seven to eight varieties are cooked every day, and consist generally of the different preparations of rice, dāll, vegetables, and sweetmeats. Salt is sparingly used. Ghee is of bad quality and insufficient, and vegetables are scanty. The water for culinary purposes, drawn from wells inside the temple, is very bad; worse than that is the Churna Mirta (washings from the Temple), which is considered sacred, and is drank by every pilgrim; and worst of all is the adulteration of fresh with stale food.

186. The chief varieties of *mohaproshad*, and their composition, are given below:—

Names.	Composition.	Names.	Composition.
1. *Orooa Urno* ...	Fine rice, boiled.	12. *Moong Dāll* ...	Moong dāll, ghee, salt, and turmeric.
2. *Urno Bagra* ...	Coarse ditto, boiled.	13. *Biri Dāll* ...	Kalai ditto ditto ditto.
3. *Dahee Pakhal* ...	Dahee, ginger, boiled rice, and jeera.	14. *Dalna*	Moong dāll, arrar dāll, chhola dāll, vegetables, spices, salt, and turmeric.
4. *Pita Urno* ...	Rice and turmeric.		
5. *Khichuri*	Rice, dāll (moong), and ghee.		
6. *Huldia Khichuri* ...	Ditto ditto ditto and turmeric.	15. *Chhola Dāll* ...	Chhola, ghee, salt, and turmeric.
7. *Narial Khichuri* ...	Rice, dāll (moong), ghee, and cocoanut.	16. *Jai Moong Dāll* ...	Jai moong ditto ditto.
		17. *Jai Biri Dāll* ...	Jai biri ditto ditto.
8. *Hing Khichuri* ...	Rice, dāll (moong), ghee, and assafœtida.	18. *Mohur*	Vegetables, ghee, salt, turmeric, and spices.
9. *Kheeree*	Rice (boiled), milk, and sugar.	19. *Besur*	Ditto ditto and powdered mustard.
10. *Kornuba*	Rice (boiled), dahi, and raw sugar.	20. *Pita*	Vegetables, ghee, salt, turmeric, spices, and powdered mathee.
11. *Dāll (arrar)* ...	Arrar dāll, ghee, salt, and turmeric.		

Use of spirituous liquors and narcotics.

187. The reports show that spirits are largely consumed, and that their use is gaining ground. The lower classes, such as the Bouris, Domes, Harees and Chamars, and the Mahomedans to a limited extent, use country spirits. Imported spirits are consumed mostly by the Hindus, and it is much to be regretted that the educated classes among them are taking to them in several districts.

Pochai, or rice-beer, is largely used by the lower classes, especially in Beerbhum, Darjeeling, Singbhum, and the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

In Singbhum the Coles subsist more on the pochai than on anything else, and it is said it has no bad effect on them.

Opium, ganja, and other narcotics, are, as usual, generally used, but not to a greater extent than in former years.

In many places opium is said to act as a protection against fever, and is believed to prolong life.

PORT OF CALCUTTA.
Ship provisions.

188. With regard to the food supplied to seamen resorting to this Port, there is the greatest possible diversity of practice. In some ships no reasonable expense is spared to make the men comfortable in their quarters and in furnishing the best provisions procurable. In the case of others there is just cause for grumbling and discontent from the commencement till the end of the voyage.

Lime juice was given regularly on board all British ships, and its quality was nearly uniform, except that in one or two instances the acid had diminished in quantity.

With regard to salt beef and pork, they were supplied in various qualities. The salt rations had only half the nutritious value of fresh meat, and when it had been in salt for a year or more it was comparatively worthless as an article of diet. Casks of meat, showing signs of decomposition, are frequently opened. and the meat put into fresh brine, which has the effect of arresting decomposition and still further exhausting the meat.

A large quantity of fresh meat is usually taken on board vessels leaving port, and what remains fit is rubbed with salt, corned, and then used. Fresh Australian meat is used on board all first class ships once, twice, or even three times a week during long voyages. Sailors are said to object to it.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE PRICES CURRENT FOR FOOD-GRAINS, AND STATEMENT SHOWING THE VALUE OF LABOUR, IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE BENGAL PROVINCE FOR THE YEAR 1876.

Comparative Statement showing the Prices Current for the undermentioned Food-grains in the Districts

FOR WHEAT—80

Districts.	January. 1876. Srs.	January. 1876. Chs.	January. Average of 3 preceding years. Srs.	January. Average of 3 preceding years. Chs.	February. 1876. Srs.	February. 1876. Chs.	February. Average of 3 preceding years. Srs.	February. Average of 3 preceding years. Chs.	March. 1876. Srs.	March. 1876. Chs.	March. Average of 3 preceding years. Srs.	March. Average of 3 preceding years. Chs.	April. 1876. Srs.	April. 1876. Chs.	April. Average of 3 preceding years. Srs.	April. Average of 3 preceding years. Chs.	May. 1876. Srs.	May. 1876. Chs.	May. Average of 3 preceding years. Srs.	May. Average of 3 preceding years. Chs.	June. 1876. Srs.	June. 1876. Chs.	June. Average of 3 preceding years. Srs.	June. Average of 3 preceding years. Chs.	July. 1876. Srs.	July. 1876. Chs.	July. Average of 3 preceding years. Srs.	July. Average of 3 preceding years. Chs.
Burdwan ...	19	4	15	10	17	8	14	12	18	...	15	12	18	...	17	14	18	...	17	5	18	4	17	13	16	8	16	6
Bankura ...	20	...	15	6	20	10	15	8	22	4	17	7	22	12	18	6	23	4	17	2	21	14	17	...	19	8	16	4
Beerbhum ...	22	...	13	13	20	...	14	11	20	...	15	3	20	...	22	4	20	...	19	3	20	...	17	10	20	...	18	5
Midnapore ...	16	...	12	10	20	...	12	10	20	...	13	4	21	...	13	12	21	...	13	...	20	...	12	5	20	...	12	—
Hooghly and Serampore ...	18	4	13	12	18	8	13	12	19	8	14	4	19	...	17	8	18	...	17	8	19	8	18	2	18	8	15	10
Howrah	18	...	14	12	19	...	13	10	19	...	14	10	19	...	15	12	19	4	16	15	19	...	16	14	19	...	15	9
24-Pergunnahs ...	...	...	14	11	...	...	14	9	...	...	13	14	17	5	16	2	...	...	16	10	...	...	16	11	...	...	15	1
Nuddea	21	5	18	1	21	5	19	2	20	...	21	7	20	...	21	14	20	...	20	7	20	...	20	...	20	...	19	3
Jessore	18	8	13	9	18	8	13	11	18	12	15	14	18	10	18	12	19	...	18	1	22	2	17	12	18	10	17	7
Murshidabad ...	22	8	16	13	22	...	16	10	...	...	19	2	25	...	24	1	24	...	20	11	24	...	20	8	23	...	18	14
Dinagepore ...	16	...	12	...	13	12	12	8	16	...	12	12	17	4	14	3	17	4	15	14	16	...	14	14	17	...	15	14
Maldah	21	8	17	2	20	...	17	4	21	4	19	2	24	...	22	10	24	4	22	10	23	4	22	10	21	8	21	4
Rajshahye ...	21	10	17	14	23	4	17	14	20	15	19	3	22	8	22	3	26	3	24	3	21	12	21	15	28	12	19	14
Rungpore ...	21	4	15	11	21	4	15	8	25	1	15	13	25	8	21	1	26	3	20	8	19	9	17	1	22	8	22	12
Bogra	18	14	11	10	18	12	13	8	19	...	15	6	18	4	17	9	18	...	17	4	20	4	15	6	20	...	15	6
Pubna	26	4	17	4	23	4	16	15	22	8	15	9	24	6	20	1	22	8	20	9	26	4	20	8	27	8	19	12
Darjeeling ...	8	...	7	...	8	...	6	10	...	...	6	...	8	8	5	14	8	...	6	10	8	...	7	1	8	...	7	—
Julpigoree ...	13	3	10	6	11	3	11	9	12	3	11	9	...	...	11	12	11	9	11	1	12	5	12	2	11	11	12	3
Dacca	17	...	14	...	17	...	15	...	18	12	12	8	20	...	14	10	20	...	14	5	16	4	14	1	16	10	15	9
Furreedpore ...	20	...	15	15	20	...	16	...	20	...	16	12	20	...	17	10	21	...	20	1	22	...	18	14	23	...	18	14
Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Mymensing ...	13	10	13	6	14	...	13	3	15	...	12	8	18	...	12	2	19	...	13	9	17	...	15	...	16	...	14	14
Tipperah... ...	15	...	12	1	15	...	11	14	15	...	10	11	16	8	11	11	16	8	13	11	14	8	13	4	14	...	12	13
Chittagong ...	12	8	11	4	13	...	10	8	12	8	10	4	12	8	11	4	12	8	9	12	13	...	13	...	12	8	13	—
Noakhalli ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Patna	23	4	18	11	30	8	17	15	30	...	18	8	25	8	19	10	26	8	21	5	24	...	21	13	22	8	21	2
Gya	25	6	18	...	24	...	17	12	24	8	19	2	25	8	19	13	25	8	23	1	23	4	23	...	21	4	22	10
Shahabad ...	23	...	18	7	25	...	16	10	23	8	16	13	23	8	17	8	24	...	18	2	22	...	17	1	21	...	17	10
Mozufferpore ...	21	8	17	8	21	8	15	2	19	...	14	10	19	8	18	...	20	...	20	2	20	...	19	6	19	...	19	—
Darbhunga ...	22	8	17	3	21	14	16	4	20	12	14	1	20	12	18	15	20	12	18	10	...	...	17	11	18	...	18	15
Sarun	23	8	16	14	22	8	15	13	22	...	16	6	21	12	17	8	22	8	18	14	22	...	19	14	21	8	18	10
Chumparun ...	21	8	17	5	22	...	16	12	24	...	17	2	24	...	20	4	23	4	21	2	23	...	20	15	22	8	20	6
Monghyr... ...	24	4	19	10	25	10	17	9	27	2	19	2	26	10	18	2	27	11	21	1	24	9	20	15	23	9	18	15
Bhagulpore ...	21	7	18	14	22	7	17	14	22	12	17	15	23	5	20	4	22	12	21	8	19	9	20	9	19	10	17	11
Purneah	23	...	18	3	22	8	17	3	18	...	17	1	21	...	23	8	22	8	25	2	24	...	24	12	24	...	23	2
Sonthal Pergunnahs.	20	...	15	1	19	8	15	13	18	...	15	5	20	...	17	7	20	...	17	10	20	...	17	5	18	8	17	3
Cuttack	21	...	17	14	21	10	18	2	21	...	17	9	22	5	17	...	22	5	15	11	21	...	17	7	21	...	16	3
Pooree	18	6	13	14	18	6	14	6	17	11	16	10	18	6	15	12	20	5	15	9	15	12	15	3	17	1	14	3
Balasore	17	...	12	...	19	...	12	6	20	...	13	8	19	...	16	...	18	...	17	...	18	...	15	4	18	...	15	—
Hazaribagh ...	22	...	15	11	20	8	15	...	21	...	17	4	20	12	20	6	21	...	19	12	19	4	19	15	17	4	19	10
Lohardugga ...	18	...	13	4	18	...	13	...	25	...	14	11	25	...	18	7	24	...	18	8	24	...	18	3	18	...	18	—
Singbhum ...	18	...	14	8	18	...	14	2	20	...	14	11	21	...	17	8	22	...	18	14	24	...	18	6	26	...	18	9
Manbhum ...	18	6	13	3	17	...	13	2	17	...	14	12	18	...	16	3	18	8	16	1	18	8	15	9	16	8	15	14

of the Bengal Province for the year 1876 *and the three preceding years, excluding* 1874, *the famine year.*

TOLAHS PER SEER.

August.				September.				October.				November.				December.				Total.				Difference in 1876.			
1876.		Average of 3 preceding years.		1876.		Average of 3 preceding years.		1876.		Average of 3 preceding years.		1876.		Average of 3 preceding years.		1876.		Average of 3 preceding years.		1876.		Average of 3 preceding years.		Increase.		Decrease.	
Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.
16	8	15	12	16	12	15	14	16	...	15	10	15	8	15	7	15	...	15	14	17	1	16	2	...	15	...	...
18	8	15	7	21	4	16	3	21	6	16	4	19	10	16	9	15	10	16	9	20	6	16	6	4	...	...	...
20	...	17	13	20	...	17	8	20	...	16	13	20	...	16	1	18	12	16	3	20	1	17	1	3	...	...	...
18	...	12	6	...	...	11	14	19	8	11	6	17	...	11	4	17	...	11	2	19	...	12	3	6	13	...	...
18	8	15	2	19	...	14	4	18	8	14	14	19	8	14	10	18	8	14	8	18	12	15	5	3	7	...	...
19	...	15	10	...	...	15	1	17	12	14	10	16	...	14	8	16	8	14	12	18	5	15	3	3	2	...	...
...	...	14	12	...	...	16	1	...	...	15	11	...	...	15	7	...	...	13	5	17	5	15	3	2	2	...	...
20	...	18	8	18	5	19	14	18	5	19	10	17	4	19	3	16	6	19	4	19	6	19	11	...	...	...	5
18	...	17	15	17	12	17	4	18	...	17	2	20	10	16	8	20	...	16	2	19	...	16	10	2	6	...	...
22	...	18	9	21	8	19	...	20	...	19	4	20	12	17	14	19	8	18	5	22	3	19	2	3	1	...	...
18	12	16	...	19	8	16	...	19	...	15	9	17	12	15	4	17	8	14	2	17	2	14	9	2	9	...	...
21	8	18	12	23	...	19	4	22	...	19	4	21	...	18	10	17	...	18	6	21	11	19	11	2	...	...	...
19	14	19	4	21	...	19	1	19	11	18	11	19	11	19	4	18	8	20	1	21	15	19	15	2	...	...	...
21	3	18	14	21	...	16	9	21	...	17	7	22	8	16	6	26	3	15	15	22	12	17	12	5	...	...	...
20	...	15	7	22	8	15	9	23	8	14	4	24	...	15	7	20	6	15	13	20	4	15	3	5	1	...	...
26	4	19	6	26	4	17	12	26	4	19	3	26	4	18	2	21	12	18	12	24	15	18	10	6	5	...	...
8	...	7	...	...	...	7	4	8	...	7	...	8	...	6	13	8	...	6	12	8	...	6	12	1	4	...	...
10	7	12	2	12	1	10	13	12	2	11	...	12	9	9	13	12	9	10	5	11	15	11	3	...	12	...	...
16	6	15	4	...	...	14	7	16	8	13	9	17	...	13	14	15	4	13	14	17	5	14	4	3	1	...	...
22	...	18	11	...	...	19	6	26	...	19	4	26	...	18	15	24	...	18	14	22	2	18	4	3	14	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	...	13	12	16	...	13	9	16	...	12	10	15	8	12	13	14	8	12	15	15	14	13	5	2	9	...	...
14	...	13	4	14	...	14	...	14	...	12	6	14	...	11	12	12	12	11	8	14	9	12	5	2	4	...	...
11	8	12	4	12	...	11	12	12	...	12	4	10	8	12	1	10	...	11	8	12	...	11	9	...	7	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	...	19	9	24	8	20	13	24	...	18	13	23	8	20	6	21	...	21	10	25	5	20	...	5	5	...	...
18	10	20	15	18	8	20	15	19	4	19	4	21	...	20	2	22	...	20	10	22	6	20	7	1	15	...	...
21	8	17	11	22	...	17	2	21	8	16	11	22	...	16	15	20	8	17	15	22	6	17	6	5	...	...	...
19	8	18	1	20	...	17	8	20	...	17	4	19	8	17	10	17	8	17	10	19	12	17	10	2	2	...	...
17	12	17	8	18	...	17	6	18	10	17	8	20	4	18	7	18	...	19	4	19	12	17	10	2	2	...	...
21	...	18	2	21	...	18	14	20	...	17	8	19	14	17	10	19	...	18	4	21	6	17	13	3	9	...	...
21	8	19	11	21	12	19	...	19	...	18	8	18	...	17	14	18	8	17	3	21	9	18	13	2	12	...	...
22	8	17	8	...	...	17	11	23	...	17	13	23	1	19	2	20	4	18	12	24	5	18	13	5	8	...	...
25	5	16	14	...	...	17	8	18	15	18	...	18	5	17	6	16	6	17	15	20	15	18	8	2	7	...	...
21	...	21	5	22	...	20	6	20	8	19	14	21	...	18	14	20	...	19	7	21	10	20	11	...	15	...	...
16	...	16	8	16	...	16	4	21	...	16	6	...	...	16	13	15	...	16	7	18	8	16	8	2	...	...	...
20	5	18	7	23	10	17	1	23	10	17	10	...	...	20	2	...	...	18	6	21	12	17	10	4	2	...	...
17	1	15	3	17	1	14	10	17	11	14	7	17	1	15	4	...	...	15	15	17	11	15	1	2	10	...	...
18	...	15	...	18	...	14	12	16	...	14	8	16	...	15	12	16	...	15	6	17	12	14	11	3	1	...	...
16	...	17	4	16	12	16	15	18	...	17	4	19	12	17	11	...	...	18	9	19	4	17	15	1	5	...	...
18	8	17	9	18	8	17	...	20	8	16	13	21	...	17	10	20	...	17	9	20	14	16	11	4	3	...	...
26	...	17	13	26	...	17	13	26	...	17	13	24	...	17	5	24	...	16	15	22	14	17	...	5	14	...	...
15	8	15	...	15	...	14	10	16	...	14	11	16	...	14	8	18	...	14	10	17	...	14	13	2	3	...	...

Comparative Statement showing the Prices Current for the undermentioned Food-grains in the Districts

FOR RICE—80

Districts.	January. 1876. Srs.	January. 1876. Chs.	January. Average of 3 preceding years. Srs.	January. Average of 3 preceding years. Chs.	February. 1876. Srs.	February. 1876. Chs.	February. Average of 3 preceding years. Srs.	February. Average of 3 preceding years. Chs.	March. 1876. Srs.	March. 1876. Chs.	March. Average of 3 preceding years. Srs.	March. Average of 3 preceding years. Chs.	April. 1876. Srs.	April. 1876. Chs.	April. Average of 3 preceding years. Srs.	April. Average of 3 preceding years. Chs.	May. 1876. Srs.	May. 1876. Chs.	May. Average of 3 preceding years. Srs.	May. Average of 3 preceding years. Chs.	June. 1876. Srs.	June. 1876. Chs.	June. Average of 3 preceding years. Srs.	June. Average of 3 preceding years. Chs.	July. 1876. Srs.	July. 1876. Chs.	July. Average of 3 preceding years. Srs.	July. Average of 3 preceding years. Chs.
Burdwan... ...	25	4	22	2	25	2	21	14¾	25	2	17	1	26	4	20	12½	25	2	19	6	22	12	18	5¾	22	2	17	7¾
Bankoora ...	26	12	21	4¾	22	...	21	14¾	22	...	20	...	22	...	20	1½	22	2	19	8¾	21	12	17	9¾	21	4	15	14
Beerbhum ...	25	...	23	12	23	...	24	...	24	...	23	13½	24	...	24	10½	24	...	20	9½	24	8	18	12¾	22	8	19	4¾
Midnapore ...	26	...	23	8	24	...	22	8¼	26	...	21	14½	26	...	21	¾	26	...	21	...	26	...	20	5	24	...	20	1½
Hooghly and Serampore ...	19	8	17	4	20	...	18	8	20	...	18	7	20	...	18	2	19	8	17	8	19	8	18	2	20	...	16	12
Howrah	20	...	17	8¼	20	...	18	4	20	8	18	11	21	8	18	11	21	6	18	...	20	8	17	13	20	...	17	8
24-Pergunnahs ...	17	12	17	6	18	6	18	14¾	17	4	19	3¾	17	4½	19	2¾	17	12	18	9½	17	12	18	1	16	12	17	5
Nuddea	17	4	18	13¾	20	10½	18	14	20	10½	18	15¾	19	13	18	¾	20	...	17	8½	20	...	17	8½	18	13½	17	13
Jessore	22	8	21	7½	23	4	22	1½	22	10	22	3	22	14	21	6½	22	4	21	1	22	6	20	11½	20	2	21	8¾
Murshidabad ...	23	...	22	1	24	8	23	9	...	...	22	2	21	...	21	7	21	8	18	14	21	4	17	11¾	22	4	17	11
Dinagepore ...	24	...	29	4	24	8	29	9½	23	4	27	10½	23	8	28	9½	24	...	27	14½	20	...	25	4¾	24	...	24	4¾
Maldah	22	12	26	4	23	...	24	10	23	8	24	11	23	8	24	2	21	12	22	12	22	8	22	...	22	...	19	8
Rajshahye ...	24	6	25	5½	24	6	26	¾	23	7	26	7	23	...	24	1	22	2	22	6¾	22	5	21	7	22	10½	21	4¾
Rungpore ...	18	...	25	6	18	...	24	10½	19	...	24	13	18	9	24	7¾	17	8½	21	11¾	18	4½	21	4	26	5	23	5¾
Bogra	26	8	26	12½	27	...	31	1	26	4	29	15½	26	...	29	11¾	26	6	27	9½	25	8	26	9	25	...	25	6¼
Pubna	24	...	24	2	24	...	24	3½	24	...	23	4½	22	8	23	5	22	8	21	15¾	22	8	22	9	23	12	23	5
Darjeeling ...	13	8	13	7½	14	...	13	14	...	...	13	12	11	8	11	5¼	11	8	11	9¼	10	8	12	¾	9	8	11	12
Julpigoree ...	20	...	24	...	18	...	23	9	17	...	22	15	...	...	21	13¾	16	8	19	15¾	16	8	18	15¾	16	...	19	4
Dacca	21	...	25	14	23	14	27	...	22	14	27	4	20	8	25	14½	20	...	24	½	20	...	22	10½	23	6	24	8
Furreedpore ...	22	...	22	½	21	8	21	13½	20	8	22	9¼	21	...	21	8¾	21	...	20	13½	20	...	19	15	21	8	19	6
Backergunge ...	21	...	20	11¾	22	...	21	4½	22	...	21	8¾	22	...	21	9	23	...	21	2¾	...	...	19	13½	23	...	19	8
Mymensing ...	21	8	25	12½	22	...	26	8½	22	8	26	2½	21	...	26	½	21	...	26	13¾	20	8	25	7	20	8	24	4½
Tipperah... ...	21	10	28	2½	23	...	28	13¾	21	...	29	4½	16	...	29	14¾	17	8	21	7½	17	8	25	11½	19	...	26	¾
Chittagong ...	19	8	24	12	19	8	23	14	19	8	24	2½	17	8	24	2	14	8	23	14	14	...	22	8	14	...	22	7
Noakhalli ...	18	8	22	14	19	...	23	4	16	8	23	15	16	8	23	10½	17	...	22	8	17	...	22	2	16	...	21	12
Patna	25	...	23	15½	25	4	23	13¾	25	...	20	12½	23	...	21	3	21	8	20	1½	20	8	19	15¾	19	8	20	3¾
Gya	23	10	24	15½	23	...	23	11¾	23	6	22	12¾	23	...	22	5½	23	...	20	12½	20	8	21	...	20	8	20	8¾
Shahabad ...	22	8	19	11	22	8	18	8½	22	8	18	12¾	22	4	18	13½	22	...	18	1	20	4	17	5	18	8	17	3¾
Mosufferpore ...	19	...	20	13	19	8	19	15½	16	8	19	1½	15	8	19	½	15	8	17	7¾	15	...	16	6¼	14	...	16	11¾
Darbhunga ...	20	3½	25	6	19	3	21	13½	15	5½	21	3½	15	5	24	2½	15	8	22	10	...	...	21	...	15	8	20	5
Sarun	23	8	29	2	23	...	28	3	23	4	29	4	22	8	29	8	20	8	28	12	19	4	27	8	18	12	27	4
Chumparun ...	22	12	24	14	22	14	24	...	23	...	23	5	21	4	21	10	19	12	19	14	19	8	19	½	18	8	18	3½
Monghyr... ...	21	5	17	15½	20	4½	21	1¾	19	1	19	12½	20	4½	18	1¾	19	9	17	9	17	5½	16	13½	18	8½	16	12
Bhagulpore ...	22	12	23	15½	23	6	23	13¾	22	7½	23	2½	21	8	21	14½	21	2½	20	14½	20	3	21	2½	18	10	20	2½
Purneah	24	...	27	14½	23	8	24	8½	21	8	24	7½	18	...	24	6	17	8	23	5	19	...	22	1½	18	...	20	10½
Sonthal Pergunnahs	22	...	23	9½	23	...	23	12½	23	...	21	14½	25	8	21	10¾	22	...	21	6½	21	8	18	4¾	22	...	18	5¾
Cuttack	30	9½	30	12½	30	8	30	10	30	3	30	3½	29	9	32	8½	28	3½	26	14½	24	4½	26	14½	24	4½	25	10½
Pooree	28	14	29	½	29	2½	28	7½	24	15	26	6	27	9	29	11	26	14½	26	13½	21	...	26	13½	21	10½	26	6
Balasore	28	8	30	4	33	...	31	7½	32	...	31	6½	29	8	31	12	29	8	32	...	29	...	30	4	30	8	29	...
Hazaribagh ...	26	12	21	15½	26	...	21	6¾	26	4	21	12½	24	8	21	9½	24	12	20	11½	22	2	20	4	20	...	19	8
Lohardugga ...	29	...	24	3	33	...	23	8	32	...	23	15	30	...	19	8¾	28	...	23	8	28	...	23	3½	26	...	21	10
Singbhum ...	34	...	30	15¾	34	...	29	5½	36	...	28	1½	36	...	28	1½	36	...	27	9½	36	...	27	9½	36	...	27	2½
Manbhum ...	26	...	25	9½	26	4	25	1½	26	9	24	11¾	26	13	23	13½	26	4	23	6½	23	...	22	2½	22	...	26	5½

of the Bengal Province for the year 1876 *and the three preceding years, excluding* 1874, *the famine year.*

TOLAHS PER SEER.

August.				September.				October.				November.				December.				Total.				Difference in 1876.			
1876.		Average of 3 preceding years.		1876.		Average of 3 preceding years.		1876.		Average of 3 preceding years.		1876.		Average of 3 preceding years.		1876.		Average of 3 preceding years.		1876.		Average of 3 preceding years.		Increase.		Decrease.	
Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.
22	6	17	15½	24	4	19	3½	25	...	20	7	21	...	20	5½	17	4	21	15½	23	7	14	13	8	10	...	...
23	4	16	6½	28	8	16	9½	33	12	16	2½	32	8	17	10½	21	12	19	8½	24	12	18	8	6	4	...	...
22	4	20	2	24	8	21	4	25	...	20	15	23	12	21	1½	20	4	21	13	23	11	21	10	2	1	...	...
28	...	19	15½	...	19	14½	...	32	...	19	10	33	...	19	½	21	...	21	8	26	7	20	3	6	4	...	...
21	...	17	8	21	...	18	6	23	...	17	12	19	8	16	4	16	...	16	2	19	13	17	7	2	6	...	...
20	...	17	8	...	...	17	4	20	...	17	12	17	...	16	8	14	8	16	11½	19	9	13	4	6	5	...	...
16	6	16	13½	..	...	16	11	17	8	16	8	15	4	15	8½	...	...	16	8	17	3	17	9	...	...	...	6
18	5	17	13½	19	6	18	12½	20	...	18	13½	17	4	18	5	15	4	19	9½	18	6	18	6	...	...	...	...
24	13	21	7½	26	5	23	3	26	9	22	10½	24	8	22	1½	22	4	22	7	23	6	21	13	1	9	...	...
21	8	17	11	22	8	20	4	23	8	20	...	21	...	19	12	19	8	21	2	21	15	20	6	1	9	...	...
25	...	24	4	23	12	24	8	30	...	21	15½	30	...	22	9½	27	14	22	10½	24	15	25	12	...	...	...	13
21	8	19	10	24	...	22	2	25	...	20	8	25	8	20	2	24	...	20	4	23	4	22	3	1	1	...	...
20	14	21	8	25	14	24	2½	26	4	22	10½	25	11	23	9	19	6½	20	3	23	5	23	5	...	...	...	...
25	11½	20	14½	23	12	20	12	24	...	18	2½	23	6	19	2½	25	8	19	10½	21	5	22	...	...	...	...	11
26	8	24	...	24	8	25	14	25	2	23	5	26	6	24	6½	27	...	21	2	26	1	26	5	...	...	...	4
27	8	22	15	29	...	24	2	28	...	23	9	26	...	24	8½	21	4	22	9	24	9	23	5	1	4	...	...
11	...	11	12	...	...	12	4	10	13	11	12	12	8	11	9½	14	...	12	8	11	14	12	4	...	...	...	6
16	...	19	4	16	...	19	...	16	11½	17	12	16	...	17	14	20	...	19	8	17	2	20	5	...	...	3	8
22	...	24	1	...	...	24	5½	25	8	23	5½	20	12	21	4½	20	8	22	1½	21	12	24	5	...	...	2	9
24	8	19	15	...	...	20	3½	28	8	23	3½	28	4	22	9½	20	12	22	6½	22	8	21	5	1	3	...	...
23	...	18	10½	...	...	18	9	23	...	18	1½	16	8	18	6	17	8	18	11	21	3	19	13	1	6	...	...
23	...	23	9½	24	8	21	14½	26	...	20	14½	27	...	21	4	26	...	21	13	22	15	24	3	...	...	1	4
19	4	21	12½	22	12	22	9½	27	8	23	12½	23	...	22	14½	22	...	23	2½	20	10	25	4	...	...	4	10
15	...	21	2	17	...	21	2	18	...	22	6	15	8	22	2	17	...	22	6	12	9	12	13	...	...	...	4
16	...	20	12	17	4	21	...	19	...	20	10	...	...	19	3	17	...	17	12	17	4	21	8	...	...	4	4
19	...	20	1	18	8	19	8½	19	...	16	11½	21	...	20	2½	22	4	21	13½	21	10	20	9	1	1	...	...
18	8	14	10½	17	14	19	15½	19	...	17	10½	21	12	19	6½	24	4	18	1½	21	8	20	6	1	2	...	...
19	...	17	6½	19	8	17	6½	20	...	16	1	20	12	16	15½	19	...	17	7½	20	10	17	13	2	13	...	...
14	8	16	...	15	...	16	8½	15	12	16	1½	18	8	17	2½	21	8	17	2½	16	11	17	11	...	...	1	...
15	8	19	4	15	12	19	4½	18	...	17	1½	23	2	17	10½	21	6	19	12½	17	11	20	12	...	...	3	1
19	...	27	...	19	...	27	6	19	...	26	...	19	...	25	8	19	8	27	12	20	8	27	13	...	...	7	4
17	8	17	5	18	8	18	15	21	...	19	9	23	8	20	2	23	...	18	4½	20	11	20	6	...	5	...	...
16	8	15	13½	...	...	17	3½	20	4½	16	11½	22	5½	16	13½	24	1½	17	10½	19	15	17	11	2	4	...	...
16	6	19	2½	...	...	18	12½	18	15	19	3½	18	5	18	6½	20	13½	20	8	20	6	20	11	...	...	...	5
15	8	18	13½	28	...	14	12	20	12	17	14½	31	8	20	7	24	8	21	4½	22	9	21	11	...	14	...	...
22	...	19	2½	20	...	19	4	21	...	18	2½	20	8	18	2½	22	...	19	14½	22	2	20	3	1	15	...	...
19	11	25	½	21	...	26	...	24	15	28	6	...	...	30	15	...	...	26	8½	26	4	28	5	...	...	2	1
22	5	25	6½	24	...	24	10½	24	...	27	½	19	11	31	14½	...	...	23	11½	24	8	27	9	...	...	3	1
32	...	30	...	32	...	31	...	30	...	30	12	21	...	29	2	23	...	29	4	29	2	30	8	...	...	1	6
20	8	18	½	21	4	18	2½	22	8	17	15	27	...	16	5	...	...	22	5½	23	13	20	...	3	12	...	...
28	...	22	4	31	...	24	...	32	12	20	1	31	...	25	10	32	...	26	9½	29	15	23	2	6	13	...	...
36	...	25	10½	40	...	25	15½	40	...	27	...	44	...	28	2½	44	...	28	10½	37	10	27	13	9	13	...	...
22	...	19	8½	25	...	19	15½	26	...	18	15½	28	8	20	9	26	8	24	11½	25	6	22	3	3	3	...	...

Comparative Statement showing the Prices Current for the undermentioned Food-grains in the Districts

FOR DALL—80

Districts.	January.				February.				March.				April.				May.				June.				July.			
	1876.		Average of 3 preceding years.		1876.		Average of 3 preceding years.		1876.		Average of 3 preceding years.		1876.		Average of 3 preceding years.		1876.		Average of 3 preceding years.		1876.		Average of 3 preceding years.		1876.		Average of 3 preceding years.	
	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.
Burdwan... ...	23	...	20	8½	23	4	21	5½	28	...	20	14	27	...	23	12	27	12	23	11	25	4	22	5	26	...	21	13
Bankura ...	20	...	18	8	20	12	18	11½	22	8	16	10¾	22	10	17	12	22	11	18	8	23	8	19	8	20	8	19	8
Beerbhum ...	23	8	21	4	24	...	21	15	24	...	15	5	24	12	21	...	24	...	21	...	24	...	21	...	24	...	21	...
Midnapore ...	18	...	11	15	19	...	11	10½	19	...	12	...	18	...	12	2	18	...	12	12	18	...	13	...	18	...	13	5
Hooghly and Serampore ...	20	...	19	...	21	...	17	6	22	8	19	2	23	14	20	...	25	...	20	8	28	12	21	8	25	8	21	...
Howrah	21	...	18	8	21	...	17	4	21	10	18	13	22	8	20	8	25	8	20	...	24	...	20	...	22	8	20	8
24-Pergunnahs ...	20	8	17	2	20	...	17	2	20	...	17	14½	20	...	19	...	20	...	19	14	20	8	19	5½	20	...	18	5
Nuddea	32	...	22	7	29	...	22	2½	30	8	24	1½	32	...	26	3½	32	...	26	5½	32	...	26	3½	30	8	25	4½
Jessore	23	8	18	5½	24	...	18	9	23	8	22	0½	26	8	22	13½	26	...	23	2½	29	...	22	13½	29	...	22	11
Murshidabad ...	32	...	24	8	32	...	24	6	33	...	27	15½	37	14	32	11½	40	...	28	...	40	...	33	1½	37	...	30	8
Dinagepore ...	24	...	19	12	24	...	19	12	27	...	13	...	25	8	13	12	24	...	15	...	22	8	16	4	26	8	21	...
Maldah	22	12	25	10	23	4	28	7½	23	8	17	6	29	8	25	...	34	8	23	8	35	...	21	12	35	...	21	8
Rajshahye ...	27	12	17	13½	27	...	18	0½	28	6½	18	6½	33	3	22	10	32	10½	22	10½	31	8	24	11½	31	4	24	12
Rangpore ...	14	10½	18	4½	15	6½	18	12	18	...	13	9	17	2½	14	12	18	9	14	8	18	...	12	12	18	...	12	1
Bogra	19	6	12	8	18	4	17	...	18	8	16	...	18	...	16	15	18	2	16	4	24	...	15	8	24	...	14	8
Pubna	26	4	16	12	26	4	15	6	26	4	16	9½	28	2	23	13½	28	2	21	6½	28	2	22	1	30	...	22	5
Darjeeling ...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...
Julpigoree ...	13	3	10	12	13	3	12	...	13	3	10	12	...	...	9	...	13	8	11	9	17	6	12	2	17	3½	13	3
Dacca	22	...	27	10	22	8	32	1	22	12	15	12	24	8	17	4	23	2	15	4	23	...	14	8	23	12	19	...
Furreedpore ...	16	...	17	0½	16	...	17	11½	19	...	18	7	18	8	20	6½	21	...	20	15½	20	...	22	1	21	...	19	1
Backergunge ...	21	...	12	5	21	...	12	14	21	...	13	2	21	...	13	6	21	...	14	10	...	...	15	4	21	8	15	4
Mymensing ...	18	12	16	3½	19	...	15	15½	19	...	16	...	20	...	15	11	19	...	15	14½	18	8	15	11	18	8	15	1½
Tipperah ...	19	...	16	14½	19	...	18	...	19	...	15	5½	19	...	15	4	19	...	16	8	18	8	16	8	18	...	16	3
Chittagong ...	17	4	13	7	17	...	13	14½	17	...	13	10	14	...	13	14	13	...	12	...	14	...	12	8	14	...	13	14
Noakhalli ...	16	...	10	...	16	...	10	13½	16	...	10	7	14	...	11	...	13	12	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	4
Patna	33	8	27	2½	34	4	27	...	34	4	24	11	38	8	30	...	36	8	30	8	33	...	30	8	31	...	29	...
Gya	32	4	27	3½	31	...	26	13	29	4	26	1½	29	...	27	5½	30	8	27	7	27	...	27	9	24	4	25	12
Shahabad ...	37	4	21	3½	34	4	21	8	35	...	24	4½	35	...	24	8½	32	...	25	1	31	...	24	0½	28	8	23	10½
Mosufferpore ...	27	...	19	8	28	...	15	1	26	...	20	10	29	...	20	6	27	...	20	10	27	...	21	2	24	8	29	2
Darbhunga ...	28	...	24	4	28	9	22	...	31	4½	23	10½	31	4½	22	2½	30	12	23	12	...	...	21	14½	25	2	23	10½
Sarun	34	...	18	2	33	...	17	14	33	12	19	4	34	8	21	9	33	...	22	4	31	8	19	4	29	...	19	2
Chumparun ...	24	8	16	5	25	...	16	8	25	...	16	8	26	...	19	6	30	...	21	7	32	8	21	3	30	...	21	11
Monghyr ...	30	12½	23	1	31	13	19	8½	34	14½	22	2½	37	8	24	6	38	8	25	12½	31	13	24	2½	31	5	24	14½
Bhagulpore ...	27	2	22	12½	29	1	21	14½	29	0½	21	13½	31	9	23	5½	32	12	23	14½	29	11½	21	12½	28	1	23	8
Purneah	23	8	17	8½	23	...	17	15½	21	8	17	15½	23	...	17	9	23	8	18	10	27	...	19	4	26	...	29	14
Sonthal Pergunnahs.	20	...	15	4	20	...	17	10	21	8	16	14	22	...	19	1	20	...	19	10	23	...	16	8½	21	...	17	7
Cuttack	28	3½	24	11½	28	3½	23	8½	29	8½	22	1	28	14	23	0½	28	3½	21	10	26	9	21	6	25	9½	22	7
Pooree	22	15½	12	15	22	5	14	15½	21	...	12	1½	23	3½	13	6½	24	15	12	6½	21	...	13	14½	17	1	14	9
Balasore	18	...	12	8	12	12	11	5	14	...	12	2½	14	...	11	6	13	8	10	14	13	...	11	12	12	...	11	...
Hazaribagh ...	26	10	19	1	23	8	18	0½	23	...	18	6	24	8	20	13½	24	...	21	12	20	4	21	12	18	4	20	10
Lohardugga ...	23	...	14	4	24	...	14	2½	24	...	14	9	20	...	18	8	20	...	20	...	19	8	21	...	17	8	23	...
Singbhum ...	17	...	14	14½	17	...	15	2½	18	...	15	5½	19	...	15	13½	20	...	17	9½	20	...	17	6½	20	...	17	10½
Manbhum ...	19	...	15	3	18	...	15	14½	18	...	17	3½	18	...	17	2	16	8	17	3½	20	...	16	14½	19	...	17	6½

of the Bengal Province for the year 1876 *and the three preceding years, excluding* 1874, *the famine year.*

TOLAHS PER SEER.

August.				September.				October.				November.				December.				Total.				Difference in 1876.			
1876.		Average of 3 preceding years.		1876.		Average of 3 preceding years.		1876.		Average of 3 preceding years.		1876.		Average of 3 preceding years.		1876.		Average of 3 preceding years.		1876.		Average of 3 preceding years.		Increase.		Decrease.	
Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.	Srs.	Chs.
24	8	23	5½	25	8	22	5	25	...	17	11	25	12	21	...	17	4	17	1	24	13	21	2	3	11	...	...
20	8	19	8	21	8	19	12	22	...	20	...	21	8	20	...	17	12	20	...	21	8	19	1	2	7	...	...
24	...	21	8	23	...	21	...	23	...	20	8	22	12	20	12	20	8	21	4	23	7	20	11	2	12	...	...
23	...	13	5	22	...	12	13½	23	...	13	2½	23	...	12	12	19	8	18	2	19	12	12	10	7	2	...	...
26	4	21	...	25	8	20	14	23	8	21	...	23	8	19	10	18	...	18	8	23	9	19	15	3	10	...	...
23	8	21	8	23	...	21	...	23	12	19	8	19	8	19	...	18	...	20	...	22	14	19	11	8	3	...	...
20	...	18	9	20	8	19	6	20	8	18	8	20	...	17	9½	18	6	17	10	20	6	18	5	2	1	...	...
29	...	24	11	30	8	25	6	29	12	24	14	28	7	25	2	22	1	23	8½	29	13	24	11	5	2	...	...
27	14	21	13½	27	8	21	10½	28	2	21	6½	30	...	20	9	26	...	20	14	26	12	21	6	5	6	...	...
36	...	29	11	31	8	27	7	32	...	27	4	33	8	27	8	23	8	28	13½	34	6	28	7	5	15	...	...
28	...	21	...	19	4	22	8	21	...	24	...	22	8	24	...	22	...	24	10	23	13	19	8	4	5	...	...
35	...	20	...	35	...	24	8	30	...	22	8	29	...	20	12	26	...	19	8	29	14	22	8	7	6	...	...
33	...	23	0½	27	14	21	3	26	5	21	0½	26	4½	20	1⅞	24	...	16	5	29	3	20	14	8	5	...	...
19	15	10	2	19	1	13	7	19	12	16	8	20	...	17	4	18	...	15	5	18	8	14	12	3	12	...	...
24	...	14	12	24	10	16	8	22	8	16	2	22	...	17	12	22	4	19	2	21	4	16	1	5	8	...	...
32	...	20	13	30	...	19	14	30	...	20	14	28	...	19	6½	26	4	19	14	28	7	19	13	8	10	...	...
8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	9	...	8	...	9	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	2	8	...	...	2	...	...
17	...	13	3	16	...	13	2	14	1	14	...	15	...	12	3	16	...	12	...	15	11	11	15	3	12	...	...
25	9	20	...	24	9	20	...	24	...	20	...	25	...	22	11	19	...	21	...	23	6	20	6	3	...	...	...
23	...	19	0½	21	...	18	15	20	...	19	4	20	...	19	5	17	8	19	11	19	5	19	5	...	...	...	...
22	...	15	4	22	...	16	...	22	...	16	4	20	...	17	...	20	...	17	4	21	2	14	14	6	4	...	...
20	...	16	14½	20	...	17	4½	20	8	16	10½	20	8	16	15	18	12	17	5¾	19	6	16	4	3	2	...	...
18	8	16	12	19	...	17	4	19	...	17	6	19	...	16	10	17	13	17	...	18	10	16	10	2	...	...	...
16	...	15	4	15	...	16	...	16	...	15	12	13	4	16	...	13	12	16	...	15	4	14	5	...	15	...	...
16	...	11	...	15	...	14	...	15	...	14	8	17	...	16	...	12	...	16	...	14	6	12	4	3	2	...	...
31	4	29	8	32	8	30	...	32	12	30	...	32	12	31	...	26	8	33	8	33	12	29	6	4	6	...	...
23	4	24	15	23	...	24	12	25	4	23	7	25	8	25	6	24	8	26	8	26	15	26	1	...	14	...	...
31	...	24	2½	31	...	24	5½	30	...	24	9½	30	8	24	5¾	27	8	25	5¾	31	14	23	4	8	10	...	...
25	...	21	10	25	8	21	4	25	12	20	10	27	...	20	8	25	...	20	12	26	6	20	8	6	3	...	...
28	2	24	9½	31	2	23	9½	31	14	22	11½	33	...	21	8	26	6	24	12½	29	9	23	2	6	7	...	...
30	8	22	2	31	...	23	...	31	8	22	...	30	8	21	15	25	4	22	14	31	7	20	9	10	14	...	...
26	...	20	13	26	...	20	5½	25	...	19	11	25	8	19	2	29	...	18	14	27	8	19	5	8	3	...	...
30	4	23	11½	31	13	23	13	33	13	25	1½	32	13½	23	4½	29	3½	24	9½	32	14	23	11	9	3	...	...
27	9	23	3	28	3	24	0½	26	8	23	1	29	...	22	7	22	3½	23	4½	28	6	22	13	5	9	...	...
25	8	19	10	25	8	20	4	25	...	20	6	25	...	18	10	26	4	19	8	24	9	19	1	5	8	...	...
19	6	17	15	19	...	18	8	20	8	18	4	22	...	19	6	21	...	18	13½	20	12	17	15	2	13	...	...
24	4½	18	14½	25	9½	19	5½	27	9	19	8½	25	9½	21	8½	21	10½	21	4	26	10	21	6	5	4	...	...
19	11	13	12½	21	...	13	4½	21	...	11	15	21	...	12	12½	21	...	13	1½	21	5	13	2	8	3	...	...
13	8	10	8	13	...	11	8	16	...	10	14	14	8	10	8	13	...	10	8	13	5	11	3	2	2	...	...
15	12	17	9	18	8	17	9	20	8	20	2	23	...	22	8	24	...	23	12	21	13	20	2	1	11	...	...
15	...	22	...	14	...	19	4	15	8	20	8	15	...	24	...	15	...	24	...	18	8	19	9	...	...	1	1
20	...	16	15½	20	...	16	15½	20	...	17	2½	20	...	16	8	22	...	16	...	19	12	16	7	3	5	...	...
17	8	16	9	18	...	15	12	20	...	15	3	20	...	15	3½	17	...	15	12½	18	9	16	4	2	5	...	...

Statement shewing the Value of Labour in the following districts in Bengal in January and June 1876, *compared with the corresponding periods in* 1875.

Districts.	Average wages per month in January 1876.												Average wages per month in June 1876.											
	Able-bodied agricultural labourers.				Syces or horse-keepers.				Common masons, carpenters, or blacksmiths.				Able-bodied agricultural labourers.				Syces or horse-keepers.				Common masons, carpenters, or blacksmiths.			
	Present return.		Corresponding return of last year.		Present return.		Corresponding return of last year.		Present return.		Corresponding return of last year.		Present return.		Corresponding return of last year.		Present return.		Corresponding return of last year.		Present return.		Corresponding return of last year.	
	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Burdwan	5 0	...	6 0	...	5 0	...	5 0	...	7 8	10 0	12 0	20 0	6 0	8 0	5 0	6 8	5 0	6 0	5 0	6 0	9 8	15 0	7 8	15
Bankura	3 0	4 0	4 0	...	4 0	5 0	4 0	...	7 0	...	7 0	...	3 0	4 0	4 0	...	4 0	5 0	4 0	...	7 0	...	7 0	—
Beerbhum ...	3 12	...	4 0	...	5 0	...	5 0	...	7 8	...	7 8	...	5 0	...	4 0	...	5 0	...	5 0	...	8 0	...	7 8	—
Midnapore ...	5 10	...	4 0	...	5 0	...	5 0	...	5 10	7 8	7 8	...	5 6	...	5 0	...	5 0	...	6 0	...	4 0	6 0	8 8	—
Hooghly and Serampore ...	5 0	...	5 0	...	5 0	6 0	5 0	...	7 8	12 0	7 8	12 0	6 8	...	6 8	...	5 0	6 0	5 0	6 0	7 8	15 0	7 0	15
Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	...	7 0	...	7 0	...	7 0	...	12 0	...	12 0	—
24-Pergunnahs ...	6 0	...	7 0	...	6 0	...	6 0	...	11 0	...	11 0	...	6 0	...	6 0	...	6 0	...	6 0	...	11 0	...	11 0	—
Nuddea	6 0	...	6 0	...	6 0	...	6 0	...	7 8	10 0	7 8	10 0	6 0	...	6 0	...	6 0	...	6 0	...	7 8	10 0	7 8	10
Jessore	6 0	7 8	7 0	...	5 0	...	5 0	...	10 0	15 0	8 0	12 0	7 8	...	6 0	7 8	5 0	...	5 0	...	10 0	15 0	10 0	15
Murshidabad ...	3 12	4 11	3 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	4 0	5 0	6 0	7 8	5 0	7 8	3 12	4 11	4 0	5 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	...	6 0	7 8	6 0	8
Dinagepore ...	4 8	5 0	4 0	...	4 0	6 0	4 0	...	8 0	9 0	7 0	12 0	5 0	...	5 0	...	6 0	...	6 0	...	7 0	12 0	7 0	12
Maldah	5 10	...	4 12	...	6 0	...	4 0	...	8 0	12 0	6 0	12 0	5 0	...	6 0	...	5 0	...	5 0	...	8 0	13 0	8 0	13
Rajshahye ...	4 0	5 0	4 0	5 0	4 8	5 0	4 8	5 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	4 5	7 0	5 0	...	4 0	6 0	5 0	...	5 0	7 0	5 0	8
Rungpore... ...	5 0	...	5 8	...	6 0	...	6 0	...	8 0	12 0	7 4	10 0	7 8	...	5 10	...	7 0	...	6 0	...	8 8	12 0	11 4	—
Bogra	6 0	...	5 0	...	7 0	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	...	...	5 0	...	6 0	...	6 0	...	7 0	...	10 0	12 0	10 0	13
Pubna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0	6 0	6 0	...	5 0	6 0	5 0	...	10 0	15 0	10 0	15
Darjeeling ...	6 8	...	6 0	...	8 0	...	7 0	...	12 0	15 0	13 0	14 0	7 0	...	6 8	...	8 0	...	8 0	...	14 0	16 0	13 0	15
Julpigoree... ...	5 10	6 0	5 0	...	6 0	7 0	6 0	7 0	7 8	10 0	7 8	10 0	5 8	6 0	5 8	6 8	6 0	7 0	6 0	7 0	7 8	15 0	7 8	10
Dacca	5 0	6 0	6 0	...	5 0	7 0	5 0	6 0	8 0	17 0	10 0	15 0	5 0	6 0	5 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	5 0	6 0	8 0	20 0	8 0	15
Furreedpore ...	5 0	...	6 0	...	6 0	...	7 0	...	10 0	12 0	10 0	12 0	5 0	...	6 0	...	6 0	...	6 0	...	10 0	12 0	8 0	12
Backergunge ...	7 8	...	7 8	...	6 0	...	6 0	...	8 0	14 0	8 0	14 0	7 8	...	7 8	...	6 0	...	6 0	...	8 0	14 0	8 0	14
Mymensing ...	7 8	...	5 8	...	6 0	...	6 0	...	10 0	20 0	10 0	20 0	7 8	...	7 8	...	6 0	...	6 0	...	10 0	25 0	10 0	20
Tipperah	6 0	...	6 0	...	6 0	...	6 0	...	12 0	15 0	8 0	15 0	6 0	...	6 0	...	6 0	...	6 0	...	8 0	15 0	8 0	15
Chittagong ...	9 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	7 0	8 0	7 0	...	8 0	20 0	9 0	12 0	8 0	10 0	8 0	9 0	6 0	8 0	7 0	...	9 0	20 0	9 0	15
Noakhalli... ...	9 8	...	7 8	...	6 0	...	5 0	...	10 0	15 0	7 8	...	9 8	...	9 0	...	6 0	...	6 0	...	5 0	10 0	9 0	—
Patna	3 0	4 0	3 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	4 0	5 0	5 10	7 8	5 10	7 8	3 0	4 0	3 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	4 0	5 0	5 10	7 8	5 10	7
Gya	2 8	2 12	2 6	2 12	2 8	4 0	2 8	4 0	4 0	5 0	4 0	5 0	2 6	2 12	2 6	2 12	2 8	4 0	2 8	4 0	4 0	5 0	4 0	5
Shahabad... ...	4 0	...	4 0	...	5 0	6 0	5 0	6 0	7 0	9 0	7 0	9 0	4 0	...	4 0	...	5 0	6 0	5 0	6 0	7 0	9 0	7 0	8
Mosufferpore ...	4 0	5 0	...	...	3 0	4 0	...	...	4 0	6 0	4 0	6 0	4 0	5 0	4 0	5 0	3 0	4 0	5 0	5 8	4 0	6 0	4 9	6
Darbhunga ...	3 12	...	...	...	4 0	5 0	...	...	4 8	8 0	...	...	3 12	...	...	...	3 0	5 0	...	...	5 10	7 8	...	—
Sarun	2 8	3 12	2 8	3 12	4 0	4 8	4 0	4 8	6 0	10 0	6 0	10 0	2 8	3 12	2 8	3 12	4 0	4 8	4 0	4 8	6 0	10 0	6 0	10
Chumparun ...	4 0	...	3 12	...	4 0	...	4 0	...	6 0	...	6 0	...	2 13	...	4 8	6 0	4 0	...	4 0	...	5 0	...	6 0	—
Monghyr	3 0	...	3 0	...	3 0	...	3 0	...	5 10	7 8	5 10	7 8	3 0	...	3 0	...	3 0	...	3 0	...	5 10	7 8	5 10	7
Bhagulpore ...	2 13	3 12	2 5	3 12	3 8	5 0	4 0	5 0	7 8	9 6	5 10	7 8	2 13	3 12	3 8	4 0	3 0	5 0	4 0	5 0	7 8	9 6	5 8	10
Purneah	4 12	...	4 0	...	5 0	...	4 8	...	4 8	10 0	10 0	...	4 12	...	4 12	...	3 0	4 0	3 0	5 0	4 8	10 0	4 8	10
Sonthal Pergunnahs.	3 8	...	3 8	...	5 0	...	5 0	...	7 8	...	7 8	...	3 12	...	3 8	...	5 0	...	5 0	...	7 8	...	7 8	—
Cuttack	5 10	...	5 10	...	4 0	...	4 0	...	7 8	10 0	7 8	12 0	5 10	...	5 10	...	4 0	...	4 0	...	7 8	10 0	7 8	10
Pooree	3 12	...	3 0	...	5 0	...	5 0	...	8 0	...	8 0	...	3 0	...	3 0	...	5 0	...	5 0	...	8 0	...	8 0	—
Balasore	3 0	5 0	...	...	4 0	10 0	...	...	5 0	15 0	...	...	5 0	...	5 0	...	5 0	...	5 0	...	8 0	...	8 0	—
Hazaribagh ...	4 0	...	4 0	...	5 0	...	5 0	...	8 0	...	8 0	...	4 0	...	4 0	...	5 0	...	5 0	...	8 0	...	8 0	—
Lohardugga ...	3 0	...	3 0	...	4 8	5 0	4 8	5 0	5 0	10 0	6 0	8 0	3 0	...	3 0	...	3 0	5 0	3 0	5 0	5 0	12 0	5 0	12 0
Singbhum ...	3 0	...	3 0	...	4 8	5 0	4 8	5 0	5 0	10 0	6 0	8 0	3 0	...	3 0	...	4 8	5 0	4 8	5 0	5 0	10 0	6 0	10 0
Manbhum ...	3 12	...	3 12	...	3 0	...	3 0	...	9 6	...	9 6	...	3 12	...	3 12	...	3 0	...	3 0	...	9 6	...	9 6	—

SECTION V.

PERSONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Officers in charge of the office.

189. Dr. Pilcher acted in this office from the beginning of the year until the 21st April, when I returned from furlough and resumed charge.

Places visited and inspected by Drs. Pilcher and Coates.

190. During the year the following places were visited and inspected:—

In January.
Cuttack.
Pooree. } By Dr. Pilcher.
Balasore.

In August.
Soory.
Nya Doomka.

In September.
Furreedpore.
Goalundo.
Jessore.
Dinagepore.
Purulia.
Buxar.

In October.
Malda.
English Bazar.
Burdwan.

In November.
Purneah.
Darjeeling.

From November to January 1877.

Backergunge (Burrisal).
Chittagong.
Noakhalli.

Site of central jail in Buxar.

191. In January Dr. Pilcher submitted a report on the suitability, in a sanitary point of view, of the site, near the Chukna and Jhero villages, proposed for the construction of the new central jail at Buxar.

Quarantine of vessels arriving from the Red Sea or Persian Gulf.

192. He also submitted a report showing what rules should be observed if it really become necessary to place a vessel arriving from the Red Sea or Persian Gulf in quarantine. His report, prepared in consultation with the Health Officer of the Port, and based on the presumption that only in case of plague quarantine would be necessary, dealt with the points relating to the length of time the vessels should be put in quarantine, to the separation of the sick in a floating vessel or hulk at suitable moorings at a distance, to the provision of a medical officer and crew for the hulk, and to the details of the sanitary arrangements that should be observed with reference to fumigation, disinfection, &c., of the infected vessels.

Sanitation of villages in the neighbourhood of military stations.

193. During the year the question relating to the desirability of local Sanitary Commissioners visiting and making themselves acquainted with the sanitary condition of villages in the neighbourhood of military stations was raised, as it was believed that, owing to the insanitary condition of such villages, disease in a serious form might be conveyed into the cantonments by grass-cutters and camp-followers who frequent such villages. With regard to Bengal, I suggested the organization of local Committees—of military, medical, magisterial, and engineering officers—to carry out the work systematically and simultaneously at all stations, so that the inquiries on the subject may be made and the reports received within the time (three months) in which the inquiries were required to be completed. I furnished the details of the plan the Committee should follow in the matter, and proposed that lists of the villages found to be unhealthy should be forwarded to the Sanitary Commissioner for submission to Government, with the view to the necessary action being taken to remedy the defects pointed out, and to prevent all communication between the villages and the cantonment in their neighbourhood.

Prison discipline and management.

194. In August I was called upon to offer any suggestion I may have to make on the subject of prison discipline and management for the consideration of a Committee that was appointed by the Government of India to report upon the subject. In compliance with this request I submitted my views on prison guarding; prison construction; drainage; ventilation; the connection of anti-prison health with intra-prison labour, sickness, and mortality; penal labour; education of prisoners; stringent or separate classification as a deterrent to the commission of crime; good-conduct marks and remission of sentences; money allowances on release; after-prison surveillance of habitual criminals, especially dacoits; the plan that should be adopted in inquiring into cases of quarrels arising from boundary disputes which end in the taking of life, but the persons involved in which are, for the most part, steady farmers, having, it may be, little or nothing of the criminal, in its morally depraved sense, in their dispositions; and the desirability of inquiries regarding the occurrence of excessive disease and mortality in prisons being made at a conjoint visit by the local Inspectors-General of Jails and the Sanitary Commissioners.

195. I was appointed, in the beginning of the current year, a member of a Committee appointed to consider the whole question of the conservancy arrangements of Fort William, as several of the authorities concerned in the matter differed in opinion as to the expediency of connecting the Fort latrines, the discharges from which polluted the river-water, with the Calcutta main sewer. The results of this inquiry will be found in the next Section, in which the sanitary progress made during the year is considered.

Conservancy of Fort William.

Sanitation of the Zoological Gardens.

196. I inspected the Zoological Gardens and reported on their sanitary condition and sanitary requirements.

Lectures on hygiene.

197. Between July and September of the year under review I delivered a full course of twenty lectures on hygiene at the Medical College to 129 students.

198. In February of the current year I was appointed a member of a Committee appointed to inquire into the question relating to the obstructions to drainage in the districts around Calcutta, which, it was believed, caused the epidemic fever prevailing in this area. But, as the Committee did not meet before I was appointed to officiate as Principal of the Medical College, I had to leave this duty to Dr. Lethbridge, my successor.

Question of obstruction to drainage in districts around Calcutta.

199. I visited the cyclone-stricken districts of Backergunge, Noakhalli, and Chittagong in November and continued there until January, and assisted in the rectification, as far as possible, of the insanitary conditions of the places, in doing all I could do to mitigate and arrest the fearful epidemic of cholera that followed in the wake of the cyclone, and in aiding the sufferers medically or otherwise. In concert with the Commissioner of the division, instructions and suggestions in the vernacular, indicating the sanitary measures that should be observed to arrest the progress and diminish the virulence of cholera, and calculated to make the people themselves render assistance in ridding the country of the scourge, were circulated. A translated version of these instructions is given below. The suggestions that were made to improve the sanitary condition of these places, and the action that was taken on these suggestions, will be found in the inspection reports on Barisal, Chittagong, and Noakhalli.

Sanitation of the cyclone-stricken districts.

"1. The cyclone-wave has washed dirt and rubbish, the defœcations of men and cattle, the putrid matter of ditches and cess-pits, and dead animals, into your drinking-water; where the wave has not reached, the strong wind has blown down trees and houses, and cast the branches, leaves, thatch, dung, and loose refuse into your tanks. These dead animal and vegetable matters are decomposing in the water, which, when you drink it, irritates your bowels, causing diarrhœa, cholera, and death to so many of you.

Instructions issued to the people.

"2. Close to the sea, and along the tidal creeks where the devastation was great and where the salt water hastened the decay of the impurities in your tanks, cholera began earliest, and has been most fatal. Further inland, beyond the reach of the wave, and where the tanks were less surrounded by trees and huts, fewer impurities were blown into the water, and have decayed more slowly. There cholera appeared later, and is less severe.

"3. Women and youths, who drink most of the water at their doors, where the tanks are the foulest of all, suffer most from cholera and die in the greatest numbers.

"4. We therefore warn you all against using this bad water for cooking, bathing, and especially for drinking purposes.

"5. All should take their water from springs, which, as it is constantly running from the ground or out of the hill-sides, is the purest of any. If the springs are too distant, then dig wells, not in ditches and hollows, which can only yield filthy water, but in high, clean, dry ground, in the open field, where no dirt and dung are near. The deeper you dig, the purer will be the water.

"6. Before using this water boil it well to drive off foul gases, to harden the animal and vegetable matter, and to kill the small animal and plant cells which grow and live in all decomposing fluids; then filter it two or three times through small pieces of charcoal densely pressed together. Pass it through a basket, or, better still, through a couple *handis*, each *handi* having a small hole in it below to let the water run into an empty pot beneath. This charcoal will catch and retain all the animal and vegetable matters that have hardened by the boiling, and leave the water so pure that it may be used without fear.

"7. The people of each village should unite together and thoroughly clear out one tank for drinking purposes, bail it dry, take all decaying matters out, and all the foul slime off the bottom. Do not throw these on the inside of the bund, where they would be washed back and make the water as filthy as ever. Throw it on the outside of the bank, and stop up all the openings through which filth and dirt from the neighbouring ditches would flow back to and pollute the water; keep the inner sides of the banks clean, and when rain falls the water will be, and will keep, pure and good. A few plants allowed to grow in a tank are beneficial, but too many are not so, as they die and rot in the water, and so injure it.

"8. Avoid burying the dead on the sides of the tanks; the rain dissolves the soluble parts of the putrid body and carries them into the water, where it putrefies, pollutes it, and injures those who drink it.

"9. In rebuilding your houses, make them more roomy and with higher floors, so that your families may have dry ground to sleep on and plenty of air to breathe. These high floors withstood the cyclone-wave best; their posts being less rotten did not always break and fall when you got on the roof, and so the lives of many of your families were saved, while those who took refuge on the roofs of lower houses with rotten posts fell with them, floated away, and were drowned. Tall trees about your homes are very healthy, as their leaves purify the air. They are the best and most convenient means of saving your lives in future cyclones. Therefore plant these abundantly.

"10. Your villages are full of the dead leaves, branches, thatch, and rubbish blown there by the cyclone. Burn all these at once, for when rain falls and they rot, the bad air that arises from them may give your families fever.

"11. Carry away to your fields for manure all cowdung, all cooking refuse, and all sorts of filth that fill the ditches, hollows, and waste spots round your dwellings. The putrid water from these sinks into the ground, gets beneath your houses and compounds, and when subsoil water abounds, as in the rains, it rises up to the surface, you sleep on it and breathe it, or it runs into your tanks and you drink it. It thus gives fevers, blood and bowel diseases, and causes much suffering and many early deaths in your families.

"12. Native doctors and plenty of medicines have been sent among you wherever cholera is worst, but these cannot be in every house every day, and if they were so, very few lives could be saved so long as you drink the putrefying water, which continues to cause more and more cholera cases. Government cannot clean every man's village and tank. You must do it for yourselves; and is it not better to free and keep your houses, compounds, and tanks free from filth than to breathe it and drink and suffer and die as you have been doing?

"13. If there be any dead bodies of men or of cattle still unburied in your fields or near your villages, while these are decomposing they will give rise to bad gases, which enter your lungs and blood and render you unhealthy. The best way to get rid of them once for all is by burning. Heap over the carcases straw, thatch, and branches of trees, and set fire to them. You need not touch them or defile yourselves in doing this, only be sure to burn them completely, and they will cease to offend your senses, affect your health, or harm you in any way."

Conduct of office establishment.

200. The Bengal Government is aware of the excessive labour thrown on my office by the system of checking the out-circle statistics put in force by my *locum tenens*. The amount of severe and tedious labour which the carrying out of this scheme entailed would scarcely be credited; for any inaccuracy on our part would readily and surely have been detected by the district officer whose short-comings in registration were thus unfavourably exposed. That all this was gone through and current work kept up, I attribute to the admirable office system and arrangements of Mr. Hodge, the head of my office. I am indebted to him also for much original correspondence carried on when I was beyond the reach of post-offices in the cyclone districts, as well as for the large amount of extra labour he has had to undertake in helping me through this report.

Sanitary condition of places inspected during the year.

201. A summary of the principal points to which attention was directed in the places visited and inspected during the year is given below. The measures adopted to give effect to the suggestions contained in the reports are noted in the margin of the paragraphs to which they refer.

CUTTACK TOWN.

(*Inspected in January* 1876.)

202. *Situation and general condition.*—This town is situated on a tongue of land between the Mahanuddee and Katjooree rivers, which run to the northward and southward respectively. It lies low and is guarded from inundation, with which it has often been threatened, by a high and very solid embankment, the greater part of which is faced with blocks of stone set in mortar. The streets are wide, and nearly all of them are metalled with laterite gravel.

203. *Drainage.*—Owing to the lowness of the surface of land upon which the town is built, drainage is most difficult, and mere depressions of the surface became covered with water in the rains. After a long continued fall of rain and a freshet in the river all drainage ceases, and the back water of the river has to be shut out, by a flood-gate on the main drainage channel, until the waters of the Mahanuddee subside. As it is, the main drainage channel has to be led to a distance of four miles to the eastward of the town to secure a sufficient fall. The surface of the ground within the town boundaries is very uneven, and water-holes or excavations, many of them in a very filthy and neglected state, abound everywhere. The majority of these excavations cannot be efficiently drained, and as they slowly dry up at this season of the year they are very offensive and unhealthy. No

excavations should be allowed within town limits without the consent of the Town Committee. At present it would be unadvisable to expend a large sum in drainage, and efforts should rather be made to bring all parts of the town into the present system.

204. *Water-supply.*—There are no tanks set apart for drinking-water, and none were seen the water of which was fit for consumption. The tanks mostly used were free from vegetation. It is a mistake to suppose that water-plants are injurious to the water. On the contrary, plants of the water-lily order are desirable and greatly ornament a tank when kept within bounds along the margin of a sheet of water. The pink-double lotus would be a great ornament to the water in the Fort ditch, for instance, instead of the tangled weeds which entirely cover its surface. It is hoped that this sheet of water will not be drained off, but that the means will be found of putting it in order. Wells of varying depths are numerous. In the jail it is now about 18 feet, and elsewhere 12 feet. There is a rapid rise of the subsoil water in the rains till it can, in some parts of the town, be reached by the hand. The various water-sources of this town are all open to suspicion. I would strongly recommend the Town Committee to consider the question of introducing a pure water-supply as soon as funds are available. Here, in connection with the weir, pressure can be obtained and pure water could be conveyed along the chief thoroughfares of the town without the expense of costly machinery for pumping.

205. *Conservancy.*—The conservancy of this town is in a most primitive state. Surface cleansings are attended to, but waste pieces of land at the back of houses are the receptacles for all sorts of impurity. Public latrines there are none, and few private ones, except in the houses of the well-to-do. There is, in fact, a general defilement with ordure of all open and many enclosed spaces in the town; also of banks of tanks and water-holes without restraint.

The control of the conservancy arrangements of the town, to be thorough, must be undertaken by the Committee. The Burdwan system* is the most perfect that I have seen in theory and practice. It is by this system municipal income is protected, mehters and their wives earn sufficient to make them willing and obedient workers, and efficient cleansing is carried out. Nuisances are prevented by furnishing proper public latrines in the first instance, and then dealing rigorously with the owners of land who allow it to be defiled. The sensitiveness of the people has, I believe, been pleaded for inaction, but there does not appear to be any difference between the Oorya and the Bengali in this respect.

206. *Disposal of the dead.*—There are numerous burial places for Mahomedans in the town, and some of them—the Buxee Bazar cemetery for instance—are in a very uncleanly and neglected state. The Hindus burn their dead without supervision on the sands in the river-bed. In the rains it is probable that a large number of the dead are thrown into the river.

It would not be difficult to arouse the Mahomedan community to a right state of feeling with regard to their burial places. But whether the Mahomedans will do anything in the matter or not, it is clearly a subject which should have the early attention of the Town Committee. Two pieces of land—one for the convenience of the inhabitants on the eastern division of the town, and another for those on the western—should be set apart, and burial prevented in any other place. One or more burning ghâts should be set apart for the Hindu community, and cremation confined to those places only.

207. *Trees for shelter.*—On the road from Cuttack to Pooree there is a magnificent avenue of trees, which must be of the greatest relief to travellers. From Balasore to Cuttack, on the other hand, the road is very bare and shelterless, the new plants put in not thriving in many places.

It is scarcely necessary to urge the advantages, on this pilgrim road, of plenty of shade. The zemindars, whose property joins the highway, might be asked to aid in protecting the young trees put in. This plan has, I believe, been adopted in other Provinces with success.

208. *Registration.*—The system in force in the town is a good one.

It would be much better if the people were taught to report themselves, and I would suggest that the total population of the outpost be furnished to the writer of the registers, so that he may be able to check the proportions of births and deaths to population, and male to female deaths and births in the different collections of villages, and be in a position to check deficiencies by inquiry on the spot.

I would ask the favour of the Magistrate's attention to the present defects of registration in the district, indicated by the excessive ratios of male deaths to female deaths and male births to female births in several areas.

209. *Jail, Lunatic Asylum, Hospital.*—I visited the jail, lunatic asylum, and general hospital, and saw the arrangements in progress for the new medical school.

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210. *Action taken by the Town Committee.*—While recognizing the value of the Sanitary Commissioner's suggestions, they regret that, owing to want of funds, they cannot be carried out at present.

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* See page 59, Report for 1875.

POOREE TOWN.

(*Inspected in January* 1876.)

211. *Situation and general condition.*—One is struck, long before entering this place, with the signs which indicate that it is the resort of thousands of human beings. The débris of clothing, cooking vessels, human bones, even tell this tale. Apart from the inflow of pilgrims at the set periods of festival, there is a small but constant stream of weary and foot-sore travellers into the town throughout the year. The road from Cuttack is in very good repair, and it is lined with magnificent trees; but one or two streams are still unbridged, and great hardships must be encountered by the pilgrims at these fords during the rains, when the chief festival of the year nears. The appearance of the town, as it is entered from the main road, is one of decay rather than of prosperity. Many of the houses are large, two-storied, built of stone or brick, are well raised, and have some pretensions in the way of ornament and design. But they are excessively dirty and neglected-looking. Sand abounds everywhere, and so covers roads that it is impossible to say whether they are metalled or not.

212. *Drainage.*—The drainage of the town is defective owing to the very slight fall, and also on account of the wide belt of sand which intervenes between the town and the sea-shore through which the main outlet passes.

A cutting through the sand would be very costly, but no really efficient scheme can be carried out without incurring great expense. It will be advisable to get competent opinion on the subject, to be carried out gradually as funds are available.

213. *Water-supply.*—I cannot say much in favour of the well-water. Where cess-pits abound, there can be no certainty that percolation of sewage does not take place. The supply from tanks, too, is unsatisfactory, because bathing is allowed in all, and at festival seasons the impurity of the water in the largest tank, from the multitude of bathers, must be very great.

This tank (the Chandun Talao) has a sluice, and half the water is changed every year by fresh water from the river. The sluice gate has since been repaired, and silt and weeds removed from the tank.

When steps have been taken to abolish cess-pits, money will be well spent in sinking some masonry wells in the Burra Daud and near other thoroughfares of the town.

214. *Conservancy.*—There is an attempt made to remove the filth of the town, but the town does not show results of vigorous measures to deal with its gross filthiness.

Conservancy of towns to be thorough should be undertaken as a whole, and so dealt with. The first requisite is the legal power. This is here amply held in the Lodging-house Act, IV of 1871, and should its bye-laws be deficient in any respect, the Committee under the Act have only to add to them and obtain the sanction of Government. The Burdwan system* of conservancy is by far the best I have seen.

In Pooree cess-pits abound, and, as previously reported by Dr. Smith, they are the greatest sanitary defect of the town. Unless the whole sanitary difficulty is grasped and efficiently dealt with, the exertions of the Health Committee will continue to be of a piecemeal character. Another point requiring attention is the extensive collections of household rubbish at the back of some of the lodging-houses. It should be carted out of the town daily. There is no sanitary objection to its being used to fill up holes, provided it is covered with earth and not thrown in the vicinity of wells.

215. *Latrines.*—There are fourteen public latrines in the town, ten of which are well-built, substantial masonry structures. The majority of them are conveniently situated for the people, but some are not. The nearer the latrines are to the people, the more likely are they to be used.

I strongly recommend the adoption of the Burdwan latrines at Pooree.

Latrines are much needed in connection with the lodging-houses in places where two or three houses abut on one another. The latrines of the lodging-houses are uncovered and undivided enclosures, and must be in a very foul condition in the rains.

Great credit is due to Dr. Hill for his exertions to meet this pressing want of the town, and for the interest he takes in the proper construction and maintenance of these buildings.

216. *Disposal of dead.*—This is a matter well attended to.

217. *Sickness.*—Syphilis is very prevalent in the town. Ninety per cent. of the admissions to hospital among the police, Dr. Hill informs me, are from this cause. There is reason to believe that the Contagious Diseases' Act will not be distasteful to the people. It would improve the health of the town and prevent the spread of a disease which, though terrible, is quite under control if proper measures be adopted.

The introduction of this Act was proposed to the Town Committee, but the proposal was strongly objected to.

218. *Lighting of town.*—The lighting of the chief thoroughfares of the town, latrines, &c., is another benefit which might be conferred upon the town.

219. *Mohaproshad, or sacred food.*—This is the food cooked in the temple and sold to pilgrims and inhabitants of Pooree. It is often made with damaged and even bad materials, and it has often been seized and condemned by the Health Officer in large quantities. There can be no doubt that to people worn out by long travelling such food is very injurious and the existing cause of sickness.

* See page 59, Report for 1875.

There appears to be ample power to deal with the evil under the Penal Code, and if rigorous action be taken by the Health Officer, repetitions of the evil will be infrequent. Native Deputy Collectors can go into the temple and see the stores of food, and it is not difficult to obtain evidence to support a prosecution.

The native members of the Town Committee are, by the bye-laws, a standing Sub-Committee for watching the interior of the temple. Hindu Deputy Collectors are unfortunately rare here.

220. *Registration.*—Hitherto this has not been done as thoroughly as it might have been. Its importance is scarcely appreciated by district officers. Until the death causes and the degree of their severity are known, no remedy can be intelligently applied, nor, indeed, can the effect of sanitary remedies be gauged and their true value ascertained.

I would recommend that each outpost be furnished with the number of its population, so that the head constable may find out from time to time for himself what are the ratios of births and deaths to the population, and so be able to exercise an intelligent check over the work.

221. *Act IV of* 1871.—The Pooree Lodging-house Act was designed to check over-crowding in the lodging-houses for pilgrims, and to furnish the means for the sanitary improvement of the town. So far as I could judge, it is well and carefully administered, and there is ample evidence that much good has been done in controlling the overcrowding, which was formerly inhuman. The Health Officer informs me that all the houses that accommodate travellers are now registered under the Act. There are 561 of them, and they are permitted to take in 19,053 pilgrims of both sexes. The procedure adopted is this: on the application of a lodging-house-keeper for a license, his house is visited by the Health Officer with the view to ascertain his accommodation, and a certificate is granted to him for the number his premises will contain at the rate of 12 superficial feet per adult. If he takes in more than he is licensed to accommodate, he is dealt with as the Act directs. To prevent houses being used as a lodging-house without a license, the Health Officer's establishment visit houses and report breaches of the Act, and the houses complained of are visited by the Health Officer.

The only objection which can be urged against these houses are—firstly, that the space per man is too small, and secondly, that there is not sufficient means of ventilation. The actual number of visitors to any one festival has not been made out; but it is known that more than double the number of pilgrims remain for many days of the year in the town than can be sheltered in the aggregate licensed space of the lodging-houses. This being so, either or all of the following results occur:—

(1) The lodging-houses are not all registered, or pilgrims are accommodated in buildings not registered;

(2) Or the licensed lodging-houses take in more lodgers than they are licensed to receive;

(3) Or that thousands are shelterless at a perilous season of the year.

There is little doubt that the last result does occur, and that, notwithstanding the great good that has been done in this town, thousands are unprovided with proper shelter. I am persuaded that the Committee could not spend their revenue for any better purpose than in providing, if only temporary, shelter for the weary and distressed pilgrims who throng to this shrine at unhealthy seasons of the year.

With reference to the second objection to the lodging-houses, that of deficient window or ventilating space, Dr. Hill informs me that he now insists on windows being opened in all the rooms licensed. This is a most important matter, not at all less so than the fixing of a limit for ground space, which the Committee has already done.

In a well-ventilated jail there are nine to ten superficial feet lateral ventilating or window space per head in dormitories. I strongly recommend the Committee to refuse a license to any house which has not a minimum of one foot per head of lateral ventilating or window space opening into the outer air.

222. *Funds for improvement of town.*—There are no less than three funds administered for the benefit of this town—Chowkidari Act Fund, the Pooree Lodging-house Act Fund, and the Town Improvement Fund, raised by letting Government land on Burra Daud, in terms of Government letter No. 650, of the 30th May 1850. All these funds contribute their share to the improvement of the town.

223. *Market.*—A small and neat market for the sale of fish is desirable, for the fish-women squat in the middle of the thoroughfare of the lodging-houses. Another great improvement in this thoroughfare would be a market shed for the sale of dry and other goods. A neat little building would be a great ornament to this wide thoroughfare, and would be a great convenience to the inhabitants and pilgrims by bringing all commodities to one market centre. The revenue would be raised by letting so much stall space, or stalls might be put up to auction for a period of one year. There would then be no need for the ugly thatched sheds which disfigure this very fine street or road. A double row of trees would greatly improve the road.

224. *Belt of sand.*—The sand between the town and the sea should, if possible, be covered by grass. Dr. King, Superintendent of Botanical Gardens, will be able to name the grasses or other plants, and supply seed, which might be sown at first to fix the sand

and cover it with verdure. It would greatly improve the town if this arid plain could be covered with vegetation and made available for shade, recreation, or other purposes.

BALASORE TOWN.

(*Inspected in January* 1876.)

225. *Situation and general condition.*—This is a town of 18,263 inhabitants. It covers a very large area, and the houses, many of which are fine pucca buildings occupied by the zemindars, are not crowded together. The streets are wide and well metalled, and many of them are furnished with pucca rectangular drains at their sides, referable to the early Dutch settlers.

226. *Drainage.*—There is ample fall in all directions at this season, and in the rains there is little difficulty in removing the overflow of tanks and other collections of stagnant water. The pucca drains at the sides of roads, particularly in the wealthy quarter, are in many places obliterated and built over, and the outlets from tanks are also choked up.

227. *Water-supply.*—Most of the tanks, which are mostly used here, are covered with vegetation, and their banks are uneven and not at all preserved, which is prejudicial to health from defilement. The tank opposite Bechergunge outpost is resorted to as a latrine might be. Vegetation in tanks tends to keep stagnant water pure, but some care should be taken to keep the weeds "under," and to set aside some of the tanks for drinking purposes only.

Almost all the tanks are private property. They are cleaned by the orders of the Town Committee whenever necessary. The use of the tank as a latrine has been put a stop to since.

228. *Conservancy.*—In waste pieces of land, lanes, the banks of tanks, backs of enclosure walls of native houses of respectability, everywhere in fact, may be seen the careless disposal of household rubbish and ordure. All this should be removed.

229. *Public latrines.*—There are none in this town, and until there are such places the Committee cannot deal with the question of conservancy effectually. On the establishment of public latrines the inhabitants, under suitable bye-laws, can be compelled to resort to them, and any breach of the bye-laws can be visited with due severity, and owners of land can be reached for allowing it to be defiled. Public latrines are supported in well-regulated municipalities by fees levied for cleaning private latrines, which latter are registered and attended to by municipal servants.

230. *Disposal of dead.*—The Hindus burn their dead on the banks of the river; Mahomedans bury in two or three places. It is desirable that places should be set apart for the purposes of burial and cremation, and that none others should be used.

This suggestion has been attended to.

231. *Registration.*—Defective. Registering stations require to be multiplied, Act IV (B.C.) of 1873 introduced, and population of each outpost to be recorded at the outpost.

232. *Sickness.*—Syphilis is very rife here in a virulent form. I would ask the Magistrate to consider the advisability of introducing the Contagious Diseases' Act here. There is special need for it in a town of call for pilgrims to and from Pooree. The Act is a merciful provision for the protection of innocent persons and the mitigation and prevention of a terrible disease.

SURI TOWN AND BEERBHUM DISTRICT.

(*Inspected in August* 1876.)

TOWN.

233. *Situation and general condition.*—Suri, the chief town of Beerbhum, contains 9,001 inhabitants. It stands on an elevation of 233 feet above the level of the sea, and the ground slopes in an undulating manner towards the south-east. The houses are constructed chiefly of mud-pisé, and only a few of brick. They are not much crowded together, and many of them are ventilated. The roads are metalled with laterite, in the hard iron earth of which are nodules of felspar and quartz, which resist the action of the cart-wheels. The streets are in good condition and kept fairly clean.

234. *Conservancy.*—The conservancy establishment is considered sufficient for the requirements of the town. The conservancy field, consisting of an old shallow tank, is situated towards the east of the town, and in it the street sweepings are massed together in heaps, which are overgrown with jungle.

This is objectionable. Land should be taken up and manured with the sweepings and the fœcal matter of the latrines, &c., and the portions of the ground thus manured should be farmed out, as it is done in Monghyr, where the land costs the municipality Rs. 5 per beegha, and after it is manured is let out at from Rs. 12 to 27 per beegha.

The sweepers employed by the people throw the filth in any convenient bye-corner or bye-lane, and sweepings, with accumulations of *handis*, straw, dung, &c., are also to be seen on the sides of the tanks. Jungle abounds during the rains, but at other seasons the red

soil and dry condition of the ground leave the surface bare of it. A few dry bones lie about the butchers' shops in Khola Bazar and Dome Mohulla. They emit no smell, but are unsightly. The fresh bones are carried away to the conservancy field.

235. *Latrines.*—There is only one small public latrine, which is situated near the kutcherry. It is used to urinate, and not to defœcate in; lime is used over the floor, which sets free the ammonia. Dry earth should be used instead. Most of the people resort to the maidan and nuddies, and the better classes have privies in their houses, consisting of a masonry platform with a gumlah beneath it. The cooking and refuse water of the houses passes through some of these privies on to the drains on the road, giving rise to offensive odours from the fouled earth around the houses. There are many cess-pits where cowdung and refuse are accumulated.

These cess-pits should be filled up with earth, and the manure carted away to the conservancy fields. More public latrines, at suitable sites, should be provided and the private latrines should be better cared for.

236. *Drainage.*—The drains of the town are narrow and of varying depth; some are two and a half to even three feet deep. These drains are built over and encroached upon by shopkeepers, but are not obstructed. They are cleaned out thoroughly before the rains, but at other times they are stagnant, and filth lodges in the crevices and refuse water from houses flows into them, although there is a prohibition against this being done. Deep drains are objectionable, and should give place to surface drains like those on the sides of the streets in Howrah and Calcutta.

237. *Water-supply.*—There is a kutcha well in almost every house, used for the cattle, for cooking, bathing, and cleaning of the premises. The water in these wells is generally about three feet from the surface, and is in many cases affected by the cooking and refuse water of the houses. There are two large pucca wells in the town belonging to the municipality—one at Charapara and one at Kaparpara. The latter is 24 cubits deep. But the people say that the water in these wells is not good, and they prefer tank-water. There are several tanks in the town. The chief of these are the municipal tank in the west, Khether Dutt's tank in the east, Krishna Shah's tank in the south-east of the bazar, the Bamunguri tank, the Harguri tank, and the Ghumpara Bustee tank. The municipal tank is most resorted to. Khether Dutt's and Krishna Shah's tanks are reserved for drinking-water. The water in the former tank is clearer than in other tanks, and is almost free from surface drainage; but this tank is not a favourite one with the people. In Krishna Shah's tank the people bathe and wash. In the other tanks they not only do this, but also wash their clothes, cooking utensils, &c. The drainage of houses and ordure find their way into the Bamunguri tank. There are privies on the Harguri and Ghumpara Bustee tanks, and some of the cess-pits of the town are near some of the tanks. Ova of insects were found in the water of some of the tanks, especially observable in the morning. In taking water from these tanks the people place a piece of cloth over the mouths of their ghurras, through which they strain the water to free it from these animalculæ. The water of the river Mor, which is used by those who can pay for bringing it, is good while the stream is running; at other times it is dangerous, as the dead are buried in its sandy bed.

The burying of the dead in the river-bed should be prohibited, and some of the tanks, in convenient places, should be strictly reserved for drinking purposes, and deepened and cleared where needed, the sides scarped, and the influx of surface water prevented. They should also be railed in or otherwise protected against pollution.

238. *Disposal of the dead.*—The Mahomedans generally bury outside the town, near the old Military lines of the mutiny time; but some of them bury in their own compounds and gardens. The graves are about three and four feet deep only. Of the Hindus, a few who are rich carry the bodies, dying or dead, to the Ganges; a few burn them at the Burkeshwar hot-springs, esteemed a holy place; but most of the people carry their dead to the river Mor, where they are more or less burnt, and just covered with sand or merely thrown into the river, as the seasons permit. Some throw the corpses into ravines, putting fire only in the mouth.

Both cremation and interment require to be better regulated, as the existing practices are highly dangerous to the health of the people.

One has since been reported to be in process of construction.

239. *Contagious hospital.*—There is no building provided for isolating small-pox and contagious diseases. Prostitutes are numerous in Suri.

DISTRICT.

240. *Soil.*—The soil of the district is called laterite. It is composed of iron, quartz, felspar, mica, clay, and sand. The clay is most abundant in the low ground, chiefly towards the east and south. There is a good deal of lime *kunker*, which is greater where there is laterite. Some places are slightly swampy.

241. *Rivers.*—Two large rivers, the Mor and the Adjai, and three small ones, the Chundrabag, the Bukreshwar, and the Kosai, run through the district. There are many rivulets, but no khals or bheels.*

* That is, patches of stagnant water such as abound in other parts of Bengal. J. M. C.

242. *Springs.*—There are four hot-springs at Burkeshwar, viz. the Sitakund, the Agrikund, the Parbutikund, and the Surujkund. The water in these springs smell of sulphur, and analysed consist of—

	Sitakund. Grains.	Agrikund. Grains.	Parbutikund. Grains.	Surujkund. Grains.
Solids.				
Carbonates of lime and magnesia ...	4	2	3	5
Salts.				
Alkaline, chlorides, sulphates, and carbonates	18	8	12	24

No sulphuretted hydrogen was found in the water when it reached Calcutta.

The natives bathe in these springs, the water of which is said to be beneficial to skin diseases.

243. *Food-supply.*—The rice crop in the district was in full bearing and abundant this year. Fish are scarce and obtained with difficulty, because the rivers dry up and become shallow owing to the porousness of the soil.

There is much pachwai, or rice-beer, drunk, principally by the Sonthals. Opium is used chiefly by the Mussulmans, but to a moderate extent.

244. *Sanitation of villages.*—The villages in the district are not sanitated at all. Manure is kept in cess-pits and the tanks receive surface water and filth, and floating cess-pits were observable around the houses and in the tanks and wells.

I was subsequently informed that the Magistrate had been for some time perseveringly endeavouring to improve village conservancy throughout the district, through influential residents, educational local authorities, and the police.

The attention of the people should be periodically directed to the village conservancy rules circulated with the circular of the Government of Bengal, No. 21, of the 17th July 1875.

245. *Drainage.*—The roads and railway embankments have not stopped the natural drainage, and hence the fevers and other diseases of the district cannot be brought home to impeded drainage.

246. *Fairs.*—Fairs are held at Bukreshwar and Deoghur on the occasion of the Shibratra (night for worship of Shib). The Superintendent of Police attends the fair held at Bukreshwar, and charges his constables with the duty of preventing nuisances.

Halting-places for the travellers are provided, but they are not sheltered against the inclemencies of the weather. No arrangements for providing food and water are made, and what food and water can be had are not looked after. These defects can only be remedied by placing some one in charge, who should see that the food sold is good, and that the tank-water is not polluted by the squatters on their margins.

It was reported that this suggestion will be attended to.

247. *Registration.*—Was found to be well looked after by Mr. Hime, the Magistrate, and Mr. Campbell, the District Superintendent of Police, and the results—those relating to deaths—exhibited sensible improvement over those of by-gone times. The birth registration is yet imperfect, in spite of the best efforts used to obtain accuracy. Children appear numerous enough in every village, and I saw no signs of a decaying and decreasing population, no empty houses, no waste lands; on the contrary, new houses are springing up, more land is being cultivated, and jungle is receding.

In order to ensure the regular attendance of the chowkidars at the thanas for the purpose of reporting the occurrence of births and deaths as well as of crime, &c., I suggested that the villages in the district should be so arranged that one-seventh of them shall send their chowkidars (each village one) on separate days of the week to make their reports to the registrars at the thanas.

Mr. Campbell has since reported that this suggestion has been carried out.

248. *Sickness.*—The native doctor says that cholera is introduced into the town in March every year by pilgrims from Deoghur, where Shiva is worshipped.

The fever termed the "epidemic fever" has lessened year by year since 1872, both in severity and fatality. In former years it kept between the Adjai and Mor. This year it prevails north of the Adjai. In the places where the fever prevails there is no laterite and much alluvial or clay, and the land is low, damp, and undrained. I saw five patients in the Suri dispensary who were said to be suffering from this epidemic fever. They had enlarged liver and spleen and congested head. Their stools were black and offensive, the urine red and hot, no saliva, no digestion, no perspiration, exacerbation in the morning, remission in the evening, pain in head extending to forehead. It was stated that relapses were frequent; that the temperature rises to 104° when death supervenes, and falls below normal to 79°, and remains there if there is a tendency to recovery; that the mortality this year is very low; and that very little spleen is seen in the town, but that in the district almost every case has spleen.

On the 30th August I went to Kotasur and the villages in the thana Mouressur which were most affected. I saw 50 people sick, the majority of whom had fever on them at the time. The pulse was up to 132°. During remission the pulse is reduced in uncomplicated cases to 72°. I also met with 18 cases of spleen and three of dropsy. I found the soil of this part of the country composed of alluvial and clay. The walls of the houses were damp two to four feet high. Dung-pits and ordure and manure heaps were overgrown with jungle. The tanks were full of weeds of a whitish-yellow colour, surface drainage flowing into them,

and the water in them having a mawkish, ditchy taste. Where these tanks had overflown, the water had passed into the rice-fields and to the pathways between the houses, and this water was very fœtid, thick, blackish, with insects and animalculæ floating on the top. The drinking-water tank is some distance away from the village. It is surrounded by high banks, but was full of weeds of a pale yellow colour, with gas bubbling up constantly. When the weeds were pulled up, the mud at their roots smelt very offensive. Men were bathing in this tank, and along its banks human ordure and cowdung were found. The women were said to urinate in the tank when they went into it for their drinking-water. I saw them bathe in it freely.

From Kotasur I went to Naraingbatti. I found the ditches there full of filth and a number of shallow ponds and puddles. In the tank for drinking-water five women were bathing, washing their mouths, and changing their clothes. The tank was full of vegetation, and along its banks cowdung and human fæces were found.

Leprosy occurs in the district, particularly among the low castes, who also suffer from elephantiasis. There are more male than female lepers. Dr. Fitzgibbon thinks that there is a connection between this disease and syphilis, but this is more than doubtful. He says that the Sonthals suffer from cancer, and that they attend at his dispensary for treatment when suffering from it. The Sonthal women are as a rule chaste.

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249. *Action taken on the above suggestions.*—It was resolved by the Municipal Commissioners, at a meeting held to consider the subject, "that the sanitary measures suggested by the Sanitary Commissioner could not be effected without an unbearable increase of taxation."

NYA DOOMKA TOWN AND SUB-DIVISION.

(*Inspected in August* 1876.)

TOWN.

250. *General condition.*—The houses in the civil station of Nya Doomka are constructed generally of mud, wattle and dab, and are dry. They are somewhat scattered and not crowded together. The streets are wide, and require trees being planted along them. There were no narrow lanes or filth spots between the houses as are seen elsewhere.

251. *Conservancy.*—There is no municipality at the Nya Doomka civil station. The Deputy Commissioner carries out the municipal work with such money as the Commissioner places at his disposal, but as the amount allowed is very small, little can be spent on conservancy. The streets are cleaned whenever it becomes necessary to do so, but there are no appointed places for depositing the sweepings. There are no regular sweepers, no conservancy carts, and hence no regular house-to-house cleansing.

Sweepers might be imported from other districts if a local agency cannot be organized.

252. *Latrines.*—There are no latrines whatever. Public latrines are most needed at the court-house and at the Military and police lines. The people resort to the jungles and to the ravines as a rule, but there is very little fouling of the banks of the tanks in this manner. No cess-pits exist in the station, or even in the villages of the district. The Sonthals carry away the cowdung to the highest parts of their fields, but the Bengalis deposit it in pits in their own compounds, or near and around their houses, which should be prevented.

The construction of latrines has since been undertaken at the Military lines.

253. *Drainage.*—There are no masonry drains. The sides of the streets are merely excavated to form drainage channels. These surface drains are shallow, and were found to be clean and free from smell, and no water lodges in them during the rains or dry weather.

254. *Water-supply.*—The wells, which are used only by the Bengalis, are few in number, but the water in them is good and does not dry up in the hot weather. It is reached in the station at about 32 feet from the surface, showing how very dry the subsoil is. The Sonthals resort to tanks and the rivers. None of the tanks are reserved for drinking purposes, and they are not protected from surface pollutions. On the whole, however, water is very scarce in the hot weather, and is generally bad.

Steps should be taken to increase the number of wells and tanks wherever required, to reserve some of the latter for drinking purposes only, and to protect them from promiscuous use and pollution.

255. *Disposal of the dead.*—The Sonthals generally burn their dead, and the poor people bury in the sandy bed of the Mor. The Mussulmans bury anywhere they please out of the town.

Burning-ghâts should be provided; there is plenty of wood in the jungles that may be used for cremation purposes. Indiscriminate burying by the Mahomedans should be prohibited, a place being set apart for the purpose; which, I dare say, could be maintained by the Mahomedan community. The burying of corpses in the beds of rivers is very objectionable, and should also be prohibited, as it serves to pollute the water below it for a long time,

A place at a suitable distance from town has since been provided.

The burying in the bed of any river has since been prohibited, and will be treated as an offence under the Criminal Procedure Code.

SUB-DIVISION.

256. *Soil.*—The soil of the Nya Doomka portion of the district is chiefly composed of porous laterite, and not as it is in the Rajmehal portion, which has more clay and is therefore damp and swampy.

257. *Drainage.*—The river Mor drains much of the district in the south-east, and the Chandna in the north up to the Ganges. The Bansli runs to the east. There are no khals or bheels nearer than Rajmehal, and hence Nya Doomka is largely free from swampy grounds. No roads or railway embankments impede drainage or induce fever. No floods worth the name take place. If the rivers Mor and Adjai overflow, it is due to heavy rainfall at their sources, but the floods last for a few days only.

258. *Roads.*—The roads are being metalled. That leading to Suri crosses five deep streams, the bridging of which would be difficult and expensive, as the rainfall descends very rapidly and in large volume. It would have been, and would still be, better were the road to the railway made to Mularpore, as then the watershed of the district would not be crossed. I never saw the value of a road so exemplified as in the one from Suri to Nya Doomka. Nineteen years ago, in going through this very journey, the jungle was so dense and general that I lost my way, and for nearly eighteen hours met with neither a patch of cultivation nor a human being; now rice-fields line this road on either side; villages, though small, are numerous, and jungle is rapidly disappearing.

259. *Water-supply.*—The tanks that were dug during the famine in the district are free from surface drainage. The bunded water reservoirs receive surface drainage and contain much organic matter; the water in them is therefore most apt to be unhealthy to drink. It is only good for irrigation purposes.

260. *Pilgrim routes and fairs.*—The tanks specially provided along the prilgrim routes from Deoghur required to be cleaned, deepened, and have their sides scarped; surface drainage should be prevented entering them, and protection afforded against all uncleanliness. A policeman might be made to guard the tank at each resting-place, to see that good food and water are sold to the pilgrims, and to prevent those affected with disease from entering large towns. This arrangement would, I believe, prevent much sickness among the pilgrims and among the villagers residing near the pilgrim routes. Similar precautions should also be observed at fairs and marriage gatherings, as cholera generally occurs on such occasions, fostered by night exposure and debauch.

The zemindar at Jarmandi, a place where pilgrims generally halt on their way to Deoghur, has been requested to make arrangements for good water.

261. *Registration.*—The demand for chakran lands is great, and much trouble is experienced in defining boundaries. But these chakran chowkidars are a better agency for the collection of vital statistics than the chowkidars who are maintained by irregular money payments by the villagers. The inducement to serve for chakran grants is greater, and as such grants are prized, the men are more careful and attentive in the discharge of their duties. Their services for purposes of registration should therefore be utilized.

FURREEDPORE MUNICIPALITY AND DISTRICT.

(*Inspected in September* 1876.)

MUNICIPALITY.

262. *Situation and condition.*—The Furreedpore municipality or civil station is the chief town of the district. It is situated on the west bank of the Moira Pudma, and is bounded on the south by the wide, expansive fresh-water lake called the Dhol Sumundur, which during the rains is about eight miles in circumference, but in other seasons is a marsh and only one to two miles in length. To the east of the station is a group of villages, and to the west is a khal, which also passes through the station. The Furreedpore municipality contains 9,197 inhabitants within an area of 6·27 square miles. Almost all the houses in it are built of mats with thatch roofs, and have their floors raised at least three feet above the surrounding ground, which during the rains is under water, the civil station being elevated just about the flood level of the Pudma. At this time the communication is by boats and rafts of bamboos. The houses and their surroundings were clean, and the former are not crowded together. The streets are wide, and the town has a good market.

263. *Conservancy.*—The town of Furreedpore was about to be made a second class municipality under Act V (B.C.) of 1876. The Town Committee appointed under Act VI (B.C.) of 1868 have assigned Rs. 50 per month from the municipal revenues for carrying out the conservancy arrangements. Three sweepers are entertained for this purpose, who are supervised by an overseer, who is also the tax-collector. There are, however, no carts.

The Commissioners under Act V of 1876 have since resolved to entertain as large an establishment of sweepers as may be necessary.

264. *Latrines.*—There are no public latrines. The many private latrines in the town are not kept clean, and there is no place appointed for depositing the night-soil. In the dry season people use tattees, consisting of mat sheds over pits excavated in the ground. These pits are just covered in with earth by the municipal mehters, and when they become full a fresh spot of ground is taken up for similar conveniences. There were a dozen such changes made during the last year. In the rains the people defœcate anywhere, in corners of the town, &c. At this time the stench is bad. A large number resort to the maidan, banks of khals and bheels, &c. There are many cess-pits. Cowdung is here used as fuel.

It has been proposed to register every private privy, and to arrange for each having a gumlah or earthen vessel, which is to be cleaned by the municipal sweepers.

Steps have been taken to put a stop to this, so that the soil shall not be defiled by cess-pits, open privies, or other incomplete and unsatisfactory arrangements.

Public latrines are much required, the private latrine arrangements require to be looked after, and defœcation anywhere and everywhere should be prevented. Now that the Municipal Act is about to be brought into operation, a code of bye-laws should be framed for regulating the conservancy and other sanitary arrangements of the town.

Three public latrines have since been erected for the bazar people.

265. *Drainage.*—The town drains are in fair condition. Those in the market are of masonry, but those along the roads are kutcha U-shaped ones, and are connected with the tanks and ponds. In the villages in the vicinity of the town proper, the drains are mere ditches and trenches overgrown with weeds. In the rains all the drains become flooded. The silting up of the streams, khals, &c., which is progressive, seriously interferes with the drainage of the station as well as of the district, and is no doubt prejudicial to the health of the people. The town and village drains require to be scarped and kept clean.

266. *Water-supply.*—The people here will not drink well-water even if wells were provided, as wells dug where the soil is composed of mud and silt, &c., always contain bad water. It is not so bad in wells excavated in sandy soil. There are no public wells in the town, but there are three private ones. Of tanks there are five in the town; one at the thana, one at the kutcherry, one at the police hospital, and one in the south and one in the east of the bazar. They are said to be guarded; but the supervision must be lax, for people wash themselves and their utensils in them, and I saw night-soil on the banks of some of them. Side streams, often polluted with night-soil, flow into the rivers, khals, and tanks. So long as the water in the streams is running there is no danger; but when it becomes stagnant and its organic matter decomposes, it is unwholesome, irritates the bowels, and predisposes to cholera.

More tanks should be provided, particularly in that part of the town called village Furreedpore, and all the above-mentioned tanks should be fenced and protected and strictly reserved for only drinking purposes.

It is purposed to dig two more wells—one at Goalchamut and the other in the bazar near thana Cotawali. Municipal constables now guard the drinking tank.

267. *Disposal of the dead.*—There are no appointed burning-ghâts. The Hindus burn their dead on the banks of the Pudma. The people say that the turtle and hilsa are very fond of human flesh, so that if imperfectly-burnt corpses are thrown into the rivers they are eaten by them. For the Mussulmans no special burial ground has been provided in the town. They bury their dead out of it. In several villages, however, such as at Goalchamut and Gopalpur, there are special burial grounds. The Christians have a cemetery to the east of the town. It is in very good order. The corpses of persons dying from cholera are not always buried or burnt, but are thrown away on any waste place. Dead bodies are, I am told, thrown into the Chandna, and carcasses of animals into the khals, bheels, and fields.

It appears, however, that there is a burial ground to the south-west of the distillery, but it is not used.

Steps have since been taken to stop these practices being carried on.

DISTRICT.

268. *Rivers.*—The district is almost surrounded by the rivers of Eastern Bengal. To the north is the Ganges, and to the east the Pudma, a continuation of the Ganges after its union with the Jamoona (a main stream of the Brahmaputra) at Goalundo. On the east is the Chandna, a branch of the Ganges, the Barasai, and the Mudhoomutti. The first of these rivers falls into the Gorai, near the town of Syedpore, and at this confluence assumes the name of Mudhoomutti. The Barasai is a branch of the Mudhoomutti, which leaves the parent stream at Goalbari and falls again into it at Bettiapara. The Kumar river follows a tortuous course in the south of the district, and has numerous inlets ending in jheels. Numerous branches of these rivers, and many khals and water-courses, &c., intersect the district. The chief of these is the Arial Khan or Bhobennessur, a branch of the Pudma, which it leaves a few miles from Furreedpore town.

269. *Drainage.—Results of the silting up of the rivers, khals, &c.*—The mouth of the Chandna has silted up, and in summer and winter this river is a chain of pools, and although at this time the water in it looks clear, it is very offensive to the taste and smell. Cholera prevails very severely along its banks from Pangsa to Ballia Kandi, a distance of 16 miles, forming an almost continuous bustee, with jungle around each house and in every compound. It is in

contemplation to open out the silted portions of this river. But Colonel Haig, of the Irrigation Department, says that if the whole river were open and the Ganges poured down into it an extra amount of water, the whole country might be flooded and much destruction of houses and crops would result. He therefore feared to open up this river or the Gorai unless regulating sluices were first put up, the cost of all which would be enormous. The Moira Pudma is open up to 30 feet only, and is always stagnant during the hot season. Several of the other affluents of the rivers, and many of the khals, have also silted up, either at the inlets, or outlets, or elsewhere. This silting causes their water level to be above the country during the rains and in the height of the floods of the rivers, and results in retention of moisture and consequent stagnation and disease. The obstructed outlets should be cleared as the rain declines, in order that the country may be better drained and rendered healthier. There are numerous marshes or swamps (bheels), particularly in the southern part of the district, where one swamp is connected with another by means of khals. Encroachments of the rivers are progressing, but slowly. I do not know what is the fall of the rivers, but I believe it is inland from the banks and down south and south-east.

It is intended to take all possible opportunities of improving the drainage, when communications can at the same time be opened by cutting or re-excavating khals and river-beds.

A similar act as that which led to the Dhankuni canal being constructed is required in Furreedpore in order that the Nashibshahi bhur might be drained, the water of which, when it comes down past Furreedpore, although clear, is most unhealthy.

The zemindar of Bhur Nashibshahi has been requested to make a small bund along the east bank of the Chandna and two sluice gates at Rajapore and at the south-west corner of the bhur.

A canal from Nilachi to Gopalgunge and by Atorabanka to Culna would drain the whole of the south of the district, which, as before stated, is always swampy and unhealthy.

270. *Inundations.*—The district is also subject to annual inundations, particularly from the flooding of the Pudma, caused by rains in the uplands that feed the Ganges and Brahmaputra, of which rivers, as before stated, the Pudma is a continuation. This overflow is also due to the waterway of the Pudma not being so great as that of the two rivers which form it. It is notable that these inundations do not leave behind salt or brackish water.

271. *Roads.*—The following are the principal roads in the district:—The Jessore road, although kutcha, is in good condition. It is crossed by two rivers where there are ferries. The Rajbaree road (railway feeder) to Furreedpore.—It is in good condition, and is, I think, in the dry part of the district. The Goalundo road to Furreedpore direct, which is crossed by the Pudma. The Pangsa road to Mudhookalli.—This road joins the Jessore road. It is crossed by twenty-seven khals and five rivers. Four of the rivers are bridged at the crossing. The road running south from Furreedpore to Folma is superficially bridged. The Maturia road is not important, and is not bridged. The Jessore road is always open for traffic. The others cannot be used during the rains, when boats have to be employed. Almost all these roads are bunds as well as roads.

272. *Soil, &c.*—The north of the district is comparatively high, and the soil is sandy, covered with water during the rains, but dry during other seasons. Here and there are a few swamps. The south, however, is nothing better than a great swamp. It is less wooded than the north, is always moist and flooded over during the rains, when the people live on artificially raised platforms, and the soil is composed of deep alluvial deposits.

273. *Fish-farming.*—Furreedpore is a grand nursery for fish, which is very largely eaten by the people. During the Orissa famine of 1866 the people of the district would have had to starve but for the abundance of fish that was obtainable. The hilsa is to be had all the year round, and both this and the ruhi fish are procurable after inundations at four for the pice. There are always a large number of fishermen and fish-farmers in the district. This year the fish is not very abundant because the inundation was not great. Inundations bring along with them the fish at the time they are about to spawn; they also benefit the crops by deposit of river manure, and they prevent sickness by washing out the drains and by renewing and purifying the water reservoirs.

274. *Sickness.*—During the rainy season, from June to September, the district is healthiest, because then there is no stagnation of the rivers, khals, &c. The time for fever is from October to January, after that it declines gradually. In the south, the bheels being numerous, fevers prevail more extensively. At the Palong thana the water is bad, and Ainpore is in the midst of a swamp, and fever and spleen prevail in these places.

Cholera prevails from March until the rains.

Small-pox is decreasing, as vaccination is superseding inoculation.

There is very little leprosy in the district, and fewer cases of elephantiasis are met with than formerly.

Steps have been taken to induce the principal zemindars to contribute Rs. 20 for a native doctor for each thana.

275. *Dispensaries.*—There are four dispensaries in the district; one is much required at Syedpore, and the southern part of the district is badly off for medical treatment.

276. *Registration.*—There is no special agency, and consequently no cost is incurred for collecting and registering vital statistics in the selected circles. In the general circles the

ordinary agency, chowkidars and police, carry out the registration. Act IV (B.C.) of 1873 has been brought into operation in the town of Furreedpore. The registration of births in all the general circles was commenced from November.

Every circle, both selected and general, has advanced in registration this year as compared with the preceding year. In some circles (Furreedpore, Belgachi, Goalundo) the improvement is very marked. The registration of deaths in the selected circles of Furreedpore and Syedpore may be considered approximately correct, but there is much room for improvement in the general circles, in some of which (Ainpore, Deara, Gopalgunge, Palong, and Kotalipara) a large number of the deaths escapes registration. The working agencies of these circles require to be stirred up continually, and greater attention to the registration of births in the two selected circles, particularly the urban, is also very necessary, as certainly the birth-rates returned by them are low and below the death-rates.

Mr. Weekes, the Magistrate, gives much attention to the subject, examines the results, and continually urges the importance of correctness on the agency employed to collect the information. In the north, the police appear to take an interest in their work, as this tract is better registered than the south. The chowkidars, being badly paid, will not attend at the thanas. In the rains the case is worse. At this time locomotion is only by boats, and the chowkidars, having no boats of their own, have to wait and take their chance for a lift in any boat that may be going to the thana. A large number of the chowkidars live from one to three miles from the villages from which they have to collect information. During the rains, therefore, it is not easy for them to ascertain what is occurring in the villages. It appears, moreover, that all the chowkidars of a circle come in to the thana on one day. The result is that the registrar-constable is unable to complete the writing up of the registers, and does not question the men with regard to the nature of the diseases by which death was caused, defects in registration, &c. Some steps should be taken to remedy this state of things. The Village Chowkidari Act, VI (B.C.) of 1870, is in force in some parts of the district, and is being extended throughout the district; under its provisions the subject of registration can be better dealt with. Mr. Owen, in charge of the Kotalipara estate, might also be asked to afford help in registration. His gomastahs would be a more trustworthy agency to employ for the purpose.

It is believed that Mr. Owen will allow his gomastahs to attend to this suggestion.

GOALUNDO.

(Inspected in September 1876.)

HEAD-QUARTERS.

277. *Situation and condition.*—Goalundo, the head-quarters of the sub-division of that name, is situated on the west or left bank of the Pudma river, formed by the junction of the Ganges running along the north of this tract of land, with the Jamoona coming down from the north. It is a famous trading mart, is the terminus of the Eastern Bengal Railway, which here taps the trade of Eastern and Northern Bengal, and is full of life and energy, everybody appearing to be full of work. Thus two of the great rivers of Bengal, the Ganges and the Pudma, almost encircle this tract of land, and they have been and are constantly encroaching upon it. Its soil is consequently composed of the silt of these rivers, with here and there, particularly where the houses, the railway, and the roads, are situated, beds of pure clay. It is surrounded with bunds, and the north-west is banked up, as it is expected that the Ganges will encroach upon it in this direction. Where the bunds are kept open the water drains rapidly, for it is all chur land with the fall towards the south. All the houses except those of the wealthy are constructed of mud, thatch, and bamboos. They are not crowded together. The foundation of every house is raised two to four feet above water-level, as the ground is covered with water during the rains. The streets are wide and well laid out, and encroachments are not allowed. The villages abound with jungle and undergrowth.

278. *Conservancy.*—That part of Goalundo which lies within what is termed the khas limits, or Government estate, is presided over by a Town Committee, by whose orders the required conservancy and sanitary arrangements and other improvements are carried out and carefully supervised. No conservancy carts are provided, as bullocks would be useless in the rains. It is under contemplation to use hand-carts or trucks—a good measure. In the villages no conservancy obtains.

279. *Latrines.*—There are four public latrines, in which separate accommodation is provided for females. From these latrines the ordure is removed by the mehters entertained by the Committee. The few private latrines, constructed of jhamps and machans, with an earthen vessel placed beneath the machan, are cleant by the private mehters. In the dry seasons large trenches, 4 feet by 3, screened, with bamboos across them, are dug outside the village, to which the majority of the people resort. These trenches are merely covered in, and almost every season new places for trenches have to be taken

up, as the old ones are often washed away by the encroachments of the river. These trenches should be 2 feet deep by 1 to 1½ feet wide, and each day's fœcal deposit should be covered in. In the rains large jhalas, 4 feet deep and 2 to 3 feet wide, are used. When these jhalas become full they are carried away to the churs, where the night-soil in them, as well as from the public and private latrines, is buried. In the rains the fœces cannot be trenched, the country being covered from 1 to 3 feet of water. These jhalas are much too large to be carried away when full. They are, therefore, left undisturbed for many weeks together, and give forth offensive odours. Smaller ones should be used, or kerosine oil tins, altered by having the head cut out and a handle put on, would be much better. They could be removed daily and emptied into the Pudma or trenched, according to season.

Arrangements have since been made to fill up the trenches with earth.

These jhalas are filled with earth, and when they become offensive, chloride of lime and some sand are used, with the effect of reducing the effluvia to a minimum and destroying the insects that are generated. The bazar is to be removed to a higher site, when, it is hoped, conservancy will not be so difficult and expensive as it is during the rains.

280. *Water-supply.*—The Pudma supplies the drinking, cooking, and bathing water required by the people in this tract of country. Efforts are made to keep the banks of this river clean after the rains. During the rains the people generally bathe in certain shallow little tanks or excavations made by earth having been taken out for the purpose of raising the sites of the dwelling-houses. The larger of these excavations are full of weeds, and must often be stagnant and fœtid, and therefore more or less prejudicial, to health. It is, however, fortunate that the rain and river renew and purify the water in these tanks year by year.

There are no public wells in the town. In the lock-up there are two, and a few of the amlah have private wells in the compounds of their houses.

281. *Disposal of the dead.*—Mussulmans bury their dead in the churs or waste land, and are prohibited only from burying within khas limits. Those of the Hindus who bury also go to the churs. The poor burn their dead, but there is no special place allotted for the purpose. In the villages the people bury and burn wherever they like.

SUB-DIVISION.

282. *Food-supply.*—Goalundo is famous for its trade in rice and paddy; three-fourths of its grain produce is exported, and only one-fourth is kept for home consumption. The people are well off with regard to food. The trade in jute is also very great. Fishermen abound, and the hilsa is caught for the Calcutta market.

283. *Drainage.*—Khals and canals are to be found everywhere in the sub-division of Goalundo. When the rains are heavy the water within the bunds is higher than the overflow of the rivers outside of them, and when the rains are less the reverse is the case. Consequently there is always a flooded plain, and no drains are therefore needed. The surface water outside the bunds flows into the river directly; that inside flows off by special openings and by *bheels* which open towards the south. The railway does not materially impede drainage.

284. *Pilgrims, &c.*—There are no serais or resting-places, although a great many pilgrims, travellers, and coolies, pass through Goalundo. There was a serai before, but it has ceased to be used, because it was resorted to by many lepers. It was therefore sold. The people of the place provide food and lodging to some of the pilgrims and travellers, but many have to fare badly and starve. Cholera, however, does not appear to break out among them, probably because their movements by rail or road are rapid. These lodging-houses should be inspected.

The Joint-Magistrate and overseer constantly inspect these lodging-houses.

285. *Sickness.*—The portions of the sub-division that are unhealthy are those adjoining the Chandna river, which becomes a chain of pools after the rains. The banks are dirty and jungle-covered, and are resorted to by the villagers to defœcate in: consequently the water becomes loaded with organic matter, and in this condition gives rise to cholera year by year, more particularly in the drying season, that is from November to June, when evaporation has concentrated the filth in the water and rendered it extra injurious. The worst portion of the Chandna in this respect is from Pangsa to Balliakandi, and next the portion along Pachoria and Phultola, south of Goalundo. Remedy is almost impracticable. A dredger could not enter the Chandna during these periods, and if it were employed it would soon be fast enclosed in one of the pools. Wells would not be used if dug, as the people *will* use the Chandna water in preference to any other, although they wash in it and often, also imperfectly burn their dead along its banks. Fever prevails in Humdumpur and Bannebuher. New roads are about to be constructed along and through these villages. Opening them up will increase traffic and cultivation, and consequently improve health. Pachoria and Betka, seven and ten miles south of the Goalundo thana, are subject to cholera during the drying season, especially from December until June. During this period the water-supply of these places, previously contaminated by washings, defœcation, imperfectly burnt dead thrown into it, becomes quite concentrated and stagnant.

JESSORE MUNICIPALITY AND DISTRICT.

(*Inspected in September* 1876.)

MUNICIPALITY.

286. *Situation and general condition.*—The Jessore or Sudder Municipality contains 8,152 inhabitants within an area of 4·78 square miles. It is situated on low ground, surrounded on the east, west, and south by low-lying villages divided by swamps. The river Bhoyrub, which traverses the district, passes through the station, and at this point may be said to be, except during the rains, a series of pools, generally but 2 to 3 feet deep, and almost stagnant and filled with rank vegetation. Almost all the houses, which are not crowded, are constructed of mats on raised sites, as during the rains the surrounding paddy-fields, in which the station may be said to be imbedded, are under water, which rises almost to the level of the sites of the dwelling-houses.

287. *Conservancy arrangements.*—Of the three public latrines, one in the east of the town, one in the bazar, and one in the compound of the Magistrate's Court having twelve closets, only one has accommodation for females. The private latrines are visited by the municipal overseer, and if they are found to be dirty the owners are fined after being warned. The night-soil is not removed daily to be trenched in the three beeghas of land set apart for the purpose; nor is the fœcal matter regularly covered in. There are many excavations about the town, and some cess-pits in the compounds of the houses.

On the whole, however, neither the conservancy and latrine arrangements, nor the drainage and water-supply of the town described below, are quite satisfactory. From this municipality, which yields a revenue of Rs. 12,000 per annum and expends Rs. 10,000, much more is expected. The conservancy, latrine, and sanitary arrangements, should be systemized and regulated under a proper code of bye-laws. The private latrines should be taken in hand by the municipality, and the people made to pay for the services rendered to them, in the shape of fees, as is done in Burdwan. The conservancy staff should be strengthened, as it appears to me that its present strength is insufficient for so large a municipality. More public latrines should be provided: one near the Collectorate, and another in the north at Gope, across the Bhoyrub, are most necessary. Much more ground is required for trenching night-soil and refuse in, and the whole area employed for this purpose should be manured and cultivated into a public garden, or let out if the prejudices of the natives to cultivate this class of land can be overcome. The compounds and the undergrowth which surround some of the houses in the town should be cleaned and cleared by the people themselves. New excavations and cess-pits should be prohibited, and old ones should be cleared out or levelled and covered in with earth.

288. *Drainage.*—The drains, excepting those in that part of the town which was drained by Mr. Beaufort, the Magistrate, in 1854, are in very bad condition, and are kutcha and obstructed with weeds, which ought to be removed throughout the rains. The bazar has two pucca drains extending from the police-station to Beaufortgunge, which are not encroached upon. In Burandi, in the east, which is low, swampy, and damp, drains are required.

289. *Water-supply.*—Of the several tanks in the station, the principal ones are the Laldighi, the Pundit talao, and the Kutcherry tank. Constables guard them, but excepting the Laldighi, none of them are bunded or protected from surface impurities. I saw women washing themselves and their clothes in Pundit talao. The Kutcherry tank, which contains the best water, and the Laldighi, are being cleared of weeds, and are fairly looked after. There are two other tanks containing good water, which the municipality have set apart for drinking purposes—one at Berandi in the east and the other at Saikpore in the south. A good tank is, however, very much required in the bazar. The Rajah of Chanchra, a village about a mile south of the town, keeps his tank, the "Choramara," clean, but the other private tanks are filthy. The owners should be required to clean them.

290. *Disposal of the dead.*—The Hindus burn their dead at Nilgunge and Sudderghata. The former place is most used, is free from bones, and is kept clean. The Mussulmans have no special burial ground. They bury their dead in the compounds of their houses, which is highly objectionable. There are two cemeteries for the Christians, adjoining one another, near the church. They are clean, in good order, and well looked after. A place has been set apart beyond the police lines for burying *post-mortem* subjects and the corpses of strangers. When outbreaks of cholera occur, extra men are employed for burying the dead.

DISTRICT.

291. *Roads.*—Most of the roads in the Jessore district are metalled and bridged, and the chief traffic passes over them. The few that are yet kutcha and unbridged are being put into working order.

292. *Rice cultivation in the Soonderbuns.*—The south, or a third of the district, bounded by an imaginary line in the north, by the Cobbaduk river and the sub-division of Satkhira, in the 24-Pergunnahs, on the west, by Furreedpore in the east, and by the

Bay of Bengal in the south, forms the Soonderbun portion of this district. This tract is resorted to and occupied temporarily by dewali (temporary) ryots for cultivating paddy. They sleep on machans raised ten to twelve feet from the ground, with thatched roofs over them. Before the rains commence they cut down the grass and burn and clear the jungle, and when the rains set in and moisten the clay and sandy ground into a mud pie condition, they plough it and sow and transplant paddy. Sometimes they and their cattle are up to their bellies in puddle. The paddy is cut and harvested in October, November, and December, after which the ryots leave the place altogether until next Chait (March). The cultivated portion of this tract is bunded and banked, as it is subject to water floods from the Bay and fresh-water floods from the rivers above. In the rains the water of this place is not brackish, as rain and land water comes down in great abundance from the north. In October it becomes brackish, as the rains having subsided, the sea-water comes up undiluted.

293. *Obstructed drainage; results.*—The greater portion of the district, including the town, can never be healthy owing to the silting up of the rivers. Jessore town is on the Bhoyrub. The flood-water comes down the Chitro, which joins the Bhoyrub lower down; and as the latter has a lower bed than the former, the Chitro water comes as a back-water to Jessore. Consequently the Bhoyrub is never properly cleared of its filthy water; and most filthy it is, for it receives, and has for years received, all the surface drainage of the town and neighbourhood. The watershed of Jessore has been gradually moving westward. The Cobbaduk was formerly smaller than the Bhoyrub, but the head and the outlet of the latter silted up and the water took to the Cobbaduk, which not having been so silted up was and is lower than the Bhoyrub. Efforts were made to bank in this water from going into the Cobbaduk, but they were unsuccessful; and the Bhoyrub, therefore, remains a stagnant river-bed and the main cause of all the unhealthiness of Jessore town and the whole neighbourhood. Its water becomes more and more concentrated and filthy from the cessation of the rains till they begin again and dilute it somewhat. The people will use this water for bathing, cooking, and drinking, notwithstanding that its banks are used for defœcation and every surface drain and cess-pit pours its filth into it. It is a wonder that the sickness and death-rate are not greater than they are shown to be, and it is no wonder that Jessore is famous and infamous for its cholera for a century. Here cholera was first noticed, and here it still remains endemic, and surely the above state of the drainage is quite enough to account for it. The district becomes more and more unhealthy as we descend towards the sea, because the fall becomes less and less, and of course the khals and bheels are more stagnant and marshy, till the climax is reached in tidal creeks, where the salt water runs far inland, mixes with this drainage from above, and overflows and rises through the subsoil with each flood. Here the drinking-water is most impure and irritating, being brackish, and incites fever and bowel diseases in their severe and fatal forms. While the Irrigation Department surveyors were at work on the eastern canal project and on the drainage of similar bheels in the 24-Pergunnahs, Colonel Stoddard reported that "the Assistant Engineer in charge soon contracted fever in the bheels and died;" and Colonel Haig wrote that "the northern and central bheels contain fresh water, but the southern bheel is intersected in all directions by tidal creeks, and is for the most part overflowed by salt or brackish water. As a necessary consequence of these conditions the localities are notoriously unhealthy." Mr. Whitfield, the Executive Engineer, records the fact that "the surveyors, both European and native, all suffered severely, and were frequently ill with fever, and their men, brought from the surrounding villages, also became ill and refused to remain in such an unhealthy place." All this goes to show that, in order to render the district healthy, the fresh water from above must be made to run through these old river-beds, clearing them out of their foul impurities and affording good and pure water instead.

There are four projects under consideration to bring the water from the Gorai above to Calcutta, which, if carried out, would combine better drainage with improvement of trade.

The first requires 88 miles of canal cutting passing from the Gorai to Nyehuttee, and thence to Calcutta—114 miles in all.

The second requires 78 miles of new cutting going from the Gorai and Kumar *viâ* Kaligunga—122 miles.

The third would require 70 miles of fresh cutting, leading through Jessore; it is the Gorai and Kumar *viâ* the Kumar canal and Eastern or Kimber's canal, and thence to Calcutta—in all about 144 miles.

The fourth is an alternative route, which by taking advantage of the old river-beds has but 30 miles of new cutting, and touches on the chief trading towns of the district and supplies fresh water to the greatest number of the people. It has a course of 143 miles, going from Gorai and Kumar *viâ* Jessore and Kesabpore to the eastern districts canal, and thence to Calcutta. It first passes through the Jenidah sub-division, then touches Kaligunge, passes on to Khujira, a very large town on the Chitro, and thence to Jessore town, Rajahat, Monirampore, Mudikal, and Kesabpore in succession.

The last project is the best in a sanitary point of view, as it opens up most of the old rivers, clears them, and gives fresh and good water to the greatest number of the people.

It will increase trade, which would yield greater wealth and more comforts—and these result in increased health.

The town of Jessore is not a commercial one, because some 12 miles of land intervenes between it and one of the tidal streams. Of such importance is the opening of this bit of land to trade, that the zemindars of Sedepore are anxious to guarantee a lakh of rupees to Government if they will undertake this cutting from Rupdia to Gowpurghat near Deapara.

The Madaripore canal would drain the most of South Jessore, as well as most of South Furreedpore.

There is no doubt that the silting up of the outlets of the Jessore rivers has caused great loss of property. Excepting the Sedepore zemindars, all have declined in wealth, and the people generally are poorer than formerly. Doubtless the decrease of indigo cultivation has diminished the flow of money among them.

But wealth and health would generally increase were the rivers opened up from the north and the Eastern districts canal made to cut across the southern portion of the district.

294. *Sickness.*—The district is less healthy now than it was formerly. The most unhealthy thanas are Morelgunge, Baitoghatta, Rampal, Narail, Bagirhat (old name Kaliamabad), Deluti (worst), and Jessore. These thanas, excepting Jessore (which is more to the north than the south), are situated in the south, and it is this part of the district that suffers the most, because here dense jungle abounds, the tides overflow, causing moisture and stagnation, the drinking-water is brackish, wells are absent, and the tanks are shallow and stagnant. The up-country policemen have to be located in the drier northern thanas, which are healthier, because they get sick invariably if posted in the southern thanas. The thanas of Jenidah and Magoorah, in the north, are healthy, although cholera prevails in them severely, owing to the water in the rivers drying up into chains of pools, which predispose those using it to this disease. Fevers prevail generally. In some places it is of low type. The assistant surgeon was sent out to Chowgacha, in the Jessore thana, where fever was said to be prevailing severely. He reported that he could not trace the disease to any special cause, but that he found the drainage and water of the affected locality very bad. Cholera breaks out everywhere all over the district and hangs about it from October to June. It is usually worst in October, and again when the hot weather begins. There is very little small-pox in the district. At Bagirhat and Kulna vaccination is disliked and opposed, and here small-pox is severe. Elsewhere in the district vaccination is appreciated and small-pox is less prevalent. Goitre does not prevail in the district, and cases of elephantiases are few.

295. *Fairs.*—There are several fairs held in the district, most of them for the celebration of religious ceremonies, and a few for mere amusement. It is stated that at most of these fairs the conservancy is looked after by sweepers, streets are made, latrines are provided, and the drinking-water is cared for. Travellers or pilgrims in large numbers do not pass through the district, consequently no serais are needed.

296. *Registration.*—There is no cost incurred in this district for registration either in the selected or the general circles. The general registration of births in this district was brought into operation in May of this year, and special registration, or what is called the selected circles' system, was extended to the towns of Kotechandpore and Kesabpore, and to the thana of Monirampore, in September. As compared with the preceding year, the results of registration in the district exhibit in most cases a marked and appreciable improvement in all the circles, both selected and general, the general circles of Khoolna, Duliti, and Mallahat only excepted. The registration of deaths in the two selected circles of Jessore town and Noapara rural is a near approximation to correctness, and similar registration in the general circles of Jessore, Gudkhali, Monirampore, Magoorah, Salika, and Morelgunge, is approaching this desirable end. But it is evident that a very large number of births in the Jessore municipality, and of deaths in the general circles of Narail, Kalea, Lahagura, Khoolna, Boitaghatta Dumria, Duliti, and Mallahat, escapes registration.

I am told that the death registers of the district are cited in the law courts as evidence. If this is generally known, it must cause the registration of births and deaths to be appreciated and bring about an improvement. I note also that police form No. 45 provides for the record of the dates on which the chowkidars attend at the thanas. Regularity of attendance, on which the correct reporting of casualties in a great measure depends, can well be secured by this form. Were one-seventh of the chowkidars made to attend on each day of the week, instead of the whole of them once a week, once a fortnight, or once a month, fewer deaths and births would be forgotten and greater accuracy ensue. It also appears that the Village Chowkidari Act, VI (B.C.) of 1870, is in operation in the district, and that the chowkidars are appointed and dismissed by punchayets selected under that Act, with the sanction of the Magistrate. I do not know if the services of the punchayets are enlisted for registration, and if to any of the chowkidars chakran lands instead of money are assigned as remuneration for the services rendered by them. If not, the subject should receive the attention of the Magistrate, as these punchayets are known elsewhere to be good and reliable agencies for the registration of birth and deaths, and chowkidars, if remunerated by the assignment to them of chakran lands,

take an interest in the duties imposed on them, and perform them less perfunctorily than under the crippled, irregular, and grudged money-payment system.

Mr. Kilby, the Police Superintendent, has issued books to the chowkidars, in which they get some village writers to record the arrivals, departures, and deaths of *budmashes* and of suspected characters. If they could be made to record the state of the crops, the crimes that occur, and such like events, not only would the district be too hot for the *budmashes*, but every important occurrence in every circle would be recorded and sent in to the Police Superintendent for the notice of the Magistrate, births and deaths would not be omitted or forgotten, and accuracy would be the result. The chowkidars to whom I talked said they could easily get all these recorded. If this can be done, I believe Mr. Kilby is the man to succeed in getting it done.

DINAGEPORE MUNICIPALITY AND DISTRICT.

(*Inspected in September* 1876.)

MUNICIPALITY.

297. *Situation and general condition.*—The municipality of Dinagepore consists of the town and civil station of Dinagepore, which adjoin one another. It is almost encircled by the Purnabhaba on the north-west and south-west, and has to its east the Gogra nuddee, through which flows the drainage from some marshy lands and tanks in the north-east of the town. It is elevated 180 feet above the level of the sea, and contains 14,606 inhabitants within an area of 4·15 square miles. The town is but little higher than the flood level of the Purnabhaba; the houses are therefore built on raised sites. They are constructed of mud, or reeds and mud, and are thatched with straw. Most of the streets are wide and well planted out with trees, and several of them have been widened lately.

298. *Conservancy.*—The conservancy arrangements are unsatisfactory. There are many deep pits and hollows in the municipality, and the process by which they are filled up is a slow one.

299. *Latrines.*—Excepting one at Dacrebund, there are no public latrines in the municipality. It is stated that the people will not use public latrines: they generally resort to the fields. But as only one latrine has been provided, all cannot resort to it; and to render the using of latrines compulsory, a sufficient number of them should be provided. I have left a plan of a latrine with the Engineer. A sufficient number of these, both for males and females, should be provided in each mohulla. The private latrines and the compounds of the houses should be regularly inspected and reported upon, and all filthy places should be cleaned by the municipality at the expense of the owners.

The municipal income amounts to about Rs. 10,000 per annum; and it is by strict economy only, it is stated, that the police, road, and other ordinary requirements of the municipality are carried out, and that, therefore, matters connected with sanitation cannot be attended to properly. Unless the income is larger, the municipality cannot be properly sanitated, and the existing defects connected with the conservancy, latrine, drainage, and water-supply arrangements cannot be remedied, regulated, and systemized. It appears to me that the only way to increase the municipal income is to bring into operation a proper code of bye-laws under the Municipal Act, similar to those of Dacca and Burdwan. I would commend this subject to the earnest consideration of the municipality.

300. *Drainage.*—The general drainage of the town is bad; but it is difficult to improve it. The streets have good side drains where required. The Magistrate and Engineer say that the water cannot be diverted from the Purnabhaba north of the town and brought along a special drain to the low ground above the town, connecting the tanks with it and washing them and the swampy ground out by the Gogra. Could this be effected, an immediate improvement in health would follow. A plan similar to this has been carried out with admirable effect in Kishnaghur. It is clearly the foul tanks and marsh water to the north, hoarded up and partially drained through the town in the rains, that causes most, if not all the sickness that the station is so unhappily notorious for. Were it all washed away when the Purnabhaba is at highest, and fresh water made to take its place every year, I doubt not that the town would become as healthy as it is now the contrary. I still think this to be possible; and the fact that a portion of the station being banked up to prevent the overflow of the river and the back water coming up the Gogra, strongly supports this view. I would therefore most strongly urge the reconsideration of this question. A drain from the river to the tank highest up and nearest the river, thence to another tank, and so on till it finally enters the Gogra, is all that would be required. The alternative measure which has been executed, and which has proved but partially successful, is the banking up of the marshy ground to the north and draining it to the south-east into the Goneshwari nuddee. This plan, although it saves the lower part of the town from this drainage, still leaves the swampy water stagnant and decomposing, and only drains off a part of its surface water further to the eastward. The measure proposed for the lower half of the town is putting up a couple sluice gates in the embankment in the south-east to prevent the Purnabhaba from

backing, when in flood, up the Gogra. This would cost about Rs. 1,000, and would, no doubt, be beneficial in so far as it would prevent the excessive dampness of the soil which this back water occasions. In Purneah this sluice-gate plan has succeeded in keeping comparatively dry a large portion of the station, as it prevents the overflow of the Sowra nuddee. Here there is but one sluice of about 4 feet square, and it drains a much larger area than that of the gathering ground that requires to be dealt with. A reference to the Purneah Engineer would decide this question. One sluice instead of two would diminish the cost materially, and might answer the purpose effectively. If the previous plan of washing out the filthy tanks and swamps and keeping a stream of river-water running through the station, leaving good drinking-water behind, cannot possibly be carried out, I would then suggest the sluicing project, which I believe will improve the health of the station, though not to the same extent as the other measure. The Magistrate's house is very unhealthily situated, being too close to the low ground spilled over by the river, and having the Gogra drainage at its exit too near for the air or soil to be free from evaporating organic matter. September to December are the most unhealthy months, because the evaporation is then greatest.

301. *Water-supply.*—Tanks are numerous, but the great majority of them are defiled by the middins and house refuse. The largest, called the Zoolum Sagur, is in the centre of the civil station. There are wells in almost every house in the municipality. Twelve of the public wells have recently been cleaned and deepened. This cleaning and deepening is effected yearly, and is a good plan. Where the soil is sandy, surface water percolates into the wells; but where it is composed of clay or laterite, the water is free from this source of contamination.

302. *Disposal of the dead.*—The Hindus, who are few in number, and consist chiefly of arrivals from other countries, either burn their dead or throw them into the river. With regard to the Mussulmans, although a burial ground is provided for them by the municipality, they will not bury in it, but carry their dead outside the municipality and bury them in any waste ground that is dry. If they bury on a road, they are fined.

DISTRICT.

303. *Roads.*—The imperial roads of the district are pucca. The others have wooden bridges, some of which have fallen in. There were 238 miles of road before the famine works began. Since then 742 miles have been constructed. Some of these have bamboo bridges; over the others bridges are being constructed. These roads have been made over to the Road Cess Department. The road cess amounts to Rs. 76,000, and much good is being already effected by this income by increasing traffic and rendering the people wealthy. A part of this amount might, however, be expended in providing good drinking-water for people travelling along these roads; either by improving existing tanks, or by digging wells at the stages where travellers rest.

304. *Rivers.*—Of the rivers, the Teesta left the district in 1873 and took an easterly course, and the Mahanuddi runs to the west and is joined by the Naga. Besides these there are the Kulik, the Tangan, the Purnabhaba, and the Atrai, which traverse the district from north to south in the east. The Atrai does not overflow its banks in this district, although it does so in Rajshahye. The Purnabhaba does overflow at Gungarampore and southwards; and here the country down to Maldah is unhealthy, the people being affected by fevers and spleen. An embankment has been made to prevent the town from being flooded by this river. There are no khals or swamps in the district, and no river embankments. The old embankments of the former times are on the west bank of the Atrai, although the tendency of the river to overflow is at present on its east bank.

305. *Fairs.*—Fairs are held at Merkhund and Alooa Khowa. The Merkhund Fair, between Dinagepore and Purneah, is held in April. It is the largest, and is very largely resorted to. Last year cholera broke out at this fair, and the fair was stopped by the Magistrate. The Alooa Khowa Fair is held in November, and here a large number of horses is brought for sale. Besides the above, a small mêla is held at Dhaldhighi, in thana Gungarampore, in February, and some small fairs are held in different parts of the district.

The plan adopted by the Magistrate to prevent overcrowding is to make many open roads, 30 feet wide, pass right through the fairs, to mark them by small flags, and to keep them clean by the police. This measure has not only been attended by the prevalence of less disease, but also by the occurrence of fewer thefts. It would be a great advantage if small trenches, enclosed by mats, were dug in several places for purposes of defœcation. These trenches should be covered in daily while the fair lasts, and removed to new ground if it is found necessary to do so.

306. *Sickness.*—Fevers prevail in the district from August to January. The thanas that suffer most from this disease are Rajarampore, centrically situated, Chuntaman in the east, Porsa in the south-west, and Kissengunge, where Europeans suffer in common with the natives. The thanas in the north, such as Thakoorgaon, are healthier, because the soil here is sandy and drier.

The Polis, originally from Cooch Behar, live in separate hamlets; they cultivate the ground very well, using manure freely. Their villages are therefore never crowded, and the ground around their houses is not filthy with middins and refuse, but cultivated up to their doors. The Dhangurs from Chota Nagpore are the pioneers of agriculture, clearing the jungle and bringing it under cultivation. They also live in little hamlets, and keep almost exclusively to the laterite soil.

307. *Registration.*—It is very satisfactory to observe that a very sensible improvement in the registration of deaths has been effected in all the circles this year as compared with the preceding year. In fact, Dinagepore is the best registered district in Bengal. This has been effected by a system* of compelling the regular attendance of the chowkidars. It was originated and has been worked out by the Magistrate himself.

* *See* section I, paragraph 4 of this report.

PURULIA TOWN AND MANBHUM DISTRICT.

(*Inspected in September* 1876.)

TOWN.

308. *Situation and general condition.*—Dr. Smith, the first Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal, visited this town about six years ago. Since then it has not been visited by any Sanitary Commissioner.

This town contains a population of 5,969, and its area is three square miles: it cannot be stated to be densely populated. Originally the sudder station was at Manbazar, but Purulia has since been preferred, because it is nearest to the centre of the district and is healthily situated. With few exceptions the houses are built of mud or *pisé*, and they are not crowded. The roads are wide, metalled with quartz and kunker, and studded with avenues of trees. They are in good condition, but more trees should be planted. There is a girls' school in Purulia containing about 40 pupils, and much interest is taken in the education of boys also. There are two opium and ganja shops, and more mohwa (*Basia latifolia*, Roxb.) than pochai is consumed. The distilleries are not offensive.

309. *Conservancy.*—The conservancy arrangements of the town of Purulia are fairly carried out, but they cannot be said to be satisfactory. In the towns of Rughunathpore, Jhalda, and Manbazar, very little attention is paid to the subject, because the municipal income of these towns is small and the expenditure is not allowed to exceed it to avoid further taxation. Four carts are maintained at Purulia, of which the cartmen, paid at Rs. 3 per mensem each, are sweepers. In these carts the street sweepings, stable litter, refuse, &c., which are placed on the roadside, are conveyed away to the rice-fields outside the town, but they are not trenched. Six other sweepers, at Rs. 3 each, are also employed. They bring away the sweepings, &c., from the bye-lanes and other places, and deposit them in the carts. This establishment costs Rs. 42 per mensem, and is considered adequate for the purpose, except during the rains, when the work is heavier and additional men are employed. The drains are kept clear, and jungle and undergrowth are regularly cleared away. During the rains, however, they preponderate.

310. *Latrines.*—There are no public latrines. Many of the houses, however, have private ones. A few of these are masonry constructions, but the majority are mere mat screens, and some are exposed. The generality of the people resort to the rice-fields outside the town. The ordure and refuse from the private latrines are carried away by the sweepers outside the town, but they are not trenched. This is objectionable. A suitable piece of ground should be taken up by the Town Committee, in which the ordure from the latrines, street sweepings, refuse, &c., should be buried in trenches one foot wide and one foot deep and covered in. Such portions of this land as become manured by this process should be farmed out for cultivation, as is done in Monghyr, where land is rented at Rs. 5 per beegha and let at from Rs. 12 to 27 per beegha. If the washings from the latrines are found to flow into the road drains, the householders are punished. But the latrines are not kept sufficiently clean, and the entire work is carried out perfunctorily. On the whole, the entire conservancy and latrine (both public and private) arrangements require to be thoroughly arranged, the town divided into mohullas, and the latrines in each inspected daily. No such arrangements can, however, be systematically and efficiently carried out unless the municipality take them into their own hands in their entirety; and the first step in this direction is to provide public latrines, having separate accommodation for males and females, as without them private latrines cannot be regulated. These could then be cleaned out twice daily by the municipal mehters, and the owners made to contribute a small amount monthly for the services thus rendered to them. Now that the town is to be placed under the new Municipal Act, V (B.C.) of 1876, there can be no difficulty in framing a code of adequate

It has since been arranged to provide four latrines, two for men and two for women, one each of description, respectively, in the north of Moonsifdanga and in the west of Darogahparah, and to place the latrine in charge of a mehter and his wife.

With regard to private latrines, it was resolved that for the present the householders be asked to provide them with large tin pans or gumlas, sufficient to contain the cess, filth, &c., which should be removed daily by their own mehters.

Arrangements were also made to ascertain the number of the privies, so as ultimately to place them under municipal mehters.

bye-laws under its provisions to meet these great evils. The adoption of this suggestion would also bring about funds that could be applied to remedy the drainage and water-supply systems of Purulia referred to below.

311. *Drainage.*—The main drains of the town are pucka, but very deep and square. The other drains are kutcha and shallow. These deep drains are kept clean by the town mehters, and are flushed out during the rains. They are covered, but having man-holes and being very deep, they can be cleaned out with facility even under the shopkeepers' platforms. But deep drains are a mistake and a trouble, and often a source of unhealthiness; wide and shallow saucer drains are very easily kept clean, seldom get out of order, and do not require to be built over for approaches to houses.

The natural drainage is all that is desirable, as Purulia standing on high ground and having for the most part undulating ground around it, its outfall is good. There are also no river, railway, or other embankments to cause impeded drainage, and therefore disease traceable to this cause is absent.

312. *Water-supply.*—The water-supply of the town is, on the whole, good and abundant, and this is one reason why no persistent outbreaks of cholera occur in it. The chief water-supply is obtained from bunds and tanks, and it is stated that there are about 8,000 of these in Manbhum. There are no streams, and the rivers cannot be depended upon at all times. The people look out for *thunda* (cool) and *meetha* (sweet) water, and for this reason prefer water from the tanks and bunds to well-water, and resort to the latter only when the former is very scarce. The best drinking-water in the town is obtained from the large and magnificent lake called the "Shahib bund," situated to the north of it. Those who can send servants to it get their drinking-water from this source. The margins of this lake should be cleared of vegetation when the water is low. The Bucho bund is also large, and is much resorted to. It has large fish, but surface water finds its way into it. The bunds and tanks are used by cattle, although there is an order prohibiting this. Dhobees are not allowed to wash clothes in them, but women are to be seen wading into them up to their knees and washing themselves on the shore banks. Good wells are few in number. In excavating a well in the hot season, a depth of 60 feet has to be dug before water can be got at. There are two pucka wells in the town—one adjacent to the post-office, constructed by a Marwari merchant, and one in the bazar. The people also have kutcha wells in the compounds of their houses. The wells are, as before stated, little resorted to except in the hot season, when the water in the tanks and bunds is low. The water in these wells, not being kept in constant motion, becomes foul. Cess-pits and drains do not affect the wells, and it is notable that when drainage flows into a tank the people refrain from resorting to it. Surface contaminations should be kept out of the tanks and bunds, and some of them should be strictly reserved and protected for drinking purposes only.

313. *Disposal of the dead.*—There are two places, situated to the north and east of the town, where the corpses of the Hindus are burnt; the former adjoins some paddy-fields, and the latter is in the vicinity of a tank. There is one burial ground for the Mahomedans to the south of the town, and here the very poor, the prisoners and the medico-legal Mussulman corpses, are also buried. It is kept in good order. The Mahomedans are not allowed to bury in their own compounds as elsewhere. There is one cemetery for Christians west of the town, near the German Lutheran Mission. There is a place two miles away from the town reserved for the burial of the corpses of persons who die from cholera. The Bowries carry away and throw their dead into the river; only a few inter them. The pauper dead are buried at the cost of the municipality. An Inspector attends to see that the corpses are completely burnt and that the graves are six feet deep. He has to render a fortnightly report on these points. His services might be utilized for checking the death returns of the town. It is stated that in the south and west of the district a large number of Mundats and Bhoomijs bury the bones of their dead under large stones in *handies'* with rice and pice. Whole families bury under one stone; many come from long distances to do so. The Sonthals carry the bones to Telkufi, on the Damoodah.

DISTRICT.

314. *Soil.*—The soil of the district is laterite and is sandy near rivers, quartz and iron gravel in villages, clay in hollows, and brown earth, clay, and sand in the fields. It is pervious, high, undulating, and perfectly dry.

315. *Rivers.*—The rivers Burrakur, Kudia, Damooda, Goai, Dakashur, Kosai, Kuare, Salai, Baghmundi, Tukko, Suburnrika, and Karkari, intersect the district. They are not liable to inundation or to alter their courses, and most of them are not navigable throughout the year. They are fordable.

316. *Condition of villages and towns.*—There are no swamps in the district. The larger villages are not sanitated, and the condition of the smaller ones is not so bad, but some of them are especially unhealthy. The large towns, such as Rughunathpore, Jhalda, and Manbazar, are densely inhabited. Of them, Rughunathpore is the most crowded and the most filthy, and its water-supply is deficient and impure. It, therefore, suffers most from

cholera. Ichagur, on the banks of the Karkari, and Daba, on high ground below the hills, are also badly sanitated. Much traffic is carried on in Jhalda. On the whole, however, there is no special disease prevailing in the district which can be traced to insanitation, and the district may be said to be comparatively healthy.

317. *Zemindars.*—The zemindars in the district are very poor, always in debt, clannish, conservative. They cannot be got to move in any matter which may promote the welfare of the people, such as performing any act of public charity or executing any sanitary work of general utility; and no feeling of shame is provoked in them by the disesteem in which they are held by their neighbours for evincing this indifference.

318. *Food-supply.*—At Ichaghur and Jhalda there are very large marts for grain, and at the latter place there is a tax levied on the cattle, from which it is stated the expenses connected with the sanitary arrangements of this market are met; but neither Ichaghur nor Daba, another mart, is, as before stated, sanitated in any way.

319. *Fairs.*—No great fairs are held in this district, but hâts or markets are held in some parts. The traffic at these hâts consists chiefly in the exchange of grain and edibles, and it often happens that change for a two-anna piece cannot be had. They last for a day only, and the average number who attend is about 300; and as the ground taken up for the purpose is large, no sickness occurs. There are no public serais or resting-places for travellers in the district, but on the Grand Trunk Road there are four serais, which are farmed out, and the Pandri Rani has built one at Pandri. There are no shrines in the town, but pilgrims pass through it on their way to Pooree and elsewhere. The Brahmins feed some of them, and some beg their food as they get along. But they often suffer from want of food, and in the hot weather from cholera, owing to the water in the tanks and ponds being low, stagnant, concentrated, and filthy at this season.

Some long sheds should be put up in Purulia for the accommodation of pilgrims and travellers, and fairs might advantageously be held and serais put up at Purulia, Jhalda, and Rughunathpore, as traffic in grain, lac, oil, and cloth—the latter largely—are carried on in these places. If a ground-tax were levied, it would meet all the expenses connected with the serais and the conservancy arrangements needed at such places.

320. *Sickness.*—There is no great sickness in the district, but some of the thanas in the south are unhealthy. Cholera is always found in Burrakur, Ranchi, and on the Grand Trunk Road. The traffic in these places is immense. There is not much fever and spleen in the district. The portions of the district which suffer much from this disease are—(1) those about the river Baghmundi in the east and south, which are surrounded by hills and are a dense jungle; (2) the foot of the Dalma hill in Barabhum, which is jungle only; and (3) under the Purusnath hill, and about Topchanchi, where the surface water from the hill is said to give fever during and after the rains. Elephantiasis and goitre are rare, there being no special *foci* for them.

321. *Dispensaries.*—There is a fine large dispensary in the town and one at Pandri near Burrakur, maintained by the Ranee of that place. At Govindpore there is a lock-up hospital, where out-patients, consisting chiefly of travellers, are treated. A dispensary is much wanted in the south. The Rajah of Pachait should be invited to establish one. There is a leper hospital outside Purulia. There were eight lepers in it, who were being treated with gurjon oil, apparently with advantage. No provision is made for the isolation and treatment of persons affected with small-pox and other contagious diseases.

322. *Registration.*—There was a sensible improvement in registration as compared with the preceding year. In most circles births were better registered than deaths. On the whole, however, the registration in the selected circles, and in only three of the general circles (Govindpore, Nirsa, and Chass,) can be considered to be fair and as a fact a very small minority of the births and deaths in Beerbhum, Kulia, and Raipore, are registered.

But there are special difficulties to be encountered in the rural circles of this district, which, to some extent, account for bad registration. The chowkidars here are very poorly paid. Indeed, as far as I am aware, much less than in other districts. A chowkidar here receives from three *paying* houses only Re. 1-8 for the year. The result is that he is unwilling to work and indifferent as to whether his services are retained or not. Chowkidars have been handed up for punishment for neglect by dozens, and have been warned, fined, and dismissed, but without effect. In fact, they think it an advantage to be dismissed. Some of the thanas are very large, between 400 and 1,400 square miles each. A large number of the villages consist of only half a dozen houses; they are wide apart, and the district is jungly, and it is not possible to group two or three hamlets together. Consequently the chowkidars have to travel long distances, in some cases about forty miles, to report the casualties of their villages; and as they do not know to read and write, are illiterate, and low in intelligence, it is impossible to rely upon what they report from memory. Moreover, for the foregoing reasons, they do not appear at the thanas more than once or twice in the year. At Parrah, a compact small pergunnah, no report of casualties has been made by the chowkidars for a whole year.

The District Superintendent is endeavouring to improve the registration. He presses the subject constantly on the attention of his police; but much cannot be done without a more reliable and intelligent agency than chowkidars. He is now appointing chowkidars and endeavouring to get the villagers to pay them at Rs. 9 a year, and when he has reason to believe that this amount can be paid, he hands up the case to the Deputy Commissioner for orders. But the majority of the cultivators are too poor to be able to pay this sum.

Colonel Morton hopes that when the ghatwali system is fully organized, registration of births and deaths will probably improve. But although there are many ghatwals in the south and east, there are only a few in the north and none in the west. Besides, the ghatwals have replaced the police and not the chowkidars, who are yet to work up the registration. The ghatwals, moreover, are constantly protecting their lands from the aggressions of the zemindars and defending civil suits brought against them.

It appears to me that if the chowkidars were remunerated by the assignment of chakran lands to them, instead of being paid the pittance they now get, they would be more attentive to the duties that are imposed on them. Some good may also be effected in the thanas within which the three wards' estates are situated by carrying out registration through the managers of these estates. In this case the long distances the chowkidars have to travel would in some places be saved—for instance, the upper one-third of Nowaghur might report the births and deaths at Topchanchi, and the remaining lower portion at Kutrass.

Act IV (B.C.) of 1873 is not in operation in any of the towns of this district. The chief difficulties attendant upon its introduction were that the Municipal Improvement Act, III (B.C.) of 1868, was not in force in them; that under the Acts that were in operation, the income was insufficient to bear the cost of compulsory registration of births and deaths; and that the people were very ignorant, and in certain points very touchy and sensitive. Now that the new Municipal Act, V (B.C.) of 1876, is about to be introduced into Purulia, I think that if the people will receive its provisions kindly there can be no difficulty in making them understand and accept the simpler provisions of Act IV (B.C.) of 1873. An attempt should be made to introduce this Act in this town, to be followed up by its introduction also into the towns of Rughunathpore, Jhalda, Manbazar, and Govindpore. Rughunathpore and Jhalda are selected circles of registration, and the other towns are of fair dimensions, and the introduction of the Act into them would, I do not doubt, produce good results.

BUXAR MUNICIPALITY AND SHAHABAD DISTRICT.

(*Inspected in October* 1876.)

MUNICIPALITY.

323. *Situation and general condition.*—The Buxar Municipality contains a population of 13,446 within an area of eight square miles. It is situated on the banks of the Ganges, about a mile to the north of the East Indian Railway station. The Thora nuddee passes through the station in the north-west, and the Bhagur nuddee in the north-east. Some of the houses in the town are constructed of brick in soorky, but the majority of them of brick in mud. All of them have tiled (kholla) roofs, and most of them have elevated floors. They are not crowded together. The roads are wide, kept clean, properly drained, and in good condition.

324. *Conservancy.*—The Municipal Act, V (B.C.) of 1876, has been introduced into this town. The usual conservancy arrangements are fairly carried out, and the town is free from jungle, pits, and hollows. When any pits are excavated, they are filled up with street sweepings and covered over with earth.

325. *Latrines.*—There are four public thatched latrines about the town: separate accommodation for females exist in two of them. They are used by the people, but the great majority of them resort—the males to the fields, and the women and children to any corner about the town. The night-soil and refuse are trenched in four beeghas of ground set apart for the purpose in the outskirts of the town. The municipality have to pay Government for this ground Rs. 4 per beegah, but they realize Rs. 12 per beegah for it when manured. There are also a few private latrines, but they are not under the supervision of the municipal servants.

There is great need, however, for a code of bye-laws to systemize and regulate the conservancy arrangements in a better manner. More latrines should be provided for females, as they naturally dislike to resort to the latrines which the men also frequent. The private latrines should be supervised by the municipality, and fees realized from the owners for cleaning and keeping them in good order.

It has been arranged to build some new latrines on an improved plan for the women. The Commissioners do not consider it necessary to interfere with the cleaning of private privies by private mehters, but steps will be taken to ensure the night-soil from these latrines being properly disposed of. It has been arranged also to issue hand-bills exhorting the people to keep their houses clean from filth of this sort.

326. *Markets.*—Markets are held in open and elevated spots in the town twice a week. The arrangements are fair and orderly, and the places are kept clean. The slaughter-houses are not supervised by the municipality.

It has been resolved to license the slaughter-houses and bring them under proper supervision.

327. *Drainage.*—The drains along the streets are in good condition, but they are too deep, and cannot therefore be cleaned or kept clean easily. It would be better to have shallow, wide, saucer-shaped drains in their place. This might be done gradually, beginning in the higher levels and converging to the lower. Brick drains, or stone ones, like those in Calcutta and Howrah, are best.

This question is under consideration. The Arrah Municipality have been requested to furnish an account of the manner in which the drains at Arrah have been paved.

The storm water is carried off by the nullahs, which are also flooded when the Ganges rises. Being flushed, they are kept in sweet condition. The main nullah should be scarped evenly and kept straight. There is a large jheel north-east of Bhojpore, which floods over every year; but it is not considered prejudicial to health, probably because fresh water replaces the old surface water every year. The river is not embanked and the railroad does not obstruct the natural drainage, and therefore disease traceable to impeded drainage does not exist.

328. *Water-supply.*—There are two good pucka wells in the town, but the people mostly use river-water. The soil being largely impregnated with kunker lime, the water in the wells is too hard for drinking or washing. Dr. Jackson, of the central jail here, uses river-water because it is soft. He, however, does not take the water that passes along the riverside, which is often charged with impurities. He has it drawn from the deeper part of the stream, where it is clearer and purer. The people prefer the river-water for drinking and cooking, though they do bathe in it. There is not a tank in the bazar—at least I saw none. There is one near the European graveyard, in which I saw people bathe—a practice that ought to be prohibited. There are tanks to the west, in the villages near the new central jail. These are low, filthy, receive surface contaminations, and are unfenced against cattle or bathers. The people use the water of these tanks for cooking their food.

329. *Disposal of the dead.*—The Hindus burn their dead at Ramrikha Ghât to the west, and at Serampore Ghât to the east of the town; but no one is in charge of these ghâts. There are two Mahomedan burial grounds. The corpses of the poor, and of those who die from cholera, are thrown into the river Ganges. They should be burnt.

The Chanturbun Ghât has been appointed for the burying of dead bodies, and the burying or throwing of dead bodies in any other ghât has been prohibited.

330. *Fairs.*—Large fairs are held—one in Magh (February), and others at eclipses of the moon and sun, when bathing on a grand scale takes place at Ramrikha. As both these fairs are held within municipal limits, the sanitary arrangements connected with them are supervised by the municipality. There is a commodious private serai in the town. The Magistrate has applied to have it placed under municipal supervision. Coolies are collected here for emigration to Calcutta. There is, however, no Government depôt for them; but as they assemble for registration in small numbers at a time, usually leaving by train the same day, no special sanitary precautions are required.

331. *Meteorology.*—Dr. N. Jackson, the able Superintendent of the Central Jail here, is an old and accurate keeper of meteorological records. It is a pity that Buxar should be without instruments and no readings kept when so experienced an officer is at hand ready and willing to take up this important work. The Meteorological Department should be addressed on this point. It should be glad to receive such assistance.

DISTRICT.

332. *Roads.*—Some of the district roads are bridged and metalled, and some are not. The roads from Chowsa to Buxar, and from Bullia to Doomraon, are subject to be flooded over by the Ganges. The Magistrate has recommended that they should be bridged, and the Road Cess Committee have taken the matter in hand. The soil consists of clay and sand, with a good mixture of kunker.

333. *Villages.*—The villages in the sub-division of Buxar are free from jungle, but are filthy to a degree; people and cattle are huddled together, the floors of the houses and their surroundings are foul with the urine of men and cattle, the little children urinate and defœcate everywhere, and the houses are ill-ventilated or not at all ventilated.

334. *Vaccination.*—Vaccination is not generally carried on, and the Act, IV (B.C.) of 1865, prohibiting inoculation, is not in force throughout the district, except at Arrah. It should be brought into operation in the towns of Buxar and Doomraon, where vaccination can be easily supervised.

335. *Dispensaries.*—There are ten dispensaries in the district, which are said to be in good order, well worked, and appreciably resorted to.

336. *Jail.*—A new central jail is under construction on the site of the Buxar stud.

337. *Registration.*—No special agency is employed and no cost is incurred in this district for registration. As compared with the preceding year, the results of this year certainly exhibit an appreciable improvement. But a very large majority of the deaths escapes registration in all the general circles. Although the registration in the selected circles is

considerably better than in the general circles, the death and birth-rates, particularly the latter, cannot be said to approximate correctness. The results obtained by the registration of births in the general circles are not, on the whole, bad as a beginning, but there is much room for improvement.

The usual drawbacks to correct registration exist in the district as elsewhere, viz. the stupidity, incapacity, unwillingness, and irregularity of attendance of chowkidars, with whom punishment, or even dismissal, is not deterrent. It is, moreover, said that as Shahabad is comparatively healthier than the other districts in Lower Bengal, a lower death-rate should be expected. But I do not think that death-rates ranging from 7 to only 16 per 1,000 of population can be the normal death-rate of any locality, however healthy it may be. Besides, the simple fact that the death-rates in the selected circles are very considerably higher than in the general circles argues that the mortality in the latter circles must be much higher than what is recorded. The subject deserves the careful and special attention of the local officers, as when rapid and very material improvement is being made elsewhere in Bengal Shahabad should not be behindhand in the matter. Were the chowkidars made to attend at each thana once a week—that is, one-seventh of them each day, so that every man would know and come on his own day—fewer deaths and births would be omitted or forgotten, and better returns would result.

MALDAH AND ENGLISH BAZAR TOWNS AND MALDAH DISTRICT.

(*Inspected in October* 1876.)

MALDAH TOWN.

338. *Situation and general condition.*—The town of Maldah, called the old town, is situated on the left bank of the Mahanuddi river, opposite its junction with the Kalindra. It contains a population of 5,262, living within an area of 1·56 square miles. Its main street is very narrow, and has pucka houses on each side much crowded together. The outlying villages are a good deal scattered, and are not crowded together.

339. *Conservancy.*—The conservancy arrangements throughout Maldah are very defective. There are no public latrines. In the houses of the well-to-do people the lower rooms are used as privies, and in them the accumulations of night-soil, &c., of years lie and rot. In some cases the night-soil is thrown into ponds and into the cess-pits (caused by excavations made for building purposes), which are numerous. Most of the people in old and new Maldah resort—the men to the fields and the river-bank, and the women and children to the nearest tall grass or clump of trees. The Mahomedans always have a clump of trees within their premises for their wives to resort to in privacy. A few of the people resort to ravines and patches of jungle.

A suitable code of bye-laws should be framed, under the sanitary clauses of Act V (B.C.) of 1876, regulating the conservancy, latrine, and other sanitary arrangements of the town, as is done in Burdwan and Dacca. Public latrines should, then, be provided at convenient places, and they should contain separate accommodation for females. I have left a plan of one with the Magistrate. A place outside the town should be provided for trenching the night-soil of both the public and private privies. These trenches should be one foot wide and one foot deep. Such portions of this land as become manured might be farmed out for cultivation as is done in Monghyr, where land rented by the municipality for Rs. 5 per beegha is let out at from Rs. 12 to 27 per beegha. The entire management of both public and private latrines should be under the control of the municipality, a suitable establishment being entertained for the purpose.

340. *Water-supply.*—The water-supply is obtained from the Mahanuddi and from tanks and wells. The best drinking-water is the river-water, but the Hindus prefer and will insist on using tank-water. The Mahomedans use well-water freely, and often have wells in the compounds of their houses, so that the female members of their families may use them unseen. The water of the tanks is annually renewed by the flooding of the Mahanuddi.

341. *Disposal of the dead.*—There are very few Hindus in the town. If they have enough money to meet the necessary expenses, they burn their dead; otherwise they throw the corpses into the river, if it is near enough, or, if far, into the nearest jheel or dhar, and the turtles dispose of them. The Mussulmans have special burial grounds near each village, quite contrary to the custom which prevails in almost all Lower Bengal, of burying in the compounds of the houses, making the dead lie where the living move about and work; and in Eastern Bengal, where the Mussulmans often bury in the sides of their tanks.

DISTRICT.

342. *Rivers.*—The chief rivers in the district are the Mahanuddi, which traverses its entire length from north to south, and the Ganges, which runs on the south and west. Besides these there are the Kalindra, a branch of the Mahanuddi, in the west, the Tangan, and the Purnabhaba. From these rivers numerous khals or water-courses, which are full

during the rains, intersect the district, and between these khals (or dhars as they are here called) there are the old beds of the rivers. The Maldah rivers are constantly changing. The Ganges is cutting its way towards the Kalindra, and will probably turn along the jheels, which are the remains of its old bed, and then run north and east of Gour, which will then lie on the west of this river as it did before. If it takes this course, it will finally open directly opposite and in the southerly direction of the Bhagiruthi, which it may greatly enlarge, and so affect the Hooghly. The Mahanuddi is exhibiting a tendency to run east, leaving the Murra Mahanuddi, its old bed. The silt of the Kalindra is great, and cannot be cleared. Railways are not wanted in this district, as the traffic by the rivers is great and convenient for exports and imports.

343. *Roads.*—The roads in the district, although kutcha, are in good condition, but they are liable to be flooded. There is a road from Chanchal north to Surupgura, one north-east to Churamun and Dinagepore, one south to Maldah, one south-west to Hyatpore, one north-west to Toolsipore and Purneah. The only road that has good bridges is the one from Chanchal to Maldah. The rest have bamboo bridges, which are often broken and carried away by the rivers. Five years ago there were no roadways or a single cart. We have now 111 miles of roadway and about 900 carts. Kahars and dhangurs now travel more freely through north Maldah to Dinagepore than through middle Maldah and Gajole to Dinagepore, because the former route is direct and there are more villages to be met with and better water to be had along it. Old tanks, too, full of water-nuts, the centre of the stems of which is much eaten, because it is believed to be cooling to the constitution, exist here. During the late famine, two years ago, many ate it to save their lives.

344. *Dwellings.*—The houses west of the Mahanuddi are constructed of tall jungle grass or reeds, and are thatched with the thatching-grass. Those on the east are built of mud and thatched with rice straw and have clay floors.

345. *Food-supply, cultivation, &c.*—The food of the people consists mainly of rice and fish. Both are abundant, the latter so much so as to form an article of trade. The fish is dried in the sun, but not salted, as salt is expensive, and carried to Dinagepore, whence it is sent to the Bhooteas in the Terai and hills, who can get no fish in the cold weather after the rivers have failed. It is also sent to the Polis in east Maldah, where fish is scarce.

The portions of the country along the rivers are being rapidly cultivated, mostly in the north, above and east of Hyatpore. There is scarcely enough land reserved for pasture. In the south, where the land is inundated by the Ganges, the best crops are produced, except where the sand is too deep and extensive. East of the Mahanuddi the soil consists of underlying clay. The country is not subject to inundation, and many streams run through it. Here the country is cultivated in patches, or in long low terraces. No large towns or villages are to be found here, and the country is inhabited by a Cooch Behar tribe of Polis, who are very healthy, well built, strong, and robust. They are good cultivators of the soil, are well off, and live better than either the Hindus or Mussulmans. They build and dwell in separate hamlets, which are cultivated up to their doors; hence they have cleaner and purer houses, never crowded together. The country to the west of the Mahanuddi is subject to floods in the north by the Mahanuddi itself, and in the south by the Ganges, the overflowing of which is great and is increasing.

Could the silted-up bed of the Burra Mahanuddi be opened up, the people themselves paying the cost of the measure, healthy villages would spring up and good crops would be obtained alongside its banks. It would be advisable for the agents of the Chanchal estate to work out this project.

Extensive trade in salt, betel, and other country produce, piece-goods, and machine-made gunny, is carried on in the district. The last-named article is in great demand, chiefly in pieces, so as to be made into different sized bags, as required for cattle, carts, or boats. Made-up bags are not in demand, hence the old gunny-bag makers, who weave the bags too thin, leaving wide meshes, so as to require to be doubled up to be secure and to prevent loss, are now very poor. Tulsipore is the great rice mart of the three neighbouring districts of Maldah, Dinagepore, and Purneah. Here the traffic is very considerable.

Manure is only used for growing tobacco and in the gardens. The rice-fields are manured by the deposits of silt from the rivers when they overflow. East of the Mahanuddi, where there is no overflowing of rivers, the Polis now use much manure, taken from dry tanks and the sides of streams.

346. *Spirits and narcotics.*—Opium is not grown in the district, but it is largely consumed. Hindus of respectability often use it till they lose all vigour and virile powers. Spirits, both from gur and mahua, are manufactured. Shops for the sale of liquor are greatly increasing. The old zemindars would not permit a liquor-shop to be established in their ulaquas; but now that licenses for the sale of liquor are granted by the Magistrate, many shops are springing up. The Mussulmans are beginning to use liquor freely, and many respectable Hindus drink, rose liqueur chiefly. When the toddy comes into season, crime among the Mussulmans is most rife. The use of ganja also leads to the commission of crime. It is in a ganja-shop that the police first look for criminals.

347. *Drainage.*—The drainage of the district is defective, and on the ridges drainage is impossible. The low intervals are largely under water, and little artificial drainage is possible.

348. *Fairs and pilgrims.*—A fair is held in April on the banks of the Ganges, where Hindus have a bathing festival. Another fair is held in July for Mahomedan pilgrims at the shrine of Purna. There is a great fair held in June by the Boishtubs at Ranikhil, in the centre of Gour, in front of the Rajbari. The District Superintendent of Police marks out the plots where the fairs are to be held and the shops are to be put up, and he sets apart places for defœcation and provides the necessary mehters, and under these arrangements little disease occurs. At Gour and Purneah, however, sufficient care is not bestowed on the drinking-water. The tanks are old, unclean, and receive surface water. Pilgrims and travellers pass through Maldah, and have no cover or resting-place. A serai is therefore required in English Bazar, where land could be got from the Court of Wards. One is also needed at Gajole and one on the Dinagepore road. Serais, too, are required at Hyatpore and Dinagepore, on the more western route. The famine shed at the last-named place might easily be put in order for this purpose.

Hindu travellers and pilgrims will not use well-water, as they have not, as a rule, cords or strings with them to draw the water. Consequently they resort to any tank along their route, whether clean or not. This is a constant source of disease (especially cholera) among them.

349. *Sickness.*—Fever prevails generally in the district. It is worst when the cold nights set in after the rains, and at this time it prevails mostly in low-lying lands, where jheels abound and the soil is damp. Enlargement of spleen is an invariable accompaniment, and the character of the fever is exactly like that of the fever prevailing in Burdwan. The people believe that the dwellers inland suffer more severely from the fever than those residing on the banks of running rivers. They therefore pay higher rent for riverside land. Gajole is said to be the most unhealthy thana in the district. Every person who goes to it is attacked by fever. There is much fever in old Maldah and along the Purnabhaba. Cholera prevails everywhere in the district in the cold and early hot weathers, traceable to bad water-supply. It often begins at fairs and keeps to the roads or lines of traffic, those attacked polluting the drinking-water by defœcations on the sides of, and into the tanks, as they go along the journey. These tanks, both at the fairs and on the roadsides, require looking after; but to clear and keep them clean would cost a large sum. Small-pox prevails, particularly in the northern parts of the district. It originates at the inoculation season and runs through whole villages. The middle and south of the district are almost exempt from the disease. All the Mahomedans inoculate, as they have no faith in vaccination. The consequence is that vaccination cannot progress. If the vaccinators were more careful and used good lymph, so that their operations were more successful and the cases did not take small-pox afterwards, the people would soon be assured and confident of the benefits of vaccination. Much goitre prevails on the east of the Mahanuddi and none on the west—why I cannot say. There is little leprosy and no elephantiasis. There is a good dispensary in the town, but there is no separate hospital for the isolation of persons affected with contagious diseases.

350. *Registration.*—At Chanchal the work of registration is looked after by the tehsildars. In the district the zamindars hold the mundals responsible for accurate returns. But as these mundals are allowed land either free, or at a cheap rent, from the zemindars, they are entirely at their bidding. The services of the managers of the wards' estates in the district are also utilized for purposes of registration, and their work is checked by reference to the mullahs and porohits. Act IV (B.C.) of 1873 is in force in Maldah town, as well as in English Bazar town, but its provisions are not fully carried out. However, the objects of registration are being explained to the people, who are learning to appreciate the measure, and are willing to report the casualties occurring among them accurately. There are only three outposts in the nine thanas of the district.

It is satisfactory to observe that a fair improvement has been made in registration in all the circles except Kharva, in which retrogression has taken place. It is also seen that while the death-rates in the selected circles are approximately correct, the results in the general circles are far below the mark. In fact, it is evident that a large number of deaths escapes registration in the thanas of English Bazar, Kharva, Kaliachuck, Gomashtapore, Sibgunge, and Nawabgunge. The registration of births in all the selected circles also calls for greater care and attention.

ENGLISH BAZAR TOWN.

351. *Situation and general condition.*—The town of English Bazar is the head-quarters of the district of Maldah. It is situated on the right bank of the river Mahanuddi, at an elevation of about 110 feet above the level of the sea. It contains a population of 12,859 within an area of 2·35 square miles. Most of the houses in it are constructed of bamboo and tall jungle-grass or reeds, but a good number is built of brick. Some parts of the town are very much crowded together and ill-ventilated. The streets, although kutcha, are in good condition, clean, and free from jungle. The lanes are very narrow.

352. *Conservancy.*—Both the conservancy and drainage arrangements are very defective, owing to the municipality having no spare funds to carry out any sanitary measure whatever. There are many pits and hollows in the town. These should be filled up with the street sweepings. There are no latrines, public or private. The people resort to the banks of the river and to the mango groves and ravines in the outskirts of the town.

The remarks recorded above, relating to Maldah town, on the subject of improving the conservancy and other sanitary arrangements, &c., are also applicable to English Bazar town.

353. *Drainage.*—The drains along the streets of the town are in fair condition, but the refuse from the houses find their way into them. The town is bunded up to prevent flooding from the inundation of the Ganges. The old bund to the west, that protected the town from inundation from the Ganges when it rose east of Gour, keeps out the old Ganges river-bed water when it is excessive.

354. *Disposal of the dead.*—The Hindus throw their dead into the river. The Mahomedans bury them outside the town, but no special ground is set apart for the purpose.

A hospital for contagious diseases is required.

BURDWAN MUNICIPALITY AND DISTRICT.

(*Inspected in October* 1876.)

MUNICIPALITY.

355. *Situation and condition.*—The Burdwan Municipality contains a population of 32,321. It is a narrow strip of land situated between the East Indian Railway lines and the river Damudah. Its elevation above sea-level is 99·09 feet, and it is 112 miles distant from the sea. The town and the surrounding country are almost level. The Banka river or khal flows through or rather south of it, and there is another khal, the Jhoojooree, within the limits of the municipality. The principal thoroughfares are metalled, broad, and bridged where necessary, and they were in good order and well looked after. The roads in the town proper are narrow and are lined with trees, and more trees are being planted along those roads where they are wanting; but the lower branches of the trees require to be lopped off to admit the sun's rays, the free perflation of air, and the evaporation of moisture. More than one-fourth of the houses are pucka—built of bricks, but several of them are old and in a dilapidated condition, and those near the bazar should be cleared or kept free of filth. The rest of the houses have mud walls and straw roofs. These and some of the pucka houses having low floors are damp. The most crowded parts of the town are the localities known as Raneegunge, Shambazar, Moyur Mohulla, and the town bazar.

356. *Food-supply.*—Food is abundant and cheap,—cheaper than last year; and the result has been that pauperism and poverty, which, no doubt, unduly influenced the prevalence of fever in other years, have diminished.

357. *Conservancy.*—The conservancy arrangements of the town have been already described by Dr. Pilcher, in his inspection report of November last. They are excellent, and continue to receive attention from the municipality. There are eight well-organised circles of conservancy in the town side of the river Banka, but five more circles are required for the rest of the town. These circles are posted at the undermentioned eight points, viz.—

One at the civil station.	One at Bhobanee Takoor.
One at the kutcherry.	One at Parbutwaree.
One at Radhanuggur.	One at Durgashahid.
One at Shambazar.	One at Paritparah.

The sweepings and other refuse of the streets are removed every morning by the sweepers, 20 carts having been provided for the purpose. The sweepers should be made to fill up the numerous holes and pits about the town. The bye-laws that were framed under Act III (B.C.) of 1864, which has been repealed by the new Municipal Act V (B.C.) of 1876, are in force. The portions of these bye-laws relating to the sanitation and conservancy of the town are good.

This is done.

358. *Latrines.*—Each circle of conservancy is provided with a public latrine and an adequate staff of mehters, and separate accommodation for males and females is provided in them. The ordure is carried away in suitable iron carts to the municipal gardens at Burra Nulla and Huttu Dewan, outside the town, near the Cutwa and Culna roads, and is there buried in trenches. These carts are kept clean and emit no disagreeable smell. The washings from the latrines flow into covered iron tanks, from which they are pumped into the iron carts. These latrines are in good order. The private latrines are built either of brick or tatty, and are provided with removable earthen vessels. There are within the eight circles of conservancy above alluded to no less than 1,698 private latrines, distributed as follows:—

At the civil station	31	At Bhobanee Takoor	221
„ Kutcherry	34	„ Parbutwaree	201
„ Radhanuggur	486	„ Durgashahid	221
„ Shambazar	350	„ Paritparah	154

The municipal mehters remove the night-soil from these latrines. A fee of eight annas is charged for each latrine, half of which is paid to the mehters. Some of these mehters also receive eight annas for clearing and removing the filth from the houses of the European residents. The existence of foul privies is always reported, and the occupiers are fined. Cess-pits were numerous, but several of them have been closed by the municipality. The rest of them should also be gradually done away with.

It is to be regretted that the municipality have no funds to extend the conservancy arrangements, particularly with regard to the public and private latrine system, to the whole town. I would commend to the consideration of the municipality Dr. Pilcher's suggestion on this point, viz. to alter the details of the building of the public latrines so that they shall cost less and the private latrine income may cover the outlay, which it is believed it would. An attempt might be made to make the natives recognize the value and productiveness of land manured with night-soil and sweepings, so that the wealthy among them might be induced to let out land for the purpose, as I apprehend that the municipal gardens are not sufficient for the purpose.

There are no funds for extending the latrine system on even this cheaper form.

359. *Markets.*—There are six bazars within the limits of the municipality, which are regularly supervised and daily cleaned by the municipal servants. The municipality has no regular slaughter-house, and no attention appears to be paid to the subject, as the butchers carry on their business in several parts of the town. Obnoxoius trades, particularly the tanning of hides, are also carried on within municipal limits. The attention of the municipality should be accorded to these matters.

No animals are allowed to be slaughtered within the municipal limits. The Commissioners intend to construct a slaughter-house at Godda, or other suitable site, and to make it compulsory for all butchers to slaughter cattle only in this house, and to charge a moderate fee for every head of cattle slaughtered.

360. *Drainage.*—There are five or six main drains, but they are deep, and some of them are filled up and considerably obstructed, and their condition on the whole is not good. A few have been repaired by the municipality, but the obvious and effectual remedy is shallow and wide saucer drains, and this subject should receive the early attention of the municipality. In passing the north of Burra Bazar, I found that an underground drain had fallen in and impeded the drainage. It appears that the municipality is unable to clear and repair this drain, as the estimated cost is about Rs. 5,000, a sum beyond their means to lay out.

The Damudah and Banka seldom overflow the town drains, except in unusually severe rainfall. The drain running from the railway-station to the east of the jail remains full of water for months. The natural drainage is impeded to a great extent owing to the country being low and the soil clayey. Its direction is southerly to the river Banka, which consequently receives the whole drainage of the town. A very filthy swamp and refuse drain from the Grand Trunk Road has been converted into an admirable tank, and the filthy drainage diverted to the drains of the railway lines. Swampy lands exist in some parts of the town, and there is considerable under-growth and vegetation, which, no doubt, are injurious to health. The first is, however, mostly cultivated with paddy when the water drains off.

This cannot be prevented unless a thoroughly efficient artificial drainage scheme be introduced, which is beyond the means of the municipality at present. To prevent, however, any accumulation of foul matter in the Banka, the anicut is kept open during the dry season, and the dirty water allowed to pass into the stream below.

361. *Water-supply.*—The water-supply of the town is obtained from tanks, ponds, wells, and the river Banka. Wells are few in number, and their water is rarely used. The people prefer tank-water. The tanks are numerous, and some of them are very large and embanked on the sides, particularly those belonging to the Maharajah of Burdwan. The borders of the latter are well kept. Weeds are allowed to grow up excessively in many of these, and taint them perceptibly. These tanks have an elaborate means of renewing their water and catching the excess of fish that run into them. A pucka drain brought the fresh water from Damudah to the Komaldighi, thence another drain went on to Kalasagur into Ramsagur, and finally the overflow found its way into the Banka. Unfortunately many of these drains are out of repair, though I saw a portion of them working. They were only disposing of the excess of surface and rain-water, but were not replacing this water by the Damudah river-water. A reference to His Highness the Maharajah might cause these drains to be put into their original working order. There can be no doubt that by replacing the old water charged with animal and vegetable refuse in a decaying or transition state by running water fresh from the river, the health of the people using these tanks would be greatly benefitted.

To carry out this scheme will cost about Rs. 15,000. A new anicut will have to be constructed near the Banka, near the Mohunt's astah, to raise the water to a height of 14 feet, and the small nullahs, which connect the large tanks, would have to be put in good working order and provided with proper regulators and sluices. The Maharajah has been asked to carry out the scheme.

The other tanks about the town are not protected in any way, and are full of weeds and vegetation. They are generally cleant in the month of May. But all the tanks in the town are used for all purposes—drinking, bathing, washing of clothes, cattle, &c. Into many of the tanks and ponds the drainage flows, and fifth of all conceivable descriptions finds its way into them, and the surface water that collects in some places drains into the tanks and ponds adjacent to

They are said to be kept clean as far as possible. Notices are always issued on owners allowing their tanks to remain covered with noxious aquatic plants, and measures are strictly enforced to prevent the pollution of the water.

them. Cow-dung, heaps of refuse of stables, &c., are deposited near some of them, so that the water is contaminated by percolation.

The Banka stream receives the drainage and the surface water after it has filled the ponds, tanks, and cess-pits of the whole town. It also receives the surface water from privies, and yet its water is drank by nearly one-third of the inhabitants. There is a constant stream into the river since it was connected with the Damudah in 1873 above the town, but the damming up of the river by a sluice below the town to retain sufficient water counteracts all the advantages which might accrue from a running stream. It is just as well that this anicut does not work, for if it did the pollution of the water would be very considerable.

The Magistrate says that the anicut works throughout the dry season. During the rains, the sluices are opened down to the sill, and the water is allowed to pass freely. Another anicut is about to be built on the Banka by Government in connection with the canal from Burdwan to Selimabad and the Kana nuddee canal scheme.

Thus the water-supply of the town, although abundant, is polluted in many ways, and calls for the serious attention of the municipality to it. Pollution of the Banka should be avoided as far as possible. Some of the tanks, in accessible and convenient localities, should be strictly reserved for drinking purposes and carefully protected from pollution, and the Maharajah of Burdwan should be invited to do the same with regard to his tanks.

362. *Disposal of the dead.*—The Hindus burn their dead on the banks of the Damudah, at two ghâts particularly. There are two burial grounds for the Mussulmans, and one each for the Christians and the Boishtubs, within municipal limits.

363. *Pilgrims.*—Large numbers of pilgrims pass through the town on their way to Juggernath in Pooree, in June and July, and again on their homeward journey, in February and March. They halt at Raneegunge and Radhanuggur, and their food and water are looked after by the police.

364. *Hospitals.*—Excluding the jail and leper hospitals in the civil jail, there are three hospitals in the town, viz. the charitable hospital, the police hospital, and the hospital of the Maharajah of Burdwan. There is no special or proper accommodation provided for the isolation and treatment of those suffering from small-pox and other contagious diseases, except that at one corner of the charitable dispensary there is a small house used for the purpose. It contains accommodation for at most three beds, and it is out of repair, ill-ventilated, and too close to the dispensary, and therefore perfectly unsuitable for keeping such patients in. Tents are, however, provided at the police-hospital for such cases, and Dr. Dutt thinks that this arrangement is sufficient.

DISTRICT.

365. *Condition of the country.*—The Executive Engineer, Mr. Nightingale, considers that the whole district is subsiding, and he instances in support of this the cracking and sinking of pucka buildings and roads in Cutwa, Bood-bood, Raneegunge, Jehanabad, and portions of the Grand Trunk Road between Burdwan and Raneegunge. This matter is well worth further attention. It is certain, from the measurements and levellings of the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department, that the river-banks on either side are higher than the intervening land, the result of annual silt from the rivers during the rains. It is also certain that there is a subsoil percolation of water from above downwards, for the rivers higher up are shallower than lower down, and this cannot have been caused altogether from additions from side streams. We know, too, that the wells and tanks in the neighbourhood of these rivers are affected by the height of the river, whether tidal from below, or storm-water from above, independent of local rainfall, proving that rapid percolation is taking place outwards through the sandy strata beneath. Now this subsoil water passage varies with the quality of the soil and the proximity of the rivers to each other. If the soil be porous, as in the laterite of the north and west, the wells are deep, the tanks dry up rapidly, and the people are healthy, for their habitations are free from damp. Again, where the soil is dense and retentive of moisture, and if, in addition, the neighbourhood be low-lying, the subsoil water is slow in its passage, is near the surface, the wells, tanks, &c., are stagnant, the villages damp, and the people unhealthy. This occurs chiefly in the south and east, where the soil is clayey. It is mainly, if not exclusively, in the villages here that the so-called Burdwan fever has hitherto prevailed, and ought to prevail in future.

The banking out of the Damudah water, which naturally spills over its left bank towards the south-east, while it has distinctly prevented and diminished the flow of surface water (the renewal of which at each rains would be beneficial, as it would carry off the stagnant water and replace it by fresh, unconcentrated, *purer* water), has as distinctly increased the subsoil moisture, rendering it more stagnant and unwholesome. The more I think over this subject and the more I have observed it, not only in Burdwan, but in several other districts of Bengal, the more I feel satisfied that this condition of rivers and subsoil water account most largely, if not entirely, for this fever, with all its complications of splenic enlargement, anæmia, dropsy, &c. I would strongly advise a thorough microscopical examination of the drinking-water in the villages most affected by fever. Dr. Wilkie began

this, and the results obtained by him were of the highest interest and value. The lower forms of vegetable and animal life, which he depicted so clearly, and the condition of the affected villages which he described, have not received the notice they deserved. I cannot but believe that the secret of fever and cholera lies in the changing state of the organic matter of the drinking-water—that of the former is connected with, and arises from, vegetable organic matter; that of the latter, with animal organic matter. The causes and course of both show them to be unconnected with inorganic poisons of any sort that we are acquainted with. I feel that this important question requires to be thoroughly investigated and settled.

366. *Registration.*—There has been an appreciable improvement in registration this year as compared with the preceding year, with few exceptions, in which retrogression is seen. On the whole, however, in only the selected circles of Burdwan town, in the town of Sonamukhi, and in the rural circles of Bhatooria, Cutwa, Kanksa, Niamutpore, and Bood-bood, can the registration be considered to be fairly satisfactory. The registration of births in both the urban and rural selected circles, and the registration of deaths in the rural selected circles, are altogether unsatisfactory, considering that they are specially registered. In some of the circles, such as Culna, Jehanabad, and Shambazar towns, and Ausgram, Jehanabad, and Kotalpore thanas, the majority of the deaths escapes registration.

Mr. Cockburn, the District Superintendent of Police, hands up the chowkidars to the Magistrate for punishment when they neglect to report births and deaths under Section 176 of the Penal Code. It is stated that on market-days the chowkidars do not attend at the thanas.

PURNEAH MUNICIPALITY AND DISTRICT.

(*Inspected in November* 1876.)

MUNICIPALITY.

367. *Situation and general condition.*—The municipality of Purneah is divided by the Sourah into the civil station of Purneah and the town of Purneah. The former is on the right bank of the Sourah, from three to four miles distant, and the latter is close to its left bank. Between the civil station and the Sourah is an extensive low swampy tract, called Lallaka Chowni. The municipality contains a population of 16,057 within an area of 20 square miles. It gradually rises towards the hills on the north. The ground is, however, irregular, consisting of a series of flats and hollows. The houses in the Purneah civil station are not crowded together, and they are built upon raised sites; but the inundations of the rivers do not reach the station. In the Purneah town there are plenty of trees, ferns, and underwood. Those in Purneah civil station are not dense, and do not impede ventilation. The branches of these trees are, however, low, and should be lopped off up to 12 feet, and all underwood and ferns should be cleared, dried, and burnt in the dry season. It is a mistake to do this in the rains, for the dead plants rot and add to the unhealthy state of the air and water of the neighbourhood. Living plants are as healthy as dead and decaying ones are injurious. The streets are wide and encroachments on them are prohibited. The Purneah civil station roads are about 20 miles in length, 10 miles of which are metalled, and 2½ of these have recently been repaired. Many mahogany and caoutchouc-trees are planted along it.

This locality is notoriously unhealthy, and gave the bad name to Purneah which still clings to it. The kutcherries and jail were built on their present site about 30 years ago. Since that time the old unhealthy site has gradually been abandoned and new houses built near the kutcherries. The last European resident in the old station died last year.

Steps have been taken to attend to this suggestion.

The great distance between the civil station and the town necessitates the maintenance of a long length of metalled road.

368. *Conservancy.*—Two carts and four sweepers are maintained in Purneah town, and two only in Purneah civil station, for carrying out the conservancy arrangements.

369. *Latrines.*—In Purneah civil station there are only two temporary public latrines, constructed of mat and bamboo screens, and provided with ten seats in each erected over trenches or ditches. These trenches are covered in and the night-soil removed by the municipal mehters. Besides this, the well-to-do have private latrines in their houses. There are about 15 of these in the station. They are kept clean by private mehters and visited and inspected by the municipal establishment, and the owners are prosecuted if their privies are found to be filthy. In the Purneah town there are no public latrines. The people, however, generally resort to the jungle, which abounds and is more convenient. There are no special places provided for the burial of night-soil, although there is plenty of waste land which might be utilised for this purpose.

The municipal revenue amounted last year to about Rs. 17,000, and the expenditure was about Rs. 10,000, including extra sums spent on roads, and it is stated that there is always a balance in hand after meeting all expenses. Surely a portion of this spare income might be expended in gradually improving the conservancy, latrine, drainage, and other sanitary arrangements of both the Purneah civil station and

The small surplus left out of the municipal income after meeting cost of police, &c., is said to be devoted to improving the conservancy arrangements.

the town. But the first step is to provide a proper code of bye-laws for the systematic carrying out of the above-named arrangements, as has been done in Dacca and Burdwan; and now that Act V (B.C.) of 1876 has, as I presume, been introduced into the municipality, there can be no difficulty in framing this code of bye-laws under the sanitary clauses of the Act in question. More public latrines should be provided, at least six in Purneah town and four in Purneah civil station, and the existing latrines in the station should be reconstructed on a better plan. I left a plan with the Municipal Overseer, which might be adopted for this purpose. The management and supervision of private latrines should be entirely under the municipal staff, which should be strengthened adequately, and fees should be levied from the owners for keeping their latrines clean and orderly. Those who decline to resort to the public latrines should be made, under the bye-laws, to provide properly constructed private latrines for themselves. In the waste lands referred to, the night-soil from the latrines, the street sweepings, &c., should be buried in trenches one foot deep by one foot wide, and such portions of this land as become manured by this process should be farmed out for cultivation, as is done in Monghyr, where land rented at Rs. 5 per beegha is let out at Rs. 12 to 27 per beegha. I would recommend that the Burdwan system of conservancy and latrine arrangements, which are the best I have seen in Bengal, be adopted as far as possible. I would not, however, recommend the Burdwan latrines, as they are too costly, and as equally useful latrines can be easily constructed on a cheaper plan.

A code of bye-laws exists, and it was reconsidered by the Commissioners and approved of as providing the means of carrying out these suggestions.

Two latrines have been, and two more are to be, built in Purneah town on the plan indicated, and three have been, and more will be, constructed in the civil station.

The existing staff of sweepers is considered sufficient for the town, but owing to its distance from the civil station it is difficult for the European Commissioners to control the conservancy operations properly.

Land has been taken up for night-soil and which, it is hoped, will be eventually farmed out at the rate here mentioned.

370. *Drainage.*—There are no drains on the sides of the roads in Purneah civil station. In the Purneah town the drains on the road sides are pucka and in fair condition, but they are old, square, and rather deep, and are not properly levelled. There are several khals or dhars in the town. They are the drainage channels, and are below the flood level of the Sourah. To prevent the low lands between the civil station and the town being flooded by the river Sourah, an embankment was put up five years ago, and a sluice was provided at Captain's Ghât. Thus, when the river is in high flood, the low ground is protected against the overflow, and when the river has fallen the storm water is let out, and the result has been that the station is healthier and the water better. This embankment is in good order, but the drainage through the sluice has been interrupted by fishermen. This should be prevented, to allow of the water being drained off as quickly as possible.

It is proposed to convert these deep drains, which have become mere cess-pools, into shallow saucer-like drains, the funds for the purpose to be raised by imposing a tax on the numerous holdings which have hitherto paid nothing either to the Municipal or District Road Fund.

The various rivers in Purneah, especially the Koosi, have at different times changed their course in a very marked manner, and the old beds of the streams, or dhars, are left dry, and are considerably lower than the surrounding country.

It occasionally happens that long after a river has left its old course it will return to it again, or the waters of some other stream will flow into it. Some years ago, at the village of Belwa, near Basantpore, the head-quarters of the Arrareah sub-division, the river Panar overflowed its banks in the neighbourhood of an old bed of the Koosi, through which its waters poured into the Sourah and inundated Lallaka Chowni and the station of Purneah and other large villages and indigo factories on its banks.

To prevent a recurrence of this catastrophe embankments were made between the Sourah and the civil station, and, subsequently, on the Panar cutting away its banks and advancing closer to the Koosi dhar, a bund was thrown up at Belwa with the object of confining its waters within their own channel.

The sluice-gate alluded to in your report is kept up in connection with the Sourah embankments. Orders have been issued to prevent the obstruction of the drainage by fishermen.

The Belwa bund, built by Government in 1869, has hitherto been maintained by the Road Fund. This year the Panar has encroached to within a few yards of the old Koosi, and steps have been taken under the Embankment Act, VI (B.C.) of 1873, to put the whole work in charge of the Executive Engineer of the Ganges and Darjeeling roads. It is most important that this embankment should be kept up; should it break, the waters of the Panar may, it is said, be permanently diverted into the Sourah, and the country now watered by the former river would be more unhealthy than ever.

371. *Water-supply.*—This is obtained from the river Sourah and from wells. The wells are pucka and old, and are in good condition; but the ground around their heads requires to be sloped off, to prevent the stagnant water becoming putrid, sinking into and contaminating the well. The wells near the distillery are in bad condition. They have middens near, have no raised heads, and receive surface filth. The rear of this distillery is kept very unclean.* Tanks are not required here.

372. *Disposal of the dead.*—The Hindus are allowed to burn their dead only in Rahimkhan's Ghât. But they often resort to other places on the banks of the Sourah, and if they are detected they are punished. The Mahomedans have three burial grounds—one in Begum Deori, one east of Kasanchi Hât, and one west of Mudbhubuni. The corpses of the poor, and of those who die from cholera, are buried in the ground east of Kasanchi Hât. The new English cemetery is kept in good condition.

373. *Fairs, &c.*—There are no fairs held in the municipality of Purneah. No pilgrims pass through, and there are no cooly depôts. There are three serais—one for the Mussulmen in Jafferbagh, one in Smith's Bazar, and one is the *Dhurmsala* of Baboo Mohesh Lall for the Hindus. They are kept in good condition: the first by the Mussulman owner, the second by the municipality, and the last by the Baboo to whom it belongs.

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* These defects have been remedied.

374. *Markets.*—The markets here are not properly laid out or sheltered from the weather. They are under the supervision of the Mussulman owners. They should be taken up by the municipality, or they cannot be kept in good condition.

It is proposed to let the Beamgunge Market, which is the property of Government, to the municipality. It will then be better looked after than at present.

DISTRICT.

375. *Roads.*—There are 280 miles of roads in the district, unmetalled and unbridged. These are mostly roads made during the famine. They are under the Road Cess Committee, who will complete them gradually. The road from Caragola to Darjeeling is an imperial road, metalled, bridged, and in good order.

Their length is nearly 900 miles, and they run in all directions. It is arranged that with one or two exceptions they shall not be raised above flood level. They are for the most part raised from 1 to 2 feet, and though called fair-weather roads, they will be passable all through the year except during very high floods, and will not, like high embanked roads, interfere with the drainage of the country.

375½. *Rivers.*—The following rivers bound and intersect the district, viz. the Mahanuddi, the Ganges, the Gogree, the Daus, the Koosi, the Kala Koosi, the Sourah, the Panar, the Livri, and the Konkaee. The Mahanuddi is in the east, and into it the Konkaee flows. In the west the Koosi runs into the Daus. Both these flow into the Gogree, and all three enter the Ganges, which is in the south. The overflow of the Koosi and Daus on both their sides is great, and has caused much cholera, fever, and spleen for the last two years in the villages swamped by them. The Kala Koosi joins the Sourah and runs east of the Purneah town. The Kala Koosi, the Livri, and the Sourah, are constant streams, though fed by jheels, and being constant currents, the country about them is not specially unhealthy. There are stagnant jheels to the east, low down the Panar, and the country there is damp and unhealthy. The damp and deposits left by the overflow of the Ganges in the south-east render the people there sickly. Baboos Mohesh Lall and Mukshed Lall are building a bridge across the Sourah, which will be a great convenience to the public.

376. *Fairs, pilgrims, &c.*—There are several fairs held in the district. At the one at Alnakhoa, between Titalya and Raneegunge, horses are chiefly sold. The largest fair is at Caragola Ghât. Here cholera used to prevail to a fearful extent, owing to the people defœcating everywhere and thus defiling the drinking-water and fouling the air. The manager of the Durbhunga estates has since kept this fair in order, trenching the night-soil daily and preventing water contamination. The result has been that cholera has not occurred during the two last occasions on which fairs were held—a good proof of the benefits of sanitation in preventing the spread of cholera.

The rules enforced have had a good effect in two ways: *first*, in making people while remaining at the fair pay more regard to cleanliness; *secondly*, in making visitors remain only so long as is necessary for them to bathe and make the purchases they require. They have such an aversion to observing the sanitary rules, that they do all they can to get away as soon as possible. This of course reduces the daily average of visitors and prevents that great crowding which is so conducive to cholera.

377. *Sickness.*—The people in all the villages on either side of the Koosi are constantly suffering from fever and spleen. They are pot-bellied, thin, and stunted in frame. Those living on the deoras of the Ganges are stout, muscular, and strong men, and free from fever. The Koosi runs directly from the hills through the west of the district, bringing down immense deposits of silt. This silt elevates its bed, and then the river spills over and carves out for itself a new course. It has been observed by the people of the villages about this place that before the river changes its bed, the water, in the course it is about to take, rises nearer to the surface, gets a *chhal*—scum—on it, and tastes bad. Then the people get fever and spleen so severely that whole villages are cleared off very rapidly. When this is observed to commence, the people leave their villages themselves, knowing that if they do not do so they will die, or the river will come down on their fields and hamlets and destroy their homes and farm produce. The fever and its complications are exactly the same as occur at Burdwan. The whole question, I think, deserves to be specially inquired into, for I consider the same cause originates both. Cholera prevails much in the low ground to the north at Gungapershad, and in the south-east at Mynanuggur, where the Ganges overflows and the country is swampy. It is also severe in Dhurmsala and in the west of the Koosi, where the water is bad and the country subject to the overflow of this river.

378. *Vaccination.*—Vaccination is said not to succeed in the district or even in the town. The municipality are making arrangements for the employment of better vaccinators.

This subject is under consideration, and it is hoped some improvement will be effected.

379. *Registration.*—The returns of the births and deaths of the municipality of Purneah are sent by the municipal police direct to the Civil Surgeon, who is the Vice-Chairman of the municipality. I would suggest that they be sent to the municipality, and that the latter should, after examining and checking them, forward them to the Civil Surgeon for compilation and submission to this office. The results of registration in this district indicate that, although the registration of deaths has improved in most circles this year as compared with the preceding year, there are some circles in which retrogression instead of improvement is seen; that retrogression has also taken place in the registration

In the hope of securing more correct birth and death returns, the Magistrate, Mr. Kemble, has, when introducing the new Chowkidari Act into the district, directed that the chowkidars of each thana shall be divided into groups under a sirdar or duffadar. Each group will have its own day for appearing at the thana, when all the births and deaths should be reported.

of births in the selected circles of Purneah town, and in the rural general circles of Kissengunge and Arrareah; and that a large number of deaths in the selected circle of Kissengunge and in all the general circles, except Raneegunge and Matiari, and a large number of births in the selected circles of Purneah and Kissengunge, and in all the general circles, escape registration.

DARJEELING MUNICIPALITY, KURSEONG, AND DISTRICT OF DARJEELING.

(*Visited in November* 1876.)

DARJEELING MUNICIPALITY.

380. *Situation and general condition.*—The Darjeeling civil station consists of a Y-shaped tract, extending from the saddle called Jore Bungalow, in a northerly direction to Chourasta, a distance of about three miles. Here the division commences, the Lebong spur, about two miles from this point, forming the right arm of the Y, and Birch hill, with Tuckvar spur, about three miles away, the left and larger arm. To the south is the Jullapahar hill, upon which the convalescent depôt stands; next to it is the Darjeeling hill, where the church and kutcherries are situated, and after it is Birch hill. The municipal area consists of the flanks and spurs of the following hills, and is about a mile wide. The highest of these hills is called Jullapahar, the altitude of which is 7,896 feet above the level of the sea. The next highest hill is Jore Bungalow, the elevation of which is 7,412 feet. The other hills and their altitudes are, Darjeeling hill, 7,165 feet; Chourasta hill, 7,010 feet; Birch hill, 6,881 feet; and the Bazar hill, 6,813 feet. The general altitude of the Mall and main roads of the station does not exceed 7,000 feet, and the greater portion of the people live below this elevation. The station contains a population of 8,523. There are seven schools in it, of which four are for Europeans. It has a good municipal bazar, situated below the European portion of the station, which is well situated in a broad and spacious area. The main buildings in this bazar are pucka and lie in regular lines, having wide streets and easy and unbroken communications. The native town is situated below the municipal bazar to the north; it consists of ill-arranged huts built on the slopes of the hill. There is a native bazar below, in the back of the Darjeeling spur. It is chiefly inhabited by the Bhooteas, and is much crowded and badly drained. The roads in the station are numerous. The principal of them is the magnificent broad and level cart or trunk road leading to the plains, a distance of 40 miles, along which a constant stream of people and carts convey supplies in and out of the district. Many of these roads are railed at most of the points where the hill-sides are precipitous, and the danger to go over into the khuds is great. A proposition to fence other roads where similar danger exists has been negatived for the present. Dangerous cuttings have been made into the sides of the hills for the construction of new houses—notably one under the Book Club. Every spur of the hills is a mass of quartz overlaid with beds of red clay, and covered in many places with rich black mould. Limestone formations are very rare.

381. *Habits of the hill people.*—The hill people seldom wash their persons or clothes; their habits are filthy in the extreme, and their houses or huts are irregular, untidy structures, surrounded with filth. They are constructed of wood and thatched with straw. They are raised above the ground, and consequently their floors are dry during the rainy season. They are not crowded together, although they contain more inmates than they should.

382. *Colonization of the hills.*—It may be that the Darjeeling hills cannot be colonized, as the extremes of temperature to which the place is subject, the physical exertion needed to move about on the hills, and the fevers which almost invariably attack those who come up to them, are serious impediments in the way of the emigrants; yet the planters here are the healthiest I have seen in India.

383. *Food-supply.*—The staple articles of diet consist of rice, Indian corn, different kinds of vegetables, particularly potatoes, and pork. The last-mentioned food is largely consumed, and there are pork-butchers to be found in nearly every village. About only one-third, or at most two-thirds, of the rice consumed is grown in the hills, as most of the people are non-producers, and neither the Bhooteas nor the Lepchas engage in cultivation. Much of this article of diet is imported from the plains. A large market is held every Sunday in the Darjeeling bazar, which is resorted to by a great many of the hill people and the labourers in the tea gardens. It is well sanitated. Markets are also held in Silligori and in the Terai. Fish, grain, and vegetables, are largely brought to these markets from Purneah, Julpigoree, and Dinagepore, but no sanitary arrangements are made against outbreaks of disease in them.

384. *Conservancy.*—The municipality control the entire conservancy arrangements under a code of bye-laws that were framed for the purpose years ago. They are well carried out in the station. The surface cleansings are taken to the municipal garden, where they are

burnt. Each house-holder is required to keep his premises clean, and if he neglects to do so he is fined. The station, however, requires to be kept free from jungle and undergrowth, which serve only as a cover for nuisance and a receptacle for filth, particularly in the ravines, and interfere with the drains and water-courses. In the villages the pigs, of which large numbers are reared by the people, look after the conservancy; and it is well that they do so, for the neighbourhood of a Bhootea village is most uncleanly. The condition of many of the bustees in which the labourers belonging to tea gardens live, and of their surroundings, is filthy, and the accommodation provided for them is altogether inadequate. The consequence is that when cholera breaks out among them, its ravages are fearful. This subject has been frequently brought to notice in the sanitary reports of the Civil Surgeon. I hope that the Bill now under consideration by the Bengal Legislative Council relating to the better sanitation of the Darjeeling villages, when passed into law, will effectually meet this crying evil. There ought not to be more than 43 persons to the acre.

385. *Latrines.*—There are six public latrines in different and conveniently situated points in the bazar. They are constructed of timber, and have wooden seats. There are also many private latrines, and three others for servants. The night-soil from both the public and private latrines is removed by the municipal mehters in iron tubs and altered kerosine-oil cans to the municipal gardens, and to other plots below, set apart for the purpose, and is there buried in trenches. The urine is separately removed and is also trenched, and the washings of the latrines pass through wooden shoots and open stone drains into the ravines. Dry earth should be used here. Two or three more cans are required for the private latrines of the servants, but I would suggest that these latrines be done away with and a public one provided. Private latrines are never kept as clean as public ones. The municipal garden, which is cultivated, is too small for the station fœcal matter, &c. More ground should be taken up.

386. *Water-supply.*—The principal water-supply of the station is obtained from eight springs, seven of which are situated on the Jullapahar hill, above the Auckland and Calcutta roads, and one (No. 4) near the hospital in the bazar. The water in these springs is clean and pure. Formerly tank-water was used in the bazar, and sickness prevailed to a great extent. Since the scheme for supplying good water through pipes, referred to hereinafter, came into operation, the health of the station has improved considerably. The water-courses, however, which feed the above-mentioned springs, required to be protected against defœcation, which is frequently carried on on the sides of the ravines.

Two of the springs above alluded to, numbered 1 and 2, situated on the north-western slope of the Jullapahar hill, form the source of the pipe water-supply of the civil station. Wooden sheds enclose these springs, and they have a door each, which is kept locked to protect the water from pollution. The water from these springs flows into an iron pipe, which is 11,021 feet in length, or over somewhat two miles, extending to the Chourasta, where there is a hydrant, and thence to the Mall, where there is another hydrant below the church, and it is continued to, and ends at, Beach hill, where there is a third hydrant. A branch pipe is laid from the Chourasta to the bazar, where there is a fourth hydrant. The tap of this hydrant is left open during the rains, in order to reduce the pressure, which is great (480 feet) at this point, when the pipes are freely charged, and a constant discharge goes on into an iron tank at this hydrant Regulating cocks are fixed near the Chourasta hydrant, by which the water can be diverted from the Mall or bazar at pleasure.

These four hydrants are capable of supplying 31,265 gallons of water in 24 hours if all the taps are left open. The total supply from all the seven springs on the Jullapahar hill is 262,101 gallons daily. This supply can, however, be obtained only during the rains, as then 64 streams of different sizes cross the Auckland and Calcutta roads. In the dry season the supply is greatly reduced, for then very few streams exist at an elevation sufficient to afford an adequate supply, and at this time the suffering is great, particularly among the population of the bazar and the houses surrounding it. The only springs from which a supply might be expected at this season is from springs Nos. 1, 2, 5, and 6 at Jullapahar, which together yield (as ascertained in May last) only 24,706 gallons in 24 hours. But even this supply, it is said, cannot be relied upon, for the two springs Nos. 5 and 6, that yielded 14,811 gallons in May last, were in reality only streams from the same ravine in which spring Nos. 1 and 2, which supply the hydrants, are situated, and were merely the result of surface drainage from heavy showers. Thus the actual supply in the dry season can only be taken at 9,895 gallons daily, viz.—

	Gallons.
From springs Nos. 1 and 2, which supply the hydrants ...	4,838
Do. do. No. 3, which supplies the Kotwali	307
Do. do. „ 7	1.941
Do. do. „ 8	2,809
Total ...	9,895

supplemented by 1,280 gallons from the small spring near the bazar.

To meet this deficiency the municipality contemplated to arrange for a permanent supply, in round numbers, of 20 000 gallons of water daily, and with this view they proposed to extend the piping to the Kotwali, or No. 3 spring, at a distance of nearly a mile from the two springs which at present form the source of supply, by laying additional pipes and six new hydrants at a cost of Rs. 13,000.

But Mr. Smith, the Superintending Engineer, suggested that seven miles of iron piping be laid from the springs on the western slope of the Senchal range, *viâ* the Saddle and Calcutta road, to a covered reservoir to be constructed on the Darjeeling hill, where a central and suitable site between the church and Deputy Commissioner's kutcherry, the property of Government, is available for the purpose. The Senchal range is to the south of the Saddle (Jore Bungalow), and rises to the altitude of 8,606 feet. The rain catchment area in its western side is about 129 millions of square feet, or more than six times the area of Jullapahar, and there are numerous water-courses on the range, a few of them being perennial.

He, however, recommends that, as a first step, the reservoir to be constructed on the site above mentioned be capable of holding 100,000 cubic feet of water, or 31 days' supply. This supply, supplemented by the daily quantity that can be drawn in the dry season from the existing sources, would yield a total supply of one cubic foot per head to a population of 3,000 in the bazar for nearly 40 days, at a cost of Rs. 43,950. He adds that when the wants of the station become greater, pipes can be laid to the springs on the Senchal range, and another covered reservoir constructed on a different site, or the reservoir now proposed can be enlarged to double its capacity.

Mr. Smith's plans provide more water and a large reservoir; but they are connected with the existing hydrants. Instead of this, I think that, at a less cost, a smaller reservoir with pipe connections might conduct water from the Senchal range to the south-west of the station, at Woodlands, the Union Chapel, &c., where hydrants might be put up. This plan would provide additional hydrants in new positions where a separate water-supply is greatly needed, without interfering with the existing arrangements, which supply water all the year round, although in reduced quantity in the dry season. All the hydrants should have spring taps instead of cocks, which are broken by the water-cans which are hung on to them while being filled.

387. *Drainage.*—The drains in the European quarter of the station are surface drains, lined with stone in some parts and wood in others. They discharge themselves into the Hospital ravine, which is to the east of the bazar. This ravine, the Bazar or native town ravine, which is in the centre of the bazar, and the Beechwood ravine, which is to the west, form, in addition to being water-courses during the rains, the main channels for the discharge of the drainage of the bazar northwards, and eventually into the Little Rungeet river. During the rains the sewage is diluted, and its outflow is thus rendered easy; but in the dry season this sewage becomes concentrated, and during its progress lodges in the ravines, and at the first rains becomes very offensive, and is possibly the cause of sickness in the station. To remedy this evil and the other drainage defects, extensive improvements are under consideration, some of which have already been taken in hand.

The improvements recommended by the municipality consist of—

(1) covering in one of the branches of the Hospital ravine, which extends from the market-place in front of the Town Hall in an easterly direction to a wooden bridge crossing the ravine immediately below the junction of this drain with another shut ravine which has already been partially revetted;
(2) in completing the revetment of this shut branch to its junction with the proposed covered drain;
(3) in making some clearances of rocks in the main ravine below the bridge along the Convent road for some 1,800 feet to the Victoria road;
(4) in constructing two wooden drains, about 350 yards in length, for the native town drainage in the central or bazar ravine; and
(5) in completing the improvement of the Beechwood ravine.

Mr. Smith, however, recommends certain modifications to some of the foregoing schemes. With regard to the Hospital ravine, he thinks that if, in clearing out the drain along the Convent road to the Victoria road, it is intended to clear away rocks here and there, much benefit will not result by the measure. He suggests that the revetment intended for the small branch drain which joins the covered drain should be extended along the main one skirting the Convent road to a length of 850 feet; and this arrangement, he believes, will for many years to come be a sufficient distance to convey sewage in a regulated channel. He also suggests that the shape of the drain proposed to be covered be improved at bottom, in a manner suggested by him, by which a scouring action will be given to it; that two shut covered drains should be added to the upper end of the main covered drain to receive the drainage from the two open surface drains in the bazar which run into the covered drain; and that a small covered branch drain should likewise connect the Town Hall with the covered drain. With regard to the Bazar or native town ravine, he suggests that it should also be revetted down to the Victoria road, a distance of about 980 feet; but that at first, until more funds are available, 500 feet, or as far as the boundary line of the municipal garden on the Jail road, be revetted, and he proposes that, instead of the wooden drains proposed by the municipality

for this ravine, stone drains be constructed, as he believes that wooden drains will not be durable, and will after a few years emit a most offensive smell. With regard to the Beechwood ravine, the present state of which he considers far more dangerous to the health of the bazar than that of the two other drainage outlets, he suggests that it should be revetted down its full length from the Cart road to the Victoria road, a distance of 1,220 feet, but that in the first instance 700 feet be dealt with. He, moreover, recommends, in order that the cleaning of the three drainage outlets may be greatly facilitated, specially in the dry weather, when such cleansing is most needed, that stone conduits be formed in their beds, and that when the water-supply scheme above mentioned is carried out, a branch water pipe be laid to the head of each outlet drain with a regulating cock, to afford the means of flushing them with rapidity and ease. The total cost of this drainage scheme will, it is estimated, amount to Rs. 14,850. These schemes would certainly be very effective, though they are very expensive.

388. *Disposal of the dead.*—The Mussulmans bury their dead one and a half miles below the slaughter-house. They are not permitted to bury in the station or bazar. There are no appointed places for the Hindus to burn their dead, but they burn or bury on the left side of the same khud used by the Mussulmans. The Bhooteas bury below the Bustea Hatea. The cemetery for the Christians is situated about a mile from the station.

KURSEONG.

389. *General condition.*—At Kurseong, although the streets are wide, the water-supply is protected, and the native houses are in better condition than those at the civil station; the conservancy arrangements are defective, and there is no municipality to control its sanitation, nor any Magistrate. There are three public latrines here, but more such conveniences and an adequate conservancy staff are needed. The ordure and filth of this place are sold to the planters, who use them as manure. The Deputy Commissioner is making better arrangements for their disposal. Kurseong has a large bazar, which is centrically situated with reference to the district, and opens at four points straight down the hill. All the traffic to and from Darjeeling and the plains must pass through this bazar. Hence Kurseong, it may be said, is the key to the health of Darjeeling.

390. *Drainage*, &c.—The Rajah of Burdwan is rebuilding the recently burnt portion of Kurseong. The drainage should be kept clear of the buildings the whole way down the hill, and the overcrowding of the houses should be avoided.

DARJEELING DISTRICT.

391. *Sickness.*—The climate of the Darjeeling hills is humid, but on the whole healthy. It is well suited to Europeans, and particularly to children, who all appear strong and rosy. In the district the inhabitants of the Terai and the coolies in the tea estates suffer most. Those living in villages thinly populated, in valleys enclosed by high hills (which the Bhooteas dread) and where sâl forests abound, are the greatest sufferers. The most prevalent disease among them is intermittent fever, complicated with spleen, traceable to bad water, extremes of temperature, and malaria from the sub-Himalayan tract (the Terai). The organic matter which is brought down in large quantities from the hill sides, and which becoming decomposed under the heat and moisture, impregnates the soil and water, and rises into the air by evaporation, accounts for most of this sickness. Some of the villages near the rivers Teesta and Balasun are more healthy than the Terai. Here the hill streams flow perennially and afford better drinking-water. It is noticed that those who come up to the hills always catch fever in passing the Terai, while the acclimatized residents of the hills are generally healthy. The latter travel most by day, and are better protected against damp and chills than the new-comers. Cholera is rarely absent from the Terai. A severe and widespread epidemic outbreak occurred this year (1876) in the district. An account of it will be found in the Section of this report devoted to the consideration of this disease.

392. *Water-supply.*—In the district the water-supply is obtained from the mountain streams, except in places where rivers pass through. The water in the Terai is bad, as it is obtained mostly from kutcha wells sunk, in many cases, in ground full of organic matter.

393. *Serais.*—Serais for travellers are provided, but more are required, especially during the hot season and rains. Good water along the cart or trunk road is much needed, as the hill-side water which comes down the ravine is often polluted by washing and defœcations higher up. It would be difficult to prevent this pollution in many places, but I think that some of the springs might be protected.

394. *Registration.*—The police collect the information regarding births and deaths. There are no villages in the hill portion of the district. The Terai is divided into 19 mouzahs. There are no chowkidars, and no head-men, whose services could be utilized for registration. In such portions of the district where the land is under khas management, the statistics are collected through the revenue collectors. All returns pass through the Deputy Commissioner. The results of registration this year, as compared with the preceding year, exhibit a very decided and satisfactory improvement; but it is noticeable that a large number

of deaths in the general circles of Darjeeling and Kalimpong, and of births in the selected rural circles, escapes registration. The under-registration of deaths in this district is due, in great measure, to the fact that a great number of the deaths occurring in the tea gardens, the population in which must be large, is not registered. This has since been remedied.

395. *Cattle plague.*—It began at Sukni, in the Terai, in July and August. The cattle herd in large numbers, and are collected night after night in one spot, till the whole ground is polluted with cowdung and the air rendered offensive. This may not be the exciting cause of the infection, yet it is a very general accompaniment, and probably is the chief predisposing cause. From these herds the plague is easily conveyed to other cattle by contagion. The symptoms which the disease presents are fever, thirst, worms and ova in jelly-like stools by the handful, weakness, loss of appetite. No eruptions break out, but yet the disease is contagious. The people will pay Rs. 100 for a pair of cows that have had the disease and been cured, while they will pay only Rs. 30 for an unprotected pair.

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396. I have received no information showing how far the suggestions contained in the above report have been attended to.

BARISAL MUNICIPALITY.

(*Visited in November* 1876.)

397. *Re-organization of establishment.*—In the present state of the municipal funds it would be unwise to recommend changes which cannot be paid for. The Overseer says that the municipal debt amounted in January last to Rs. 1,500, and that it will possibly be more next year. This increasing deficit is so serious that I hope to be pardoned for submitting, for the consideration of the municipality, the following suggestions for improving matters. In the first place the municipal establishment should be re-organised, with a view to reduction of expenditure within the income limit. The tax-darogah staff and contingencies cost last year Rs. 770. Could not four constables, two for each half of the town, with a writer-constable over them, do all the work of this staff and look after the registration work as well? In this case, three other constables for each of the 10 mohullas, half of them being 3rd and half 4th grade, with a head constable in charge, would suffice for the rest of the municipal work, and a great saving would be effected. I observe that the Overseer, with his peon and his horse allowance, costs Rs. 612. This is a large sum where a horse is not required or used, and where the repairs of the roads are executed by contract. I am not aware if the roads are repaired in the rains. If they are, and a horse is then needed, the allowance may be made, but only during this season, and no longer. Under these arrangements the strength and cost of the constabulary would be as follows:—

		Rs.
1	Head constable	15
1	Writer	12
4	Constables on Rs. 8 each	32
15	" " 6 "	90
15	" " 5 "	75
	Or monthly ...	224

This amount, with the cost of contingencies, would equal the present expenditure, and yet the cost of the tax-darogah and mortuary establishment would be saved and their work done.

398. *Municipal supervision necessary.*—It would be very advantageous if a Municipal Commissioner were to look after each of the 10 mohullas, report to the Committee any defects he may find out and any changes that may be going on without sanction within his mohulla, and suggest such improvements as may occur to him, and which could possibly be carried out.

399. *Conservancy.*—Five latrines existed before the cyclone. The Overseer could not show me any during my visit, except the remains of one near the post-office. No town can be cleanly without the existence of these conveniences in such numbers, for males and females, as will be sufficient for people who do not use private privies.

In selecting the sites for latrines, care should be taken to avoid the very unhealthy arrangement of having them on the khal sides, for in this case they will infect the drinking-water, as about two-thirds of the tanks are connected with the khals. Convenient latrines should also be provided for the boatmen. If a very small tax were levied on each boat, whether its crew used the latrines or not, they would quickly take to them. Many of the private privies are on the drains which indirectly lead into the chief tanks. Those which lead to the jail and to the Bibi's tanks are examples. I cannot help attributing the unhealthiness of the jail population in a large measure to this fact. 49·5 per cent. of admissions and 8·5 per cent. of deaths from diarrhœa and dysentery, and 5·4 admissions

and 1·9 deaths from cholera among a daily average of 314·7 prisoners, make one look for a special cause over and above the dampness of the jail itself. These private privies should be cleaned twice daily by the municipal sweepers, the owners paying specially for the cost incurred, or being prosecuted if their latrines are dirty or defile the drinking-water. The practice of the people defœcating in little patches of jungle, which is very general, should be rigorously stopped as soon as public latrines are provided. The street sweepings are thrown into the hollows about the municipality. It is the best thing that can at present be done with them, though it may be wrong in principle to do so. The hollows are worse when full of seething filth than when dried up by the sweepings in question. There is a good trenching ground for filth, but the gardener in charge of it has nothing to do, as there are no privies from which to bring away fœcal matter.

400. *Jungle and trees.*—There is much jungle in many compounds, especially in Kalibari. It should be cleared away and burnt. The branches of the trees, which are so low as to prevent air and sunshine getting at and drying the earth beneath, should be cut so that none of them shall be lower than 10 or 12 feet from the ground. By doing so, much dampness will be prevented.

401. *Dampness of soil.*—Many of the floors of the houses indicate that the soil is damp. Green vegetation extends to the roof of some of the wards in the jail. Much sickness must result from this, particularly fevers and rheumatic diseases. If undergrowth were taken away—a decidedly necessary measure—and if the ground in compounds was cultivated, the organic matter and the moisture of the soil would greatly decrease.

402. *Streets, buildings, obstruction of drainage, &c.*—The roads and streets are in good order and repair, cleanly, and wonderfully free from encroachments by the owners of houses on either side, though here and there new buildings in the bazar show that a tendency exists to cover the side drains and advance on the streets. This is, however, looked after, and so are the street drains; but those leading off them are loaded with blackish brown matters of long standing. The public buildings are in good order, and the civil portion of the town is neat and tidy, open and free from jungle, although the recent cyclone has thrown down a few trees which have not yet been cleared away.

403. *Market, slaughter-house.*—The market is a private one, and is well attended, but only for the day. It requires latrine arrangements chiefly. There is a slaughter-house to the north of the municipality.

404. *Distillery.*—The distillery is in good order, but the road leading to it and the surrounding waste places are largely used for defœcation. The remedy is obvious, viz. a public latrine in the near neighbourhood.

405. *Water-supply.*—Unless the changes in the latrine system suggested above be carried out, the drinking-water of all the tanks acted on by the tide cannot be pure. The passing of the water to and fro oxidizes the organic matter in it, and consequently does some good. Every tank should be connected with the tidal khals. The water in the tanks in Kalibari is very offensive; thick, brown, and smells badly. These tanks are full of weeds, and are lined with filth of all sorts. The sides of all tanks should be kept clear of refuse of every kind. The drains leading to them are very often filthy, such as those leading to the Bibi and Kathureaputi tanks. Adjoining the latter fine tank there is a goala's house, a part of which is let to lodgers, and the drain and privy there is abominable in the extreme.

406. *Cess-pits, &c.*—The cess-pits, middens, and squatting places, should be searched out and covered over with earth, if their contents cannot be carted away. They exist often on the sides of tanks. They are the hollows made by house-owners when raising the floors of their houses. A condition should be made with every person obtaining municipal sanction to build a house that he should take earth required for the purpose either by scarping the earth off a neighbouring drain, or by taking it evenly off a high patch of ground, so that no cess-pit may remain.

407. *Drains.*—The drains should be cleared of wood, branches, fallen earth, and bricks. Vegetation on their sides, or in the adjoining hollows, should be cut away before and after the rains, and all the refuse should be carted away and burnt. If the vegetation is cut in the rains, it should not be allowed to lie and rot where cut, but should be carted away the same day. It would be better not to cut it at all than to allow it to lie and rot, for growing vegetation is healthy, while, when dead or decaying, it is the contrary. The Kalibari drains have rarely any outlets. They overflow in the rains. They should be gradually lengthened along each road till they join a main drain. The main drains have been deepened in many places, and are in good order, in spite of their liability to silt.

408. *Disposal of the dead.*—There is a good Mahomedan burying-ground and a Hindu burning-ghât to the north-west and north of the town. A few Mahomedans still bury their dead in the compounds of their houses, and not unusually on the sides of tanks. This should be prevented where possible, but it should be done with care and consideration where the graves of relatives are in the neighbourhood. In all new cases, however, it should be strictly prohibited, for the soluble portions of the corpses gradually find their way into the drinking-water and pollute it. The European grave-yard is in admirable order.

409. *Sickness.*—In spite of the reputation Barisal has for fever and bowel diseases, I found very few spleen cases, no goitre or elephantiasis, and very few lepers. The bazar people seemed well nourished and healthy. There is an active business done in the town, and the number of boats plying about engaged in fishing and exporting rice, betel, &c., is very great. These facts are indicative of the healthiness as well as of the material prosperity of the people.

410. *Vaccination.*—The attempts made by the municipality to carry out vaccination are praiseworthy. The quality of the matter should, however, be carefully looked after, as unless this is done there is no real protection from small-pox, and the people lose faith in vaccination, and will not allow it to be practised on them.

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411. *Action taken on the above suggestions.*—Most of the suggestions above recorded have been carried out.

CHITTAGONG MUNICIPALITY.

(*Inspected in November* 1876.)

412. *Suggestions relating to municipal supervision.*—The municipality should meet once a week. The town should be divided into mohullas of convenient sizes. One Municipal Commissioner should be invited to act as referee in each, and when any change or irregularity is reported to be going on, he should be deputed to see, inquire, and report the facts at the next municipal meeting. Another Commissioner, or the Civil Surgeon, may be deputed to act with the referee, if it be deemed necessary, or if the question be a sanitary one. This would specially interest the Commissioners in the health and in the improvements of their portions of the town.

413. *Drainage.*—The first thing to be done is to drain the town. There are unusual facilities for doing this, as the ravines are deep and the fall is considerable. Half the sweepers should be put on the drains at once. They should begin at their exits on the riverside and follow every branch of them up through the town; clear their sides of the weeds and scrape them evenly; straighten the channel and clear and deepen it, so that it shall be free from all obstructions. The matters taken out should be thrown above the margin of the ravine or drain, and when dry they should be burnt or carried away. The lower portions of these drains, that is, where they pass through the bazars and into the river, should be cleared every three months or so.

414. *Clearance of jungle, débris, &c.*—The other portions of the sweepers should be put on the general clearing of all dead jungle, straw, refuse, and *débris* of huts and sheds, whether in fields or compounds. Notice should be given to all owners of houses to clear their own ditches, hollows, compounds, and lands, burning what is useless, and cutting, or stacking, or piling up regularly all fallen branches, houses, &c., which may be of use to them. If they fail to do this, the municipality should do it for them. The leaves and thatch and shreds of huts should be raked together and burnt; ditches, and the filth of cess-pits and hollows, should be cleared out and put up in heaps to be carted away at once as soon as they dry.

415. *Water-supply.*—The owners of private tanks should pull out, as far as they can, all the trees that have fallen into them, and clean their margins. The tanks used for drinking-water should be baled out and cleared of slime. Their banks should be raised to prevent the surface water from the neighbourhood entering in in future. Seven hundred tanks in one town only accumulate and preserve impure water: no more should be permitted without sanction by the municipality. Wells and springs should be freed from all dirt and rubbish. Wherever new springs are found convenient for the people, they should be traced out of the line of ravine drainage, so as to be above and free from the surface-water passing by them. The new springs need not have masonry walls more than half the diameter of the present ones. It would be a good thing to stud those tanks, which have been set apart for drinking purposes, round with branches of the fallen trees, so as to protect them against cattle and bathers. Washermen should be prohibited to use, and the people should be warned against using, all others. While on this subject, I should observe the want of means for supplying the shipping with good spring-water. The cost of a cart or two, with barrels to convey water to the ships' boats, would be far more than repaid by the captains.

416. *Conservancy latrines.*—New latrines should be put up in each mohulla, dry earth being stored in each cell. The fœcal matter should be carted away out of the town daily. Mr. Campbell is willing to give four annas a load for this if carried to his fields, or his cart will take it away if the municipal sweepers will store it and all stable-refuse in some one part of each division of the town. This daily carting away out of the town of all putrefying matters is so important, that it should be taken in hand at once. Afterwards the fœcal matters may be sold to advantage; but as the municipality has only cart wheels, and it would take several months to have carts made, it would be better for the present to get clear of it without cost, as here indicated. The depôts where these fœcal matters should be stored in each mohulla

should be selected by a Sub-Committee, and they should be watched by the overseer and his sweeper staff—any irregularities or neglect being daily corrected as they arise. The fœcal matters of private latrines should be brought to these depôts by the owners of houses. The private latrines should be regularly inspected. If kept dirty and offensive, the owners should be held responsible, unless they choose to pay so much a month to the municipality for its sweepers to clean them twice a day. This should be much cheaper for them than paying and employing sweepers of their own. I leave a plan of a double latrine drawn to scale.

417. *Cultivation.*—The introduction of tea-growing in the station will keep down the under-growth where dead leaves and old plants decay, and in which offensive matters are deposited. This should be furthered as much as possible. The whole station looks very wild and dirty owing to these bare wastes, where patches of jungle and decomposing refuse abound. These weeds and low, useless jungle should be cut, dried, and burnt before the rains set in. Those which grow during the rains should not be disturbed, as they would rot where they lie, infect the air and the water-courses, and tend to disease.

418. *Disposal of the dead.*—The municipality should select graveyards and fence them in; it would be better to locate them out of town, towards the north. They should be large in extent and few in number, and should never be situated above or near tanks and wells. There are 99 graveyards: there need not be above three. The present mode of burying in the compounds of houses, on the sides of tanks, or in waste spots in town, should be prohibited. The graveyards that are full should be closed. Efforts have been made already to carry out this suggestion; but as the question is a delicate and difficult one, the Magistrate and the Municipal Commissioners should take it up and work it out together, wisely, patiently, and effectually. These graveyards should be in charge of a malli-chowkidar. Burning-ghâts should not be allowed near the mouths of the tidal creeks, nor near any of the houses of the people. They should be under the surveillance of the municipal police of the station in which the ghât is situated. The corpses should be completely burnt, and the place ought to have a mat wall around it.

419. *Buildings.*—The building of new houses and the re-erection of old ones should be regulated by municipal sanction, so as to avoid overcrowding and to prevent encroachments on roads, lanes, drains, and tanks.

420. *Markets.*—There are good markets here; but fairly-regulated, open pathways should pass through the crowded portions, and a latrine should be erected close to each. The khal sides, where boats land grain and vegetables for the town and markets, are very offensive from fœcal pollutions. Latrines should be erected here in convenient spots, and they should be well looked after. It is better to have double latrines and thus save space, and a separate one for females should also be provided. If made of wooden posts and strong bamboo matting, the cost should be very little.

421. *Khals.*—The tidal khals are the drains of the farm-steads, the villages, and flat rice-fields of the Kurnafuli basin. This drainage is not only obstructed every flood-tide, but shore and creekside impurities are carried far inland at the same time, the insoluble portions of which are deposited on the khal sides and exposed to the sun during ebb: hence increased dampness and unhealthy exhalations result. It is notorious that the vessels anchored opposite Mohesh khal suffered most from cholera. The ships' decks were daily washed with this water, and thus decomposing evacuations were brought directly on board. To allow the tide to wash such drainage inland is a great error which might be avoided by the formation of self-acting sluice-valves, large enough to give exit to the storm-water during the rains, and yet closable by the pressure of each rising tide. These valves might be placed at some distance from the river, to admit of boats coming up a certain distance with their supplies. The Chuckti bridge itself would do for one of these, and a new wooden bridge across the Mohesh khal would be a useful basis and back-ground for another, or the old bridge on the road running west towards Alishahur would do. If these bridges were thus utilized, the cost would not be above Rs. 200 each, if indeed so much, as only a frame-work and a pendulous sluice-board are required to be put up on the lower side of each.

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422. *Action taken on the above suggestions.*—The following resolutions were passed by the Municipal Commissioners on the suggestions above made:—

"That weekly meetings be held on each Saturday, at 8 A.M.

"That the mohullas be apportioned and the Commissioners be requested to state whether they will act or not.

"That each Commissioner report what tanks should be cleared out in his mohullas, and what people are able, or are not, to pay.

"That latrines be erected at the following places on the plan proposed by the Sanitary Commissioner:—

Chowkbazar, Bibihat (2), Rohomutgunge, Chundunpoora, Dewan Bazar, Underkilla Feringhee Bazar, Sudder Ghât, and kutcherry.

"That Mr. Campbell be requested to take away the rubbish for one year from places fixed by the Commissioners, each for his own mohulla.

"That private latrines be inspected, and all municipal officers specially directed to report on nuisances of all descriptions.

"That Baboo Komolakanto and Moulvi Zoolfuqur Ali be requested to submit their reports on burial grounds.

"That the burning-ghâts at Patherghatta and Galpahar should continue to be used.

"That the shed at Buxi and other hâts be allowed to remain.

"That for the present the drainage should be improved by having the existing khals cleaned out.

"That the sweepers be assigned to the various mohullas, and that the Inspector be warned that if he does not display more activity and intelligence he will be dismissed."

NOAKHALLI MUNICIPALITY.

(*Inspected in December* 1876.)

423. *Municipal arrangements.*—The new Municipal Act (VI of 1876) should be brought into operation at once, and such bye-laws framed and sent for sanction as the municipality may specially require. There should be a municipal meeting once a week, or fortnight at least, to consider all changes, frame bye-laws, deposit taxes, sanction expenditure, note progress of improvements, receive statistics, &c., &c.

424. *Income and expenditure of municipality.*—The estimated receipts are Rs. 2,479-8 and the disbursements Rs. 2,426-14 for the year 1876-77. Of this about Rs. 1,152 go to police, and Rs. 392 on the tax-darogah and his peon. Two coolies are also employed, it is not stated how, costing Rs. 120 more, while on conservancy establishments only Rs. 216 for sweepers are spent per annum. For such a small place as this municipality I do not think a darogah and peon are needed at all. One of the police might keep the records of the collections for a slight remuneration, and the others could call for the collections. If the police were divided into grades, some on Rs. 5, some on Rs. 6, a saving would be effected; and were promotions made according to merit, the men would be stimulated to extra exertion.

425. *Division of town into wards for better supervision.*—The town should be divided into mohullas to admit of the statistics, taxes, &c., the new buildings about to be put up without sanction, the deflement of the tanks, the state of the latrines and drains, the efficiency of the sweepers, and the cleanliness of the neighbourhood, being looked after conveniently. Were a Municipal Commissioner to interest himself, each in one of the mohullas, much good would be done, and the information laid before the Committee would be more complete and satisfactory. If this cannot be done, a Sub-Committee can be appointed, when required, to inspect and report on the condition of, and the changes occurring in, any of the mohullas. But it would be better if both the Commissioner and a member of the Sub-Committee (the Commissioner being invariably a member of the Sub-Committee) were to inspect, inquire, and report to the general Committee any matter pertaining to his own division of the town.

426. *Conservancy.*—To matters of conservancy the municipality should give their utmost and best attention. The soil and the surface water are generally defiled with sewage. The house floors are damp, and in many places salts appear on them and on the walls. These are nitrates, the result of oxidation of the nitrogenous sewage of the soil around and beneath, and the inhabitants must suffer from disease, and must die in numbers, so long as this continues. The origin of this sewage-sodden soil is very evident. The people defœcate in the nearest tanks, and in pits, ditches, and waste-places close to their houses. They must do so because there are no latrines, the only one in the station having been unroofed by the cyclone. I left a rude sketch of a cheap bamboo latrine with Dr. Lyon. I can send it drawn to scale if necessary. These latrines should be put up in each mohulla for the people of the town—one for those attending markets, one for the police, and one for the servants of the residents, the servants providing their own latrine. There should be a latrine at the ghât where boats come with supplies, for those buying and selling. In all cases there should be latrines for the females as well as the males, and defœcation elsewhere than in these latrines should be strictly prevented, and those disobeying this order should be punished. The sweeper establishment should be increased. There is said to be a great difficulty in getting sweepers; but the example of the Chittagong municipality should not be lost sight of. They got 40 sweepers from up-country, and they were of the greatest and most signal use in the late cyclone—burying the dead wherever they were found throughout the district when no others could be got to do so. The one municipal cart with its broken wheel is another lamentable proof of the little care and attention that are yet paid to conservancy. The disposal of the refuse by throwing it into the khal, to decompose and float up and down the neighbourhood, cannot be recommended. The remedy is plain. Ground should be taken up for trenching the night-soil. If there be Government land available, so much the better; if not, the nearest waste land lower than the town drainage should be selected. It should be large enough to bury five years' fœcal matter, so that four-fifths of the land may be

brought under cultivation. This portion might be farmed out at a large profit, as is done in Monghyr.

427. *Drainage.*—The drainage is extremely defective. The drains to the west lead to the rice-fields, on which they empty themselves in the rains. Those to the east are deeper and wider at the centre than at the outlet, causing filth to stagnate and ooze into the surrounding subsoil. Witness that beside the bridge to the bazar and in many other places. The first thing to do with these drains is to scrape their sides, clearing them of all underwood and refuse, evenly fill in the hollows, and deepen the outlets. I found brickmakers at work in two portions of the municipality. One of these, I think, is on Government ground. Making of bricks cause hollows or deepen the central portion of the drainage, where filth and refuse must accumulate and decompose, affecting the air above, the soil beneath, and the houses near. Were these brickmakers but to deepen the drainage towards the outfall, good service would be done in making way for the exit of the town drainage. As it is, they are causing its retention and rendering the neighbourhood more unhealthy. The outlets of the drainage should be carefully traced, if not by taking contour levels, at least by the natural flow of storm water.

428. *Water-supply.*—The fœcal tanks in the bazar, and all others indeed, should be connected with the general drainage, and the latter with the khals, in order that the abominable bad tank-water may flow away and be replaced by pure rain-water. The tanks which receive surface drainage from the fields and ditches around should have the inlet closed, so that foul contaminations may not enter. The people use this water for washing and cooking, and it should therefore be as pure as possible. Its escape by the drains, and its renewal by the rains, will do this. No more tanks should be permitted. There is already too much surface water hoarded up in them, causing much unwholesome dampness in the surrounding soil. A little growing vegetation is good in a tank, but too much is injurious, as the dead plants, becoming excessive, decompose and pollute it. All dead vegetation should, therefore, be removed as far as practicable. The animalculæ which have begun to show in the Burradigi may have had their origin in excessive vegetation in the tank. The surface drainage which enters this tank from Mr. French's house should be diverted into the main drains. This tank should have a fence put around it to prevent cattle entering and defœcating in it.

429. *Slaughter-houses, lodging-houses, &c.*—There is no slaughter-house in the station, but I saw no indication of the want of one. The lodging-houses should be looked after and regulated; new houses should be put up so as to prevent crowding. Cess-pits or narrow lanes, where middens and filth and stable-refuse accumulate, should be done away with. The market is good, covered in, and is fairly divided into streets. It is straitened as to space, and is somewhat irregular. I suspect it is considerably overcrowded; more space would give a larger revenue. The situation is central.

430. *Roads.*—The station roads are good; they are not much used by carts, which shows that traffic is carried on chiefly by boat. The trees lining the side roads are dense in some places, the underwood coming up to the under-branches. Many have fallen into the drains and tanks besides them. The branches should be lopped to 12 feet from the ground and the underwood cleared, so that the sun's rays may remove dampness from the ground. The broken branches, leaves, and thatch, should be drawn out of the water, the rotting portions burnt, and the rest stacked for future use. These road-side drains should all communicate with the main drainage, so that storm water may run off at once. If they do not do this, they stop surface drainage, and become receptacles for animal and vegetable *débris*, which stagnate and rot—and damp, dank air and soil result.

431. *Disposal of the dead.*—There is no graveyard for Mussulmans. They bury in any place, usually beside their houses and tanks. This should not be permitted, as the decomposing bodies defile the water and the neighbourhood for a long time—often for years. A special graveyard should be set apart for these people, and no burial elsewhere in the municipality should be permitted. I observed the Roman Catholic burial ground had the same fault, viz. being too close to the tank. The burning-ghâts had no bones or other evidence of imperfect cremation.

432. *Sickness.*—The diseases in the station seemed to have been well and amply attended to, but mere attention does little towards their prevention. Fevers must prevail in a damp soil. Cholera and bowel diseases occur and recur where water is impure. I trust that the obtaining of accurate statistics of mortality, a direct tracing out of the insanitary causes of each disease, and a constant attention to the obvious remedies, will be persistently attended to by all the Municipal Commissioners.

SECTION VI.

SANITARY PROGRESS.

433. Sanitary administration cannot make very tangible progress in Bengal, traceable chiefly to the want of money; to our inability to increase local taxation; and to the apathy and unwillingness of the people to carry out works of sanitary utility, owing partly to an ignorance of the benefits in question, and partly to their fear of extra money demands on their account. These difficulties are felt not only in the towns, but also, and much more so, in the districts at large. It is not to be expected that the imperial funds can be largely diverted in this direction, even as loans. Here and there some liberal millionaire will carry out some sanitary project, but this is only a drop in the ocean of wants. The general body of the people will not, as a rule, help themselves. They do not believe in the value of pure air and water, cleanliness of habitation, drainage, good conservancy, &c. They are content to abide by the habits of their ancestors, and if they suffer and die, they attribute the contingency to fate, and not to the neglect of sanitation. The people are, moreover, in most cases really unable to incur the required expenses.

Difficulties connected with sanitation in Bengal.

434. It may truly be said that the carrying out of sanitary improvements, excluding works of a recurring nature, are mostly forced upon us by accidental circumstances, such as the occurrences of inundations, fires, drought, famine, serious outbreaks of epidemic diseases, &c.

The carrying out of sanitary improvements a question of chance.

435. The consequence is that year by year it is the painful duty of the Sanitary Officer of the Government to record lamentable instances of insanitary conditions all over the district—nay, even in well-to-do towns—which are prejudicial to the health of the people, and which would assume, were registration perfect, frightful importance, by presenting appalling death-rates as their result.

Consequences of the difficulties.

436. One way to overcome this difficulty is to educate the people. Were the Educational Department to make the teaching of the laws of health, in a simple elementary form, incumbent in all pathsalas or vernacular aided schools, it would be easy to make the rising generation carry out sanitary reforms when they come to control their own social affairs.

Education of the people in laws of health a remedy.

437. In towns it requires a proper development and application of the municipal machinery, to create the necessary funds, to override the objections of the people to observe the sanitary laws, and to organize a systematic supervision over sanitary arrangements through municipal servants.

The remedy in towns.

438. The subjoined statement shows the income in 1876 of the municipalities in Bengal, the amount spent on municipal requirements and that spent on sanitary works, and the proportion which the latter bears to the total income of each district.

Income and expenditure of municipalities.

439. The municipalities in Burdwan, Jessore, Backergunge, Mozufferpore, and Lohardugga, could not be included in this statement, as no returns have been received from them.

Districts from which no returns were received.

Districts.	Number of municipalities in the district.	Total population of the municipalities.	Income in 1876.	Expenditure in 1876.					Percentage of income spent on works of sanitation, including roads.	Percentage of income spent on works of sanitation, excluding roads.
				Amount spent on police buildings, establishments, contingencies, &c.	Amount spent on roads.	On sanitary works, viz.—				
						Conservancy.	Other works.	Total.		
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
Bankura	2	34,841	9,030 15 11	5,078 11 2	1,135 0 0	1,171 11 9	826 5 9	1,998 1 6	35	22
Beerbhoom	1	9,001	3,669 10 0	2,972 5 5	506 1 11	195 4 1	......	195 4 1	19	5
Midnapore	6	81,706	27,483 4 3	19,241 6 1	7,189 0 3	3,243 1 8	419 8 6	3,662 10 2	39	13
Hooghly	1	34,761	29,995 2 6	15,461 10 6	4,847 2 0	4,698 3 9	......	4,698 3 9	32	16
Serampore	5	56,389	51,558 0 10	21,172 10 0	1,423 11 9	10,328 3 6	8,236 11 9	18,564 15 3	39	36
Howrah	1	97,774	2,11,695 2 4	1,01,918 10 1	51,631 1 5	32,027 0 9	8,828 6 6	40,855 7 3	44	19
24-Pergunnahs	20	259,378	5,30,575 3 2	2,11,182 2 3	1,87,904 12 0	1,32,611 1 0	21,078 9 0	1,53,689 10 0	64	29
Nuddea	3	64,256	45,214 1 3	24,177 1 9	11,170 0 6	3,340 5 3	2,501 3 6	5,841 8 9	38	13
Murshidabad	6	102,375	68,885 6 10	25,648 13 2	18,881 0 5	14,079 11 0	6,655 8 11	20,135 3 11	57	29

Districts.	Number of municipalities in the district.	Total population of the municipalities.	Income in 1876.	Expenditure in 1876. Amount spent on police buildings, establishments, contingencies, &c.	Amount spent on roads.	On sanitary works, viz.— Conservancy.	Other works.	Total.	Percentage of income spent on works of sanitation, including roads.	Percentage of income spent on works of sanitation, including roads.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
Dinagepore	1	13,042	9,611 8 5	3,005 6 0	3,457 7 10	469 9 8	807 2 5	1,276 12 1	49	13
Maldah	2	18,121	6,994 12 11	4,702 2 0	1,409 9 6	587 10 9	......	587 10 9	29	8
Rajshahye	2	31,965	16,008 13 2	9,207 11 3½	5,474 8 2	973 6 10	......	973 6 10	40	6
Rungpore	1	14,845	9,597 11 0	5,181 2 2	800 0 0	474 5 4	1,529 11 7	2,004 0 11	29	21
Bogra	2	14,969	7,006 13 8	3,302 6 11	1,685 0 9	1,252 0 0	......	1,252 0 0	42	18
Pubna	2	15,730	12,743 13 7	8,878 10 10	1,478 8 10	761 13 6	1,040 15 6	1,802 13 0	25	14
Darjeeling	1	22,707	32,008 11 9	17,363 7 1	5,090 0 1	6,402 8 2	2,424 11 2	8,827 3 4	43	28
Julpigori	1	7,185	1,348 9 6	1,026 13 1	......	532 12 3	......	532 12 3	40	40
Dacca	2	80,123	92,080 6 3	32,261 4 9	12,784 3 2	22,440 1 3	8,815 0 0	31,255 1 3	48	34
Furreedpore	4	277,577	14,824 9 7	7,131 13 1	3,597 11 0	595 0 0	3,963 3 3	4,558 3 3	55	31
Mymensing	7	67,751	24,347 12 3	10,640 1 3	5,959 4 8	4,599 0 0	509 8 6	5,108 8 6	58	21
Tipperah	2	25,312	15,157 14 1	6,401 4 10	4,471 2 1	3,522 1 3	1,438 15 0	4,961 0 3	63	33
Chittagong	1	4,656	4,348 0 0	946 0 0	1,013 0 0	150 0 0	572 0 0	722 0 0	40	17
Noakhalli	1	4,752	2,368 2 0	1,793 8 0	26 0 0	460 1 9	40 11 0	500 12 9	22	22
Patna	8	252,328	1,48,912 7 8	61,322 5 1	37,060 11 0	14,069 13 6	16,911 9 3	30,981 6 9	46	21
Gya	12	121,265	41,389 9 11	26,519 3 10	2,827 15 10	9,787 3 7	3,926 11 6	13,713 15 1	40	33
Shahabad	13	193,405	45,360 0 0	22,286 0 0	9,757 0 0	6,153 0 0	......	6,153 0 0	35	14
Durbhunga	3	68,891	26,014 12 8	12,542 9 8	10,268 2 5	1,798 8 9	424 3 8	2,222 12 5	48	9
Sarun	3	70,801	39,434 1 5	18,774 3 5	5,692 7 4	4,970 0 5	......	4,970 0 5	27	13
Chumparun	2	27,974	8,052 3 3	3,702 10 10	3,168 7 9	799 13 7	7 0 0	804 13 7	49	10
Monghyr	2	70,151	55,687 0 0	20,135 0 0	13,251 0 0	9,581 0 0	3,191 0 0	12,772 0 0	47	23
Bhagulpore	1	69,678	29,959 0 0	13,603 0 0	13,369 0 0	2,371 0 0	1,191 0 0	3,562 0 0	57	12
Purneah	3	30,691	22,021 6 6	13,310 15 1	3,172 2 4	596 0 0	391 0 0	987 0 0	19	4
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	2	8,112	6,263 13 0	3,231 9 11	422 4 6	1,133 3 6	453 10 3	1,586 13 9	32	25
Cuttack	3	72,313	26,371 11 8	13,523 8 1	3,873 9 10	2,316 5 4	2,399 8 11	4,715 14 3	33	18
Pooree	3	22,695	24,932 9 11	14,759 7 6	3,644 15 0	2,594 8 6	2,934 13 4	5,529 5 10	37	22
Balasore	1	17,610	6,322 2 8	3,293 15 1	1,443 0 7	778 15 6	24 7 3	803 6 9	39	13
Hazaribagh	3	28,867	13,938 0 0	7,603 0 0	1,225 0 0	2,642 0 0	2,602 0 0	5,244 0 0	47	38
Singbhum	1	4,823	2,581 0 0	997 0 0	534 0 0	153 0 0	401 0 0	554 0 0	42	21
Manbhum	4	16,882	6,718 10 7	3,514 7 1	577 11 3	1,111 10 3	262 15 4	1,374 9 7	29	22
TOTAL ...	138	2,415,702	17,30,538 2 6	9,67,754 1 3½	4,52,201 15 4	3,05,769 4 5	1,04,209 3 10	4,09,978 8 3	50	24

440. In the above statement roads are not classed as a sanitary work, as only a small minority of the works connected with them are of a purely sanitary character. With this elimination, it will be seen that only Rs. 4,09,978 out of an income of Rs. 17,30,538, or at the rate of only 24 per cent. of that amount, could be devoted to works of a purely sanitary nature.

Municipal income spent on sanitary works.

441. The districts that exhibited the greatest reserve in spending their municipal incomes on the sanitation of their towns were Beerbhum, Midnapore, Nuddea, Dinagepore, Maldah, Rajshahye, Pubna, Shahabad, Darbhunga, Sarun, Chumparun, Bhagulpore, Purneah, and Balasore.

Districts in which least of the municipal income was spent on sanitary works.

442. These facts show the great need of a more general application, systematically, of the municipal money to sanitary works. The police establishments swallow up more, I think, than their fair or necessary share of this income. These establishments would be smaller in number and less expensive, and also more generally used, were they entirely under the control of the Municipal Commissioners. But their strength, pay, and duties, are separately decided by the District Superintendent of Police, and he likes to secure as large a force as he can possibly get to act as a reserve to his other police. These men would, moreover, were they under the orders of the Municipal Chairman and not of the Police Superintendent, collect the taxes, perform the work of registration, &c., and under this plan the cost of extra establishment would be saved, and a larger proportion of the income would be available for sanitary requirements.

Need of a more general application of the municipal income.

443. The above-mentioned amount was spent on small sanitary works of local interest, and on works of a recurring nature, such as surface cleansings, repairs, alterations, &c., to latrines, drains, tanks, wells, &c., &c.

On what works the amount was expended.

444. No sanitary works of magnitude and importance were undertaken during the year, but the following have been projected and are under consideration:—

No sanitary works of importance undertaken—those which are under consideration.

Darjeeling.—Water-supply and drainage works.

24-Pergunnahs.—Drainage and reclamation of the Bullee, Datbhangah, and Bhoyra bheels.

Murshidabad.—Cutting of canals from Berhampore and City Murshedabad to the Gobra nullah; reclamation of the Lucky jheel in Berhampore; improving the Bistopore jheel.

Hooghly.—Introduction of the water of Damudah into the three great channels of the district; the drainage of the Rajapore and other jheels.

Serampore.—Removal of obstructions to drainage in the interior of village Connaghur; the survey of the drainage of Rishra and Mohesh.

Furreedpore.—Draining the Nashibabha chur; cutting of the canal from Nilachi to Gopalgunge on the Atharabanka.

The nature and objects of these works will be referred to hereafter.

Effect of circulation of village conservancy rules.

445. The village conservancy rules, which were re-circulated by Dr. Pilcher in 1875, with the view that the simple sanitary suggestions, calculated to regulate health and arrest disease, contained in them, should be brought to the homes of the village communities and acted upon, have, I regret to say, signally failed to effect their purpose. This is the tenor of the replies from every district from which information on this point has been received, except Hooghly and Chittagong. In Hooghly, it is said, little improvement has yet been effected by the measure, and in Chittagong, that the general improvement in the health of the people is due, to some extent, to the attention they paid to the instructions relating to sanitation issued by the authorities from time to time.

In Monghyr the impression is that the adoption of the dry-earth system would entail loss of caste.

The report from the Sonthal Pergunnahs is to the effect that it is useless to induce people to attend to sanitary improvements by mere notices or perwanahs.

The Deputy Commissioner of Manbhum believes that compulsory education can alone make the people understand the benefits of sanitation and remove the prejudices inherited by them from their ancestors.

The Civil Surgeon of Mymensing says that many experienced officers agree with him in believing that if Government would encourage the people by small grants for digging tanks, clearing jungle, &c., much good would be effected, and the people would cheerfully co-operate. He adds, and the Magistrate of the district heartily agrees with him in the suggestion, that if Government would, in accordance with Section 18 of Act I of 1871 (the Cattle Trespass Act), which distinctly says that the surplus proceeds of pounds shall be applied, under orders from the local Government, to purposes of public utility, give over one-half the poundage, a good deal could be effected for the sanitation of the district, and in this case the people would, no doubt, by their own manual labour and by pecuniary contributions, effect improvements of considerable value.

Referring to these rules, Mr. Harrison, the Magistrate of Midnapore, writes:—

"The rules were duly circulated. I have never been able to learn that they did any one any good or any harm, and I anticipate their effect in future will be equally great.

"If I might, without disrespect to Government, by whom they were issued, speak candidly, I should say that the circulation of them in the manner prescribed indicated a certain unfamiliarity with the state of public opinion in rural villages, and the extent to which they are dissatisfied with the sanitary *status quo*. This failing, I would say, is such that rules circulated in this manner must of necessity fall stillborn. It is useless applying a spark to wet faggots, though the same spark will blow up a barrel of gunpowder; and a Government circular which, in some matters or in some circumstances, would lead to excitement almost to the point of revolution, would in other matters, or under other circumstances, produce no appreciable effect. To attempt to reform village conservancy in Bengal by circular, or indeed by any other means except the slow progress of years and the development of new social habits, *or by the expenditure* of 40 millions, is chimerical and visionary."

Sanitary Commissioner appointed *ex-officio* Municipal Commissioner.

446. The Sanitary Commissioner was appointed during the year an *ex-officio* Municipal Commissioner of all 1st and 2nd class municipalities.

Municipalities to furnish copies of proceedings and reports.

447. With a view that he may be in a position to know what suggestions connected with sanitation are being made at the municipal meetings, and what works are to be carried out and with what benefit, sanction of Government was obtained to this office being furnished with copies of all the proceedings and reports of the municipalities connected with such questions.

Sanitary Commissioner to offer suggestions on bye-laws framed under Act V (B.C.) of 1876.

448. Under orders from Government, the Sanitary Commissioner is permitted to see, prior to their receiving final sanction, all bye-laws that may be framed under the Bengal Municipal Act V (B.C.) of 1876 for giving effect to the section of the Act dealing with sanitary matters, in order that he may have the opportunity of offering such suggestions on the subject as may occur to him.

Extension of Acts relating to sanitary matters.

449. The provisions of the Bengal Municipal Act V (B.C.) of 1876 were extended, in whole or in part, to a large number of the municipalities, and for all, or most of them, Municipal Commissioners were appointed. I hope that no time will be lost by such of those municipalities as have not already done so to frame bye-laws under the sanitary provisions of the Act, as by their efficacy, mostly, can the sanitary administration of these places be effectually and systematically carried out.

Act VI of 1870 (the Village Chowkidari Act) was extended during the year to the 24-Pergunnahs, to the districts of Noakhalli, Burdwan, Nuddea, and Midnapore, and to a portion of the district of Murshidabad west of the Bhagiruthi. The punchayets appointed under this Act are a valuable aid in improving registration, as has been shown elsewhere in this report. The general extension of this Act, and the utilization of the punchayets for registration purposes is therefore a very important matter for consideration.

Act IV (B.C.) of 1865, prohibiting the practice of inoculation, was extended to several towns, thanas, and districts. They are named in the Section of the report in which the sickness and mortality from small-pox have been considered.

Which sanitary works have been noticed in this Section and which not.

450. In the following notice of works undertaken during the year with the view of improving the sanitary condition of the localities in which they were undertaken, all mention of works of a recurring nature, such as surface cleansing, repairs to latrines, drains, roads, &c., deepening or cleaning of tanks, wells, &c., &c., has been omitted to avoid repetitions. They were effected, to a more or less extent, in all the municipalities and towns, and in some districts. But the insanitary conditions connected with them, as well as all noteworthy facts connected with drainage, natural or artificial, which have any bearing on sickness or mortality, have not been omitted.

Sanitary defects need authoritative recognition.

451. There are several facts in the following notices that call for authoritative recognition, which I trust will be accorded to them.

Improvements effected in places inspected by the Sanitary Commissioner.

452. Several of my suggestions with regard to the conservancy and latrine arrangements, water-supply, drainage, disposal of the dead, &c., &c., of the municipalities and towns which I inspected during the year have been attended to. Most prominent among them are those relating to Barisal, Chittagong, and Noakhalli, the sanitary conditions of which were seriously disturbed by the cyclone. The suggestions with reference to these places, and the action taken thereon, will be found in this, as well as in Section V of this report.

Conservancy.

453. *Burdwan.*—One new latrine was constructed near the serai in the town. The night-soil is now buried in three different places instead of in one, as before.

Water-supply.

454. The water-works scheme, for the supply of water to the town, has been finally abandoned for want of funds, and the machinery is for sale to lessen the original cost.

Disposal of the dead.

455. Arrangements have now been made for the burial and cremation of the pauper Mussulman and Hindu dead at the expense of the municipality, instead of the corpses being, as hitherto, thrown on the banks of the Banka, on the Culna road, to be devoured by beasts and birds.

Drainage.

456. From Burrakur as far down the Grand Trunk Road nearly as Bood-bood, the country is undulated and well drained, but below this the difference of level between the rivers and the surrounding country is too slight to allow of surface drainage. This part of the country is well described by Dr. French:—" Throughout the whole of Bengal I do not think there is a district like Burdwan. In the high grounds and low grounds, big rivers rise and fall suddenly and rapidly, at one time receiving all the water from the district, at another pouring an immense quantity all over it; khals in some places run like sluice-gates, at one time towards the big rivers and at another exactly in an opposite direction, and villages under water or surrounded by immense inundation and lakes or others on high ground, are everywhere met with."

The natural drainage, at best bad, is everywhere interfered with by the ryots in their endeavours to retain as long as possible the surface water in their rice-fields. There are no canals in the district. The Damudah river is gradually silting up, runs on a bed as high or higher in many places than the bordering country. It is kept within bounds by extensive bunds. The East Indian Railway does not interfere much with the natural drainage, as it runs in the direction of the general fall, and as water-ways are extensively provided wherever the land lies low by means of arched brick or iron viaducts. The Grand Trunk and district roads are fairly provided with water-ways, but may interfere somewhat both with surface and subsoil waterflow wherever they cross the line of drainage.

Conservancy.

457. *Bankura.*—The construction of latrines for Bankura town is under consideration. Here it is found difficult to overcome the passive resistance of the people to resort to latrines.

Water-supply.

458. The water-supply this year was unusually plentiful, the rainfall having been above average. Water is found at a depth of 10 to 30 feet. To secure a constant supply, the wells are sunk to a depth of 35 feet, as in the dry weather many of them become useless.

459. The land is undulating, and the surface drainage finds its way into the beds of the rivers, which run mostly in a southerly direction, and after uniting empty themselves into the Hooghly. No embankments of any kind exist in the district. Taken as a whole, the drainage of the district is considered perfect. Except where artificially retained, not a drop of water remains in the district.

Drainage.

460. *Beerbhum.*—There are no public latrines in the town of Soori. Cess-pits were suppressed in some of the villages in the district. The Magistrate, Mr. Hime, has for some time been anxiously endeavouring to improve village conservancy throughout the district, and with this object he issued circulars during the year to the most influential residents, "inviting their co-operation in effecting the removal of nuisances and in the conservancy of the drinking-water in villages to which their influence extends. The Deputy and Sub-Inspectors of Schools and other principal local educational authorities also received instructions from me to impress the importance of these objects on teachers and masters of schools and the general public. The police, too, have been employed, cautiously, to a limited extent, as health officers. To engage them extensively in this service might lead to worse evils than those it is sought to remedy." He adds:—"The gradual influences of progressive education and enlightenment must rather be looked to for improvement, which cannot be attained *per saltum.* As a tentative measure, I would recommend that each district be divided into circles, and resident gentlemen of character and intelligence appointed Honorary Health Commissioners to each circle, with powers of Magistrates of the third class, and authority to entertain *suo motu* cases under Sections 277, 278, and 290, Chapter XIV, Indian Penal Code. For this service the rural Sub-Registrars, who generally have a good deal of leisure and are men of intelligence, might be indented on."

Conservancy.

461. The surface of the country gently undulates, and is broken into many irregular ridges and depressions. The rivers Mor and the Adjai, and the tributary streams Bakeswar, Sal, and Leela, drain the whole district. In the dry weather the water-courses are very low, and even the larger streams (the Mor and Adjai) are not then more than a few feet deep. During the rains subsoil water is found within six feet of the surface, but in the dry season the depth varies from 21 to 26 feet. The natural drainage of the district has not met with any obstruction as far as it is known.

Drainage.

462. *Midnapore.*—The following works were undertaken during the year:—

(1) *The drainage of the Ghattal circuit,* carried out by the Ghattal Municipality. Ghattal is situated on, and in a circuit embankment 14 miles in length, and within tidal limits. Inside this embankment there was a very large number of foul tanks and stagnant water, and the object of the project was to run a drainage channel through a great many of these tanks and the low ground in which the water lodges to a sluice in the circuit embankment. By this means the stagnant water is drained out during low tide, and, if needed, fresh water is let in during high tide.

Drainage.

(2) *The drainage of the irrigable area of the district.*—The irrigation channels convey a large quantity of water in excess of the ordinary rainfall over the irrigation area, which would thereby become water-logged were not a system of drainage channels constructed to take off the water.

(3) *Excavation of the Bardhamo-Ghattah Khal in pergunnah Daro-Dumun.*—The object of this work is to drain four villages which were annually swamped, owing to their being in a saucer-shaped area, with higher ground between them and the embankment sluices. The channel which had formerly existed was re-excavated and the area drained successfully.

The following works are under consideration:—

The drainage of Kassijorah, a large and populous pergunnah between the rivers Cossye and Rupnarain, which is annually swamped.

The re-excavation of the Protabkhali khal, connecting the Haldee and the Hooghly. This khal had been allowed to silt up. It is proposed to re-excavate it, and to drain some large swamps that have formed since it silted up.

463. *Hooghly.*—The public latrines, only three in number, and the conservancy staff of fifty mehters, are considered insufficient for so large a municipality as that of Hooghly and Chinsurah. Sixty well-privies exist, which ought to be closed. The night-soil is buried too deep—six feet. Less than half this would be enough. Trenching the night-soil would be better than accumulating it in wells, as growing plants would use it up, be improved by it, and render it innocuous.

Conservancy.

464. Owing to deficient rainfall during the past three or four years, there was great scarcity of water throughout the district, the tanks having nearly all dried up. Great endeavours were made to meet this contingency. The Government undertook a large scheme for the supply of water to the interior of the district, viz. the introduction of the water of the Damudah into the three great channels of the district through the Jujat cut, which is easily effected by building a bund across that river. A scheme for bringing the water from the river into the town

Water-supply.

could not be carried out for want of funds. The Magistrate pressed on the people to set aside tanks for drinking purposes, and the Collector urged landowners to borrow money from Government to dig new and clean out old ones; but the poor said they were too poor, and the rich that they could not combine.

Drainage.

465. Several drainage works are being carried on by the Irrigation Department, such as the drainage of the Rajapore and other jheels. Detailed accounts of these schemes will be found in Colonel Haig's memoranda on the subject.

The drainage of the towns of Hooghly and Chinsurah is bad. The transfer of the thanas Chunderkona and Ghattal to Midnapore, of Jehanabad and Goghat to Burdwan, and of Khanakul to Howrah, have removed all undulating country from the jurisdiction of this district. The Damudah is now the western boundary. It affords no drainage, as the banks slope away from it, so that the country five miles off its banks are on a level with its bed. Similarly, the bheels which leave the Damudah run on elevated ridges of alluvium and are useless as drains. The drainage is away from the water-courses towards swamps, which form the central portions of saucer-like depressions. Some of these swamps, however, are again drained into the large rivers lower down near the sea.

Conservancy.

466. *Serampore.*—A public latrine on the Burdwan principle was erected in Serampore town, and has answered better than the defective latrines in existence; one of three of which has since been closed. Ground for trenching night-soil in is insufficient. The question is under consideration. Many well-privies exist which ought to be abolished.

Drainage.

467. It is in contemplation to adopt early measures for removing obstructions to drainage in the interior of village Connaghur, and to survey the drainage of Rishra and Mohesh, which are the reputed causes of the fever prevailing in these localities.

"The surface drainage of the country along the river-bank is inland towards the saucer-shaped depression called the Dankuni khal; this khal or julla has several outlets into the river. A canal was cut through this julla about three years ago, connecting the two main outlets, viz. the Bally and Buddibatty khals together. This canal has no doubt been of immense advantage to the subsoil drainage, but it has also, to a certain extent, interfered with the surface drainage of the villages near which it passes—Perjaropore for example. The canal has high banks on each side, which interfere materially with surface drainage."

Conservancy.

468. *Howrah.*—It has been arranged to have the night-soil from private privies in the town removed by the municipal conservancy staff, and to place the public latrines under more effectual control.

Water-supply.

469. A pure water-supply is urgently needed for so large and populous a town as Howrah. The three or four municipal tanks which exist, although protected from pollution, are insufficient and not near enough to the people to be of fullest benefit. Well-water is not used here.

Drainage.

470. Two thousand feet of a masonry open drain on the Chandmari road were constructed to remedy the long existing nuisance caused by the continual flowage of water from the Railway Company's workshop into a kutcha drain. Some cross culverts or bridges under the roads in the town were constructed to facilitate drainage. The masonry drains in the town are deep, rectangular troughs; in general encroached upon by houses and more or less covered up throughout their whole extent. The ordinary drains are mere trenches.

Conservancy.

471. 24-*Pergunnahs.*—At Baraset steps were taken to protect the riverside from contamination. The whole of the night-soil of the Borneo Company's factory in North Suburban Town finds its way into the river. In the suburbs of Calcutta the cess-pits, which are numerous, are being closed. In the Barrackpore villages, well-privies; 35 to 40 feet deep, protected by masonry surroundings, are in use.

Water-supply.

472. In the suburbs of Calcutta three tanks were excavated, viz. the Adigunga jheel, the Hazra tank, and the Ekbalpore tank. The Adigunga jheel is now 330 × 250 × 17 feet. It is surrounded by a broad space of ground laid out as a garden with metalled walks. It is fed by springs and direct rainfall. No surface drainage finds its way into it. The Hazra tank has now an area of 3 beeghas 3½ cottahs, and a depth of 26 feet. It is surrounded by a well-raised catch-water area enclosed by iron railing, and is laid out with grass and metalled walks. The Ekbalpore tank is 265 × 125 × 18 feet, and is carefully preserved from surface pollutions. All these tanks are set apart for drinking and domestic purposes; but the present supply of good water is yet insufficient, and it is intended to prepare and set apart other tanks. Orders were also issued putting a stop to steeping jute in tanks. In the North Suburban Town the great want is good water.

473. In the South Suburban Town steps have been taken to improve the burning-ghâts on the banks of Tolly's Nullah. In the North Suburban Town a pucka burning-ghât has been erected on the banks of the river. At Baraset the burning-ghâts have been removed beyond municipal limits. In the Suburbs of Calcutta many of the burial-grounds, which are numerous, are now overcrowded.

Disposal of the dead.

Medical.

474. A dispensary has been constructed at Gungarampore, in the South Suburban Town.

Drainage.

475. In the Dum-Dum sub-division the drainage water finds its way to the jheels and khals surrounding it. The ground being low, the natural drainage is defective. In the neighbourhood of Nyehatti, in Baraset, near the bheel Barthi, the drainage is said to be "extra bad," but measures have been taken to improve the defects. In the North Suburban Town the railway embankments form an obstruction to the natural drainage and prevent the water from finding its way into the Dum-Dum rice-fields and the Salt Water Lakes. The openings left in the embankment as waterways are defective, each cutting being now a water receptacle. The natural drainage is obstructed in the villages not bordering on the river. It is intended to undertake during the current year the drainage of Burranaghur, a populous village situated in this town, containing a very large manufacturing community, and to restore the old drains and culverts which have silted up and have become obstructed. The defective drainage of the Kadihatty Municipality, which was the cause of much disease, has been improved. The Dhokra jheel, in the Baraset sub-division, was drained.

In Barrackpore the natural drainage consists of five streams running westwards into the river Hooghly. The shortest is about 200 or 300 yards, and the longest is about 3½ miles. The Nawai nuddee issues from the Barthi bheel, four miles north-east of the station, and runs southwards for about eight miles and parallel with the Hooghly, at a distance of about 4½ miles. These streams act as outlets for the surface water. In Bussirhat the natural drainage of the northern portion of the sub-division is into the Jabuna. It is said to be silting up, and each year its bed is becoming higher or more elevated. From Trebani to Biroore, in thana Chogdah in Nuddea, the river-bed is nearly dry for a distance of ten miles. It is recommended to deepen the nullah from Bagerkhal to the Muthurapore bheel, and to cut a canal from this bheel to Biroore village, where the Jabuna is comparatively deep. In thana Baduria the water in bheel Bullee and in Jasaikati *baor* (old bed of river, *baor*,) finds no outlet owing to the silting up of the streams. There are also the old beds or *baors*, as Chanditollah, Govindopur, Palta, and Buckarechandi, which in former years sufficed to drain the country, but now are useless. The sickness in this part of the country is ascribed to this obstructed drainage. In thanas Bussirhat, Hosanabad, and Harwa, where the nullahs run into the river Echamutti, the natural drainage is said to be good. In Satkhira the drainage is said to be obstructed in the villages throughout the country, but not by artificial or natural causes. In Barriepore the village drainage finds its way into the paddy-fields. The surplus water flows off from them into the Dunga channel, creeks, and khals, and from them into the big river. The Bidyadhari, Piali, and Mutlah rivers, are effected; but in the north-western portion of the sub-division there is the old bed of the Bhagiruthi (Gunga). It has silted up, and in many places consists only of a series of tanks, or of long, shallow pools of stagnant water. It serves some purposes of drainage in the rains, when it flows as a sluggish stream. It is said that formerly on the banks of this river there were some of the most populous and healthy villages in Southern 24-Pergunnahs. Now it has silted up, and sickness and desolation have followed. The drainage is also said to be obstructed by the main metalled road running from Calcutta to Joynuggur, a distance of 28 miles. It passes through the town of Barriepore and obstructs the flow of the surface water. No culverts at present exist, and at least six are necessary within the limits of the town itself. The municipal roads, which divide the town in all directions, act as efficient barriers to the drainage, and on both sides of a road the surface water is shut up in holes and ditches. The Government embankments, which completely hem in the sub-division on nearly all sides, so as to prevent the influx of salt water, also impede the drainage. They would completely do so were it not that the ryots have, by permission or stealth, made gaps at certain places. On the whole this is a very badly-drained sub-division, and it is no wonder that malarious fever is endemic in it.

The very important project of draining and reclaiming the Bullee, Datbangah, and Bhoyra bheels has been under contemplation since 1873, and it is hoped will be shortly undertaken. These bheels are situated in the eastern part of this district, between the Echamutti and Cobbaduk rivers, occupy an area of 107 square miles, and extend over a length of about 26 miles, nearly parallel to the course of the Echamutti. One-half of this area is completely covered at all times with water full of organic matter. Much of it, especially in the northern and southern bheels, is covered with dense jungle. The northern and central bheels contain fresh water, but the southern, or Bhoyra bheel, is intersected in all directions by tidal creeks, and is for the most part overflowed by salt or brackish water. The water is full of animal and vegetable *débris*, which flow to and fro in a decomposing state with each ebb and flood tide. As a necessary consequence the localities are notoriously unhealthy.

Mr. Whitfield, the Executive Engineer, in his report on the subject, states:—"Fishermen ply their trade in these khals, but it does not appear to be a very profitable one, and in such a pestilential swamp it is surprising how they live. Habit has, no doubt, inured them to its influence. The surveyors, both European and Native, all suffered severely with fever, and their men, brought from the surrounding villages, also became ill and refused to remain in such an unhealthy place."

Conservancy.

476. *Murshidabad.*—Nine public latrines were constructed in different parts of Berhampore town, and it is intended to construct four more. Additional land for trenching night-soil in has been purchased. A set of bye-laws for regulating the conservancy arrangements was submitted to Government for approval.

Drainage.

477. Towards the end of the year the reclamation of the *Lucky jheel*, a nullah-like ditch situated in the heart of Berhampore town, on the north of the jail garden, was undertaken. This nullah was about 1,500 feet in length and 50 feet in breadth, and very deep, and used to be the receptacle of all kinds of filth and abomination—a mass of bubbling decomposition, a hot-bed of disease, and a source of much nuisance to the neighbourhood. The plan of improvement is to excavate a large tank in the centre, and with the earth thus obtained to fill up a good portion of the nullah, and to convert it into a public garden. The Bistopore jheel, which is situated in the north of the cantonments, was thoroughly cleared out, and a scheme for improving it is under contemplation.

In the floods of 1876 the Ganges cut into the Bhoyrub river at or near Akrigunge, and the Bhoyrub, which joins the Jellinghi river a few miles above Nawada, has now become the main channel of the Jellinghi itself. The effect of this change has been to keep the Jellinghi open throughout the year, with a broad channel and depth of at least three feet of water, with a rapid current. For the last 25 years or so the Jellinghee had been annually closed in the dry season. From old maps it appears that about 120 or 150 years ago the Jellinghi was always open throughout the year, and the change which has now occurred appears likely to bring the river to its old state. There can be no doubt that the Ganges having gradually gone from west to east, the depositions from which having raised its bed and its neighbourhood as far as it overflowed, is now returning from east to west, the east having been raised by its deposit, and the west being now the lower side. The Gorai, in the east, is closing, and the next river, the Jellinghi, is receiving more and more water each season. The Bhagiruthi will in a few years again become the main Ganges.

Conservancy.

478. *Dinagepore.*—The condition of the town of Dinagepore is described by the Civil Surgeon to be very filthy. No attempt has been made to construct latrines. A Sub-Committee from among the Municipal Commissioners, appointed for the purpose, went through the town, noticing all the defects connected with the tanks, wells, drains, swamps, pits and hollows, habitations and their surroundings, &c. But the great drawback to carrying out any sanitary works is want of funds. In my inspection report on this town I pointed out how the municipal income can be increased. I hope some steps will be taken to do so. I left a plan for privies, costing little and easy of construction: I trust they may be soon erected and brought into use.

Drainage.

479. Bunds have been made to keep the flood-water of the Purnabhaba out of the station, and it is intended to put up two sluice-gates to complete the scheme, which, and my own views on the subject, will be found described in my inspection report printed in the preceding Section of this report. Numerous rivers run through every part of this district. The direction of the drainage is from north to south. The country, the Magistrate thinks, is undergoing a gradual upheaval: bheels are drying up, but not from silt; and rivers are receding to the east on one side and to the west on the other.

Conservancy.

480. *Rajshahye.*—Conservancy arrangements are about to be systemized and regulated under the municipality under Act V (B.C.) of 1876. Arrangements have been made for providing three burial-grounds for Mahomedans, and the slaughter-houses are to be removed to the outskirts.

Conservancy.

481. *Rungpore.*—The construction of public latrines, of which there are none in the town, is under consideration, but the great drawback is paucity of mehters, who are not procurable locally. Owing to this also the private privies are, as a rule, in the most disgraceful state. These latrines are a great source of unhealthiness. They consist of small huts, with a raised masonry or bamboo construction to sit upon. The night-soil is merely taken out of them and carried just behind them and covered over with a few clods of earth, and there allowed to dry. During the rains the effect of this system can be easily imagined. A standing Sub-Committee has been appointed from among the Municipal Commissioners, and the whole town has been divided and each division placed under a resident Commissioner, to enable the conservancy and sanitary arrangements being properly supervised.

482. It is intended to construct some public wells in the town, covered over with masonry arches and provided with hand-pumps for drawing water, as the existing wells dug by the people in their own premises are small and shallow, and unprotected from surface contaminations.

Water-supply.

483. The scheme of draining the swamps in and around the town of Rungpore, and releasing the water-logged soil, to the existence of which the notorious unhealthiness of the town is due, is still in abeyance for want of funds. But the Civil Surgeon has devised a scheme for giving effect to this measure by which the work will be a reproductive one.

Drainage.

The natural drainage of the country consists of a few winding rivers, generally flowing from the north-west to the south-east towards the Brahmapootra. Most of them, by the changes in their course, have left marshes and stagnant nullahs throughout the district, which form its chief source of unhealthiness. The tracts of country which a river has once left to take a new course have their drainage for ever obstructed, and the town of Rungpore is a victim of such action on the part of the Teesta river.

484. *Bogra.*—There are no public latrines in the town, and the Magistrate sees no conceivable use for them; nearly forty pits and hollows were filled up.

Conservancy.

485. The drainage of the town was commenced in 1875, and has been completed this year. It is now drained by one large drain, a kutcha one, extending from a few yards south of the jail to the Mattiragar hât, and thence at right angles to the river, and by a series of cross-drains made from Shibbati to the river. These cross-drains carry off all the surface water on the north of the circuit-house, whilst the large drain mentioned above drains the tract to the south. The only portion of the town not thoroughly drained is a small portion lying between the Sherpur and Gohail roads. Even this portion is to a great extent drained by a cut into the marshy lands at the back of the distillery. This is a good work, and should improve health much.

Drainage.

486. *Darjeeling.*—It appears that in the Darjeeling station the tendency is to encourage private and not public latrines. I quite agree with the Civil Surgeon's opinion that, "except under exceptional circumstances, where there is plenty of space for the purpose, this system is a mistake in a sanitary point of view. It is certainly much preferable to have a cluster of houses commanded by a well-conserved latrine than to have a number of private necessaries in small compounds close to human-dwellings, which are little used, or, if used, are generally kept in a filthy condition.

Conservancy.

Phansedewah and Kurseong need special legislation—that is, they require to be placed under the Municipal Act. They represent two of the largest bazars. The former is in the centre of the district, and all the traffic to and from the district must pass through it. The latter is the head-quarters of a sub-division, through which all the traffic to and from the plains must pass.

487. During the year a scheme was projected for increasing the water-supply of the Darjeeling station, which was found inadequate for the requirements of the people in the dry seasons. It is hoped that the scheme will be brought into operation and completed during the current year. The Civil Surgeon is of opinion, and I agree with him, that the scheme meets the wants entirely of the northern end of the sanitarium and makes no provision for the Bhootea Bazar, and that the first step should be to distribute the water more equally throughout the station. The quantity of water that will be obtained under the present scheme, which is a modification of the original one, will be insufficient to meet the requirements of dry seasons, one of which the station underwent in 1876.

Water-supply.

488. The above scheme, as well as one projected for improving the drainage of the station, will be found detailed in my inspection report, an abstract of which is printed in the preceding Section.

Drainage.

489. *Dacca.*—A piece of land in the town was set apart for trenching night-soil in. Nearly every house has a well-privy. They were found to be in a very filthy state and contaminated the wells during the cholera season, and contributed to the spread of the disease.

Conservancy.

490. The burning-ghât erected by Babu Gobind Chunder Dutt on the banks of Burrigunga, to the west of the city, was opened out, and is much used. The burning is specially supervised. This work is very beneficial to the health of the city, as it protects the riverside water from pollution.

Cremation.

491. The city water-works, undertaken in 1874, have made little progress towards completion. The engine-house has not yet been erected, and the iron pipes have not yet been laid down.

Water-supply.

492. *Furreedpore.*—No proper conservancy arrangements obtained in the Furreedpore Municipality prior to this year. This year a staff of mehters were engaged to clean the public and private latrines, and it is intended to trench the night-soil in ground at a short distance from the station. Many

Conservancy.

of the private latrines, most of which consist of bamboo *machans* projecting over the drains that demarcate the boundaries of the different holdings, or over small cess-pits, or pits made for the purpose, are at present not cleaned by the sweepers. But the evil is much reduced during the rains, when the rain-water, as well as the currents from the river, scour these drains and wash away the accumulations of the year. Three latrines were erected for the bazar people near the north bank of the Furreedpore khal. They are simple structures, consisting of bamboo platforms, with earthen gumlahs underneath. At Goalundo during the rains large earthen pots embedded in artificially-raised ground were used, and effluvia was reduced to a minimum by the use of chloride of lime.

Water-supply.

493. The weir tank in the Furreedpore Municipality, which is connected with the Furreedpore khal by a culvert, has been excavated. This supplies drinking-water to a thickly-populated portion of the town, which has no other source of good water close to it. The tank at Kamalpore was also re-excavated, but it was not sufficiently deepened, as the water is only one foot in depth and is unfit for drinking. The inhabitants of this village, however, get their drinking-water, as hitherto, from the Dhol Samundra, a small lake to the south of the town. It is proposed to sink a large masonry well in village Furreedpore, to the west of the town, which is not provided with good drinking-water. The water-supply of the municipality and villages around it may now be considered sufficient, as, in addition to the above provisions, it has the Furreedpore khal running along the north and west of the town, a khal branching from the Furreedpore khal and passing through the native town to the Dhol Samundra, which is itself a good piece of water, and six large tanks out of a number of public and private tanks, which have been reserved for drinking purposes, the kutcherry one being the best and deepest. The municipal constables have been ordered to guard these tanks, and to see that their banks are not defiled, which is a step in the right direction. Towards the end of the cold season, however, complaints of deficient water-supply are pretty general, as the private tanks, wells, and drains at the doors of the people, which afford tolerably good water during the rains, and to which they persistently resort, either dry up completely, or contain a little filthy water unfit for domestic use. Moreover, the people are too poor to pay for hired labour to procure water from a distance.

Drainage.

494. Two old drainage projects are yet under consideration, viz. (1) the draining of the Nashibabha chur, which is an engineering work requiring a large outlay. The Magistrate recommends confining and controlling the water in the chur by a bund along the Chandna and two sluice-gates in the canal leading from the chur to Furreedpore; and (2) the canal from Nilachi to Gopalgunge on the Atharabanka, which would drain a considerable portion of the southern part of the district.

The district, being an alluvial formation of the river Ganges, is dotted all over with old river-beds, swamps, and bheels. The villages are for the most part situated along the high banks of rivers or around the margins of the bheels. The foot-paths of the dry season in these villages are converted into deep nullahs during the rains, and serve as drainage channels. The drainage lies from the villages through these channels to rice-fields, marshes, or bheels, and thence into the numerous khals and water-courses which issue out of them, and generally run in a south-easterly direction, to fall into the rivers Kumar and Arial Khan. The northern portion of the district, being comparatively higher, has fewer of marshes and bheels and stagnant water. It would seem, however, that with the rising of the surface from the annual inundations, the beds of the khals and river are also becoming higher, and do not afford a free outlet to the inundation water on the subsidence of the river Pudda. The silting of the mouth of the river Chandna is an example of this change. Formerly it used to be a running stream throughout the year; now, in the hot weather, it is but a series of pools with offensive stagnant water. The outbreak of fever in 1875 in the vicinity of Nurreah was ascribed to the silting up of the mouths of the Nurreah and Rajnugur khals, which drain that part of the country. Other examples of the sort could also be readily furnished. The southern portion of the district, and more especially thanas Mowlapara, Muksudpore, Gopalgunge, and part of Madaripore, are very low and full of marshes and bheels. The villages in this part of the country are situated chiefly around the margins of the numerous bheels, and sometimes artificially raised mounds called *tillahs*. The drainage lies from the villages into the successive terraces of rice-fields, each a little lower than the one above it, and from these into marshes and bheels. These last are not thoroughly drained, even in the hot weather; while the water which they contain during the cold and hot seasons is charged with decomposing organic matters, and is believed to be a source of much sickness and mortality. A considerable portion of this part of the district would be drained by the Nilachi canal above referred to. The inhabitants of these inhospitable bheels, from their hard life and active habits, have, however, strong muscular frames and healthy constitutions. The Chandals of Muksudpore, for example, are a fine set of men, far superior in physical make to the Hindus and Mussulmans of the northern part of the district. Among the prisoners in the jail, it may be noticed that, while the great majority are weak, flabby, anæmic, and cachectic, the Chandals are generally healthy-looking, robust, and fit for hard labour. New churs are continuing to be formed in some places and old ones washed away

in others. When the stagnant water from the upper pools and marshes overflow, as they generally do after the heavy August rains, they pass down southwards as a thick dark-brown stream of a very offensive odour. The people attributed much of their fever and bowel complaints to this overflow. The tract of country subject to these changes lies chiefly between the rivers Bhabuneswar and Arial Khan on one side, and the Pudda and Megna on the other side. The land has been notably washed away of late near Goalundo and the old famous town of Rajnuggur to the south-east of the district.

Conservancy.

495. *Mymensing.*—The great difficulty that existed of obtaining mehters was met this year by the importation of 14 mehters from the North-Western Provinces, at a heavy transit cost, for the towns of Nussirabad and Muktagacha. Three hundred and fourteen private latrines are now cleaned by these mehters, a small fee being levied from the householders. But there are about 1,500 other such latrines, over which it is impossible to exercise much control. Two public latrines were built. They are thatched sheds, mat walls and screens, earthen floors, with tarred wooden gumlahs, and each provided with seven compartments.

Drainage.

496. "The two great rivers of Mymensing are the Brahmaputra and the Jabuna, the former of which intersects the district and the latter forms its western boundary. The former enters the district at its north-western corner, close to its divergence from the Jabuna, at the point where the Garo Hills terminate. It then flows in a south-easterly direction as far as Toke, from which it forms the boundary separating Mymensing from Dacca, as far as Bhoyrub Bazar, a little below which its waters are united with those of the Megna. The Brahmaputra is now a stream which probably averages less than a quarter of a mile in width in the dry season, and which is in most places easily fordable. The gradual formation of churs and burs of sand in the upper part of its bed has diverted the great volume of water into the present channel of the Jabuna. The Brahmaputra is navigable for large boats only in the four months of the rainy season, and the current then is rapid. The Jhenai, which is not navigable in the dry season, commences near the town of Jamalpore, and, flowing in a south-westerly direction, connects the Brahmaputra with the Jabuna. The Surma forms part of the eastern boundary of the district, close to the south-east corner of which it becomes the Megna. From the above description of the principal rivers, it will be apparent that the natural drainage of the district tends towards the south; but as a matter of fact the natural drainage has been interfered with to a very considerable extent by changes in the beds of the river, the elevation of churs, the formation of burs across the mouths of khals, and the general silting up of the beds of most of the water-courses throughout the district. The banks of the large rivers are, with the exception of the laterite ridge, covered by the Madhupore forest, the highest part of the district, and the natural surface drainage during the greater part of the year is therefore away from them inwards. The drainage of this portion of the district, therefore, between the Jabuna and the Madhupore jungle, and between the latter and the Brahmaputra, is into the chains of jheels, marshes, and khals that fringe the east and west borders of the Madhupore jungle. The half of the district to the east of the Brahmaputra is drained by the extensive jheels and marshes of the east and south-east, to which I have already adverted. It is hardly necessary to say that these marshes and the low-lying marshy ground on each of the sides of the Madhupore jungle are the unhealthiest in the district, and are never free from malarious fevers and their sequelæ."

Conservancy.

497. *Tipperah.*—In Comillah town mehters are very scarce; importing them from the North-Western Provinces would be very expensive. Consequently more latrines than the existing two, which are much needed, cannot be provided. In each dwelling-house almost there is a ditch in some secluded part which serves the purpose of a latrine. It is never cleaned, and in the rains the water carries the filth away either into the neighbouring streams or tanks. These open privies have been handed down from father to son, and will not be given up or kept clean, notwithstanding the most stringent orders to do so. Another great nuisance which cannot be kept down is the latrine of the Government school, which is stated to be "a most abominable and disgraceful nuisance, an offence to public decency, and dangerous to the health of those residing near it."

Drainage.

498. The river Goomtee, rising in Hill Tipperah, is a mountain stream passing the station of Comillah, and running north-west, south-west, and west, until it joins the branch of the Megna that runs by Daudkandy. It is embanked from the hills, situate six miles to the east of Comillah, to about Companygunge, north-west of Comillah, about 18 miles. Until the river passes Companygunge it drains no portion of the district in consequence of the embankment, but below this the nature of the river changes from a mountain stream to a swollen torrent during the rains. It gradually becomes more and more sluggish, and, receiving numerous khals in its course, drains the portion of the district of Tipperah lying west between Companygunge and Daudkandy, at which latter place it is affected by the tide. The Teesta drains the northern portion of the district, and with its tributaries, the hill streams, and the numberless khals and branches of the Megna, interspersed with numerous jheels, forms quite a network of water-way from the boundary of the Sylhet district on the north and

east to the boundary of Tipperah on the north and west by the river Megna, and is a natural drainage not affected by embankments. The natural drainage of those portions of the country not immediately adjacent to the river Megna commences at Comillah with a khal in the station, which, extending south, receives other khals having their origin on the southern side of the Goomtee embankment, until at Taksham these khals become a stream of considerable size in the rains, navigable from thence to the Megna for country boats of the largest size. It is there called the Dakaiti river, and running west and south debouches into the Megna at Raipore, in the Noakhalli district. Several branch khals also run from Taksham into the Megna and the Little Fenny river, thus draining the whole of the southern portion of Tipperah. It is very desirable that the khal near Comillah, the beginning of this southerly outlet, should be kept clear. It is always choked from the latter part of the rainy to the end of the cold season by bunds made across it for fishing and other purposes, leaving a broken line of muddy pools for many miles to dry slowly; and as they are stirred continually by the makers of these bunds or others interested in keeping the pools for fishing purposes, they are a fruitful source for disseminating malaria. This invaluable drainage channel for the immediate neighbourhood of Comillah requires constant watching and improvement. The natural drainage on the northern side of the district in the immediate neighbourhood of the station of Comillah commences in a jheel about two miles from the northern embankment of the river Goomtee, and, running due north, joins the network of khals and hill streams that eventually join the river Teesta. This is almost as valuable to the station of Comillah as the southern drainage before alluded to as falling into or becoming the Dakaiti river, and upon the non-interruption of these outlets depends very much the health of the town of Comillah and its neighbourhood. The special drainage is not very readily ascertainable. Little seems to have been done in the way of cutting canals. The most unhealthy portion of the district seems to be a tract about 10 miles in width, extending from Thorla thana on the north to the pergunnahs of Dulai and Kadba on the south. The drainage of the southern part of this tract is defective, and much might, I think, be done to improve it by opening canals into the Dakaiti river.

Conservancy.

499. *Chittagong.*—An attempt was made to place the private latrines in the Chittagong Municipality under the municipal mehters, but it had to be abandoned, owing to the native community having opposed it. In Cox's Bazar town the Mughs build their houses on piles, and use one room as a privy; the fœcal matter falling through the floor on the ground beneath is devoured by dogs, jackals, pigs, &c.

Much has been said against Mr. Kirkwood's mode of action in enforcing the carrying out of an improved conservancy system, a proper disposal of decaying vegetation and night-soil, and a better drainage system in Chittagong. Injudicious he doubtless was, but the measures he endeavoured so vigorously to carry out were, I most confidently assert, absolutely necessary, and had solely the good health and well-being of the people themselves for their object. From my point of view, therefore, I have only good to record of him, and I wish I had to report on the work of a hundred more Magistrates who had pushed on sanitary works with like activity.

A century ago Chittagong was resorted to as the sanitarium of Bengal. The walls of Sir William Jones's beautifully situated house still stand, a decaying witness of the fact that year by year he went there to enjoy cool sea-breeze and sea-bathing, to drink pure spring-water, and to ride about among the varied scenery of the place. Now it is renowned for its sickness and mortality. Increased traffic brought with it a denser population, who are massed together in damp and dirty huts, crowded and irregularly built along the lowest khals, and surrounded by ever increasing accumulations of filth. The tanks, which are numerous—about 700—are shallow and surface fed chiefly from roadside ditches and the overflowings of cess-pits. Most of the 99 graveyards are situated on the banks of the tanks or in the close compounds of the house-holders. The drainage is choked up. The amiable Magistrate who least disturbs the people is best liked by them; but when I consider the sickness and mortality that prevail among them, I know that such a Magistrate is not their real or best friend.

Water-supply.

500. In Cox's Bazar town four pucka wells were constructed during the year.

Drainage.

501. The natural drainage of Chittagong is very good. The country is traversed by two large rivers running from east to west, viz. the Kurnafuli and Sungu, and by a large tributary of the Kurnafuli, the Halda river, which flows south from its source in the Hill Tracts to join the Kurnafuli at right angles about eight miles to the north of the sudder station. These rivers are influenced by the tide for the whole of their course in this district, and are navigable almost throughout. Besides these rivers, the coast line is fringed with a parallel series of tidal creeks and streams, which drain the low-lying alluvial tracts which are beyond the influence of the rivers. Numerous khals, too, branch off from the rivers, intersecting the country in every direction. There is thus an abundant escape for the water, and the country speedily recovers itself from the heavy rains and inundations which are here so common. The land is in some

places only a few inches above high-water level, and these places are at times nearly entirely submerged during the rains and spring tides. Three days' heavy continuous rain converts into a lake a tract of about five square miles to the north-east of the town between it and the mouth of the river Halda; one day's cessation of the rain enables all this water to run off, so rapid is the natural drainage. The low-lying portion of the town bordering the river, and more especially along the right bank of the Chukbai khal, is extensively coursed by a network of minute khals, and these permeate more or less through the town, and become continuous with the water-courses which flow through the ravines and nullahs so abundant in the station. These streams and khals are, I regret to say, in nearly every instance in a very unsatisfactory condition. Many of them are bunded across and converted at intervals into stagnant drains of filthy water, and in many instances privies are built over them, making them the receptacle for excreta and other impurities. They are all nearly choked up with rank vegetation. There is thus in these places a serious block to the natural drainage. Water, by stagnating and by being subjected to the tides at every flow, becomes very impure, and must permeate the soil and give rise to malarious and other diseases. The whole of the district of Chittagong is more or less unhealthy, but conspicuously unhealthy are the towns of Chittagong itself, Hathazari, Sitakund, Noapara, Futtikcheri, and Satkania. In all of these places the drainage is similar to what I have just described—a net-work of choked khals filled with ordure, vegetation, and general refuse. It is true that they become flushed in the rains, and the result is apparent in the diminished sickness and death-rate in these seasons. Directly the rains cease they become obstructed again and the unhealthiness returns. So far as I know, no obstructions to drainage has been caused by altered conditions or silting of canals or river-beds, or banks or other water-channels, and by roads or embankments. There are no railways to interfere with drainage.

Drainage.

502. *Noakhalli.*—It is in contemplation to perfect the drainage of the sudder station during the current year. Alluvion and diluvion are going on as usual. The Megna is cutting the coast away very much between chur Sulukiya and Balammara on the south-west of Noakhalli.

Conservancy.

503. *Patna.*—The conservancy arrangements of the town of Patna were put on a systematic footing, by providing sweepers and conservancy carts, and causing the private latrines and cess-pits, of which there are a very large number in the town which are never cleaned, and into which a little lime only is thrown from time to time, to be cleaned by the municipal staff, the owners paying a fee of four annas to Rs. 2, according to means. These arrangements have not yet been extended to the whole city, but every effort is being made to do so. Two latrines have been constructed, on the suggestion of Dr. Pilcher at his last inspection of this municipality, in the most thickly-populated portion of it. One of them is in full working order, and is much frequented. They are constructed on "the latest approved principles," involving the use of rotatory pumps and Sheen's patent conservancy carts for the removal of the night-soil. The drains and other parts of these latrines, exposed to contact with foul matters, are made of stone and kept constantly coated with tar. The drains (for the most part subterranean) empty themselves into a closed iron tank sunk in the ground. The contents of this tank are pumped into the sewage carts. But the great difficulty which precludes the extension of this scheme is that of obtaining land for the purpose of burying night-soil in. The contents of the latrines in present use were trenched in a garden in the town specially provided for the purpose, but this has been put a stop to, in the belief that the wells in the vicinity will be contaminated. The town is nine miles in length, and it is impossible to provide for the disposal of night-soil towards either end. But the width of the town is very inconsiderable, and it is bounded on the north by the river, and on the south by the railway and a large swamp extending over many miles; consequently no land for the night-soil can be had in the north and south for the latrines in the centre of the town, where they are most needed, and where the daily collection of night-soil is very great. There are patches of ground throughout the city, but the people residing near them object to their use for this purpose. I was invited to go up and decide the question, but being unable to do so at the time, I suggested that the trenching places to be taken up for the purpose should be cultivated, as growing vegetables rapidly use up the solids, fluids, and gases of all decomposing organic matter, and render them perfectly harmless to people residing near. As another sanitary improvement, it is intended to reduce to ashes the rubbish that is daily collected, and to mix them with the sewage from drains and cess-pits, in shallow pits and vats, until the mass assumes the consistence of clay, which it is proposed to sell as manure. At Dinapore an additional conservancy cart has been provided; the sweepings are removed morning and evening; *tattee* screens as latrines have been put up at Sultanpore, and arrangements have been made to remove to a distance the offal and blood of the slaughter-houses.

Water-supply.

504. The excavation connected with the reclamation of Sheikh Muttoh, a large swamp in the Patna Municipality, and converting it into a large tank, has been completed, and the ground all round it raised. But the Civil Surgeon believes that much real benefit will not be derived from this scheme

unless the Soane water can be diverted to it from one of the nearest tributary canals. This, it is estimated, will cost about Rs. 60,000; but it would undoubtedly be an immense boon to the city, and would have a marked effect on its general health. The Magistrate hopes to obtain more money from Government, in order to provide a public garden and a large pleasure-ground, having the new chouk road as its frontage. The tank will be filled up during the very first rainy weather, when the river rises high and the filth of the drains is washed off.

Drainage.

505. A large portion of the Barh sub-division between Futwah and Mokameh is under water during the rains. The highest land lies along the banks of the Ganges, and when that river is in flood, all drainage ceases. The land immediately to the south of the railway is very low and intersected by several streams, which, being unable to discharge their contents into the Ganges, whilst the latter is in flood, overflow and submerge nearly three-fourths of the whole sub-division of Barh, forming quite an inland fresh-water sea for miles. This state of things continues generally for about two months, when the level of the Ganges falls sufficiently to allow the drainage to follow its natural channels. Whilst the floods last, the inhabitants, whose villages are raised slightly above the general level of the surrounding country, are dependent on rafts and boats for intercommunication, and are obliged to defœcate in the vicinity of their dwellings.

Conservancy.

506. *Shahabad.*—A latrine for females was constructed in the suburbs of Nowadah. It contains 75 seats, and is used by 200 to 300 females. It is intended to construct seven more latrines in different parts of this town. Of the existing latrines, two that were unsuitably located were dismantled. About 120 *sundasses*, or well-privies, exist in the Arrah Municipality. They are never cleaned, but a layer of earth is thrown in from time to time, and, when nearly full, they are filled up with earth and cease to be used. The people are, however, giving them up and employing mehters, who carry away the fœcal matters and bury them in pits outside the town, in a plot between the dispensary and the canal.

Water-supply.

507. The water of six of the jail wells was analyzed by the Chemical Examiner in September, with the following results:—

No.	SAMPLES OF WATER.	PARTS IN A MILLION.		
		Total solids in solution.	Chlorine.	Free and albumenoid ammonia.
1	From well in jail hospital enclosure	1,180	160	0·075
2	Ditto female ward ditto	1,080	186	0·09
3	Ditto near cooking shed	1,120	110	0·48
4	Ditto in *hajut* enclosure	1,500	216	0·025
5	Ditto near female hospital	1,100	56	0·03
6	Ditto in outer garden	1,800	76	0·00

The quantity of water sent was insufficient for further examination. They are all very hard; but, with the exception of No. 3, the amount of albumenoid ammonia is not excessive, and Nos. 5 and 6 are the best in this respect.

The water of this district contains sulphate of lime, a considerable amount of chlorides and nitrates, and a small quantity of organic matter. Near the hills in the southern part of the district, the water is said to be injurious to health, owing to its containing a large quantity of organic matter. The superiority of the Ganges water is illustrated by a remarkable fact communicated by Dr. Jackson, the Superintendent of the Buxar convict camp, viz. that the prisoners under his charge have been almost entirely free from dysentery and diarrhœa since they used the water of the Ganges. Sulphate of lime always irritates the bowels.

508. *Durbhunga.*—No new sanitary works appear to have been undertaken here.

Water-supply.

509. With regard to the water-supply, Dr. MacDonnell, the Civil Surgeon, writes:—"I tested twenty specimens of well-water, a few of tank-water, and one from the river Bagmutti, about the close of the hot season, and found the first mentioned rich in the putrefactive products of sewage, there being present in considerable quantity—for the examination was quantitative as well qualitative—nitric and nitrous acids, ammonia, organic matter of animal nature, sodium, chloride and calcium, carbonate and sulphate; tank-water only gave traces of these, but on evaporation a deposit consisting chiefly of vegetable *débris* was found; while river-water, notwithstanding its sluggish current, was chemically purer than either the foregoing when filtered prior to analysis. The microscope showed rotifera and monads in the specimens of well-water, the same and other animalculæ varieties in the tank-waters, but no life was apparent in the microscopic field in the case of the river-water."

This also proves Dr. Jackson's opinion and practice in regard to the water of Buxar to be correct. Would that other medical officers would pursue a like investigation.

510. *Monghyr.*—Arrangements for adopting in the town the Burdwan system of cleaning private latrines are in hand, and stricter municipal supervision than has hitherto obtained with reference to filth spots is exercised, and a set of bye-laws for controlling the sanitary arrangements has been framed.

Conservancy.

511. The drainage of the town is bad. A survey is, however, in hand with a view to improve it, but it will take some years to complete the scheme and carry it out.

Drainage.

512. *Bhagulpore.*—In the Bhagulpore Municipality thirteen public latrines are kept clean under the dry-earth system. Five conservancy carts were added to the number in use previously, and arrangements have been made for putting the private latrines in the Sujagunge bazar under municipal control and supervision.

Conservancy.

513. The water-supply of the town is about to be analyzed with a view to doing away with the well-privies which are in close proximity to the wells, the water in which, it is strongly suspected, is contaminated thereby.

Water-supply.

514. *Purneah.*—Two public latrines were constructed in the Purneah town and three in the civil station, and three beeghas of land were taken up for trenching night-soil in. At Kissengunge the bazar was burnt down, and advantage was taken in rebuilding it to provide it with broad, well-drained streets. It is in contemplation to improve the drainage and water-supply of this town.

Conservancy.

At Raneegunge the surplus funds were well spent in constructing a pucka well and in making one or two good broad roads.

515. *Sonthal Pergunnahs.*—The conservancy arrangements of the sudder station are very unsatisfactory. The principal defects are that there are no public latrines; general refuse and filth are accumulated close to the houses or on the roads, or thrown anywhere without restriction, and there are no places assigned for burial and cremation.

Conservancy.

Drinking-water.

516. All the tanks receive surface water.

517. *Cuttack.*—There were no available funds to carry out sanitary arrangements in the town. The surplus that was available went chiefly to pay debts incurred in former years. There is not a single public latrine for the 50,878 inhabitants of this town, and the rivers are freely used for purposes of nature. It is hoped that, under the new Municipal Act, more funds will be available and the sanitary arrangements will be better looked after.

Conservancy.

518. The scheme proposed two years ago for improving the drainage of the town fell through also for want of funds. The existing drainage answers ordinary purposes, but is unable to remove water that lodges during and after the rains in filthy shallows throughout the town.

Drainage.

"The natural drainage of the country is from west to east, and is effected through a series of rivers which intersect the country in that direction. The general surface of the district is well drained. The canals do not appear to have interfered with the natural drainage of the country. No reports of fever being specially prevalent in their neighbourhood have been received. So far from being the cause of ill effects, they are, on the contrary, a great boon to those villages near which they pass, in supplying them with abundant good water for household and general purposes."

519. *Pooree.*—The Pooree town conservancy was better looked after than before, and it is under contemplation to improve it further, and, as far as practicable, to adopt the Burdwan system of conservancy. Nine conservancy carts for the town refuse have been provided, and additional bullocks purchased. A pucka cart shed, with thatched roof, was constructed. Additional sweepers were entertained—the number now amounts to 50—and arrangements were made to register the sweepers of the town. Steps were taken for providing iron and wooden buckets for conveying night-soil. Arrangements were also made to have the night-soil from several private privies removed by the municipal mehters. Twenty-seven cess-pits were closed. There are yet a very large number of these cess-pits sunk underground, made of brick or stone, where all the filth of the houses is accumulated, and many excavations, two to four feet, having *tattee* fences, misnamed latrines, in a frightfully foul state, exist in the back-ground of the houses. During the rains their contents overflow and pass into the roadways. The public latrine to the north of Narendra tank was completed. Two pucka two-storeyed latrines, with thatched roofs, were constructed. One of them is situated on land made over by Mohunt Mohun Dass, in Kalikadahi, one of the most crowded parts of the town; and the other met a long-felt want of the people going to bathe in the sacred tank, Indrodomun.

Conservancy.

520. The Indrodomun tank was drained out, and, in order to preserve it in a pure state, the Health Officer suggested that a passage be cut from the river, a few hundred yards to the north of the tank, into the tank, so that by means of two sluices fresh water could every now and then be let into it. A masonry well was sunk in the Piplee Dispensary. Bathing and washing in the Narendra tank was prohibited. The water-supply of a pilgrim-frequented town is a matter deserving of much attention. At Pooree, of tanks four have stone or masonry steps and walls on all sides. They are the finest in the town, and, next to the temple of Juggernath, stand as huge monuments of the past. They are held sacred, and bathing in, and drinking the water of, one of them—the Narendra, about a mile in circumference—is considered a panacea for all the ills of this life, and a sure advantage in the next. During the festivals, when thousands bathe at a time, the water of these tanks become perfectly offensive with animal impurities. Ponds are not so numerous as in Bengal towns. They are used for all purposes, and, in a sandy soil like that of Pooree, are particularly liable to soakage from cess-pits and other sources of filth, and are frequently the repositories of local surface drainage. Wells abound. Those on the road-sides and in other public thoroughfares are large and protected by stone or masonry sides and parapets. Those in the back-ground of the houses are narrow and unprotected.

Water-supply.

521. The improvement of the drainage of the Pooree town is still under consideration. A survey is to be first made. Side drains have, however, been provided.

Drainage.

"It is said that considerable deltaic formation is going on about the mouth of the Daya and Bhargori rivers which fall into the Chilka lake. The narrow passage which joins the Chilka with the sea is said to be filling up, but the effects of these changes on health are yet insignificant. The rivers form several back-waters in the district, and the largest of them, Sur Lake, is said to be gradually filling. It is very shallow, and gives rise to considerable amount of fever during the hot months."

The land in the vicinity of Pooree town is low—from mean up to 10 feet above sea level. It is here that the Bhargori meets the greatest obstruction from the sandy ridges near the sea-shore. Four miles north-east of the town it enters the Sur Lake, whose circumference is about 18 miles. There is no proper outlet for the flood-water from the lake, and the result is that extensive tracts of country around are annually submerged, rendering them uncultivable and unhealthy. Mr. Macmillan says that "in a sanitary point of view it would be advisable to have a cut made from the lake to the Kushbhadra, near its mouth, so that the water, when the land is flooded by the Bhargori river, might run off quickly to the sea." Whatever may be the best way of providing an outlet, the necessity of draining this lake calls for attention.

522. The new *dhurmsala* is to be completed, and, in repairing the old one at Khurda, accommodation was provided for pilgrims suffering from infectious diseases. A Committee has been appointed to inspect the Juggernath temple bi-weekly and to report on its condition, and the native Deputy Collector now examines the *mohaproshad*, or holy food. The wells along the pilgrim routes were examined, and arrangements have been made to put them in order during the current year. Between Pooree and Cuttack, 52 miles, which is the main pilgrim route, there are upwards of 40 wells. Between Cuttack and Burool, 74 miles, on the Trunk Road to Madras, there are upwards of 60 wells. Between Pooree and Barabkudy, on the Chilka lake, about 15 miles, there are 12 wells. The Sanitary Report of the Civil Surgeon contains some very excellent suggestions relating to the regulation of the halting-places of the pilgrims, of their water-supply, of the Pundahs who go seeking pilgrims in all parts of India, and of the *mohaproshad*. The limits of this report will not permit of their reproduction, but I have commended them to the notice of the local authorities, as the subject is of grave importance, involving the welfare of a very large body of people.

Sanitation affecting pilgrims.

523. *Balasore.*—The sanitary arrangements of the town of Balasore are reported to be very bad. There are no public latrines; private latrines exist of all sizes and shapes, from the ordinary shallow pits to the deep brick-built well-privies provided with back-doors for periodic cleaning. The banks of the tanks are mostly resorted to, and fœcal matters are left to nature and accident.

524. *Hazaribagh.*—In the Hazaribagh town steps have been taken to stop the practice of throwing the rubbish into the numerous ravines which have been cut by the surface water selecting the lowest outlets. In the Echak town, owing to want of mehters—there being but a few of them—the use of *sundasses* (well-privies) still continues.

Conservancy.

525. *Lohardugga.*—The public latrine that was constructed in the Ranchi town last year, experimentally, has proved a success, and more are to be constructed.

Conservancy.

526. *Singbhum.*—Three carts and three sweepers are found sufficient for the conservancy of Chyebassa town. This is owing to the town being sparsely populated (a little under 5,000 inhabitants in about one square mile,) and no insanitary conditions existing to any extent that need recurring

Conservancy and water-supply.

improvements and cumbrous conservancy arrangements. Moreover, the absence of ditches, cess-pits, and privies, lightens conservancy work. The drains merely carry off surface water. There are no public latrines; a few private ones exist, but they are kept clean, and cause no inconvenience. The people, like all the Kole tribes, go far away from the town for all calls of nature; and if any one commits nuisances within the town, he is punished, either under the Penal Code, or Section 34 of Act V of 1861. Under the penal sections of this Act, also, those polluting tanks set apart for drinking purposes are punished. The bathing and washing tanks are defiled; but, according to universal custom, the people will drink the water of these tanks, or from wells, clean or unclean, if they are nearer to their dwellings than the reserved drinking-tanks.

Conservancy.

527. *Manbhum.*—It is in contemplation to construct public latrines and to pass bye-laws for regulating the conservancy of Purulia town. The municipal funds are insufficient, and the outstandings from householders, in course of recovery, are large: consequently sanitary works of any importance cannot be undertaken.

Duties performed.

528. *Port of Calcutta.*—Much was done by Dr. Pilcher during the year for the sanitary improvement of the Port. The sanitation of the river-bank was actively looked after; the insanitary conditions which lead to the occurrence of cholera and other diseases, and the presence of scurvy, are carefully looked for; and now that the steam-launch has been supplied, the performance of the Health Officer's duties is greatly facilitated.

Dr. Mackenzie has been active and energetic in pushing forward the cleanliness of the river-banks, particularly about Hastings and Tolly's Nullah. The condition of the latter, especially its south bank, is still very disgraceful.

Water-supply to the shipping.

529. During the year the Municipal Commissioners objected to supply water, required for the shipping, to the Port Commissioners who had, as reported before, undertaken the details of the supply at a fixed rate of Rs. 4 per 1,000 gallons, to be paid to the municipality, making their own arrangements with the shipping. The ground of objection was that the water-supply being insufficient for the inhabitants of the town, it was unjust to the rate-payers to sell it to the shipping. This objection was, however, subsequently withdrawn; but the municipality undertook themselves to supply the water, from boats fitted with iron tanks and pumps, in charge of an European subordinate, to ships not near enough to the banks to be served from the mains by hose. This arrangement may be tedious and expensive, but it is efficient, as it ensures the supply of pure water to the shipping.

Riverside hospital.

530. During the year arrangements were made for making over the brig *Guide* to be fitted up as a floating hospital, as an outlying ward of the General Hospital, for the treatment of sick seamen. But in March of the current year, before these arrangements could be completed, orders were issued by Government to abandon the scheme, and to establish *doolies* and bearers at three of the principal ghâts for the conveyance of the sick from the riverside to the hospitals in the city.

Pollution of the river by sewage from Fort William.

531. The sewage of the Fort still continues to drain into the river. There was a difference of opinion among the several authorities concerned in the matter as to the expediency of connecting the Fort latrines with the Calcutta main sewer. Consequently a Committee, consisting of the Brigadier-General, the Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, the Superintending and Executive Engineers, Military Works Branch, Colonel F. T. Haig, R.E., Secretary to the Government, Irrigation side, the Sanitary Commissioner, and the Hon'ble V. H. Schalch, as President, was appointed to consider the whole question of the conservancy of the Fort. It was generally admitted by this Committee that, so far as the Fort was concerned, the arrangements obtaining in it were unobjectionable, but that the daily discharge into the river of the sewage of 2,500 of the Fort people was objectionable. The dry-earth system as an alternative was not approved of, being cumbrous and expensive. Finally, the Committee adopted unanimously the scheme of connecting the cunette latrines of the Fort with the metropolitan drainage by means of a straight pipe to the nearest sewer. This scheme, with plans, specification, and estimate amounting to Rs. 27,480, was submitted to Government for early execution. Advantage was taken, at the same time, to recommend that arrangements be also made for a like disposal, through the main sewer, of all the foul matters, washings, &c., from the Dalhousie, Queen's, and North Barracks of the Fort, which are at present carted away to the Radha Bazar municipal depôt.

Pollution of the river by manufactories, &c., along its banks.

532. The pollution of the river by ordure, sewage, refuse, &c., from the following premises were remedied to the extent noted.

Ex-King of Oudh's premises.—The refuse, &c., from these premises are now removed to the nearest municipal depôt.

Cooly Depôt, Garden Reach.—Regular latrines have been provided for this depôt, and the sewage, refuse, &c., are carted away by the municipal carts on payment of fare.

Caledonian Docks.—New latrines and carts for night-soil have been provided, by which the discharge of the contents of the latrines into the river has been obviated.

Union Docks.—The latrine arrangements here are very insufficient. The ordure is removed to the municipal depôt, but the Howrah mehters are very inattentive. No steps have been taken with regard to the two large trapped municipal sewers which enter the river through the Dockyard; but it is uncertain whether these sewers convey ordure to the river or not.

Hooghly Docks.—Proper latrine accommodation is yet required here, as the pollution of the river still continues. But the Port Commissioners are pressing attention to the subject.

Kidderpore Dockyard.—Night-soil from these premises still pollutes the river. New latrines are required. A plan and estimate of a latrine for the Office assistants have been drawn up and submitted for sanction.

Ghoosery Cotton Mills.—The managers of these mills are about to construct a latrine and to introduce a system of conservancy which will do away with the present discharge of sewage into the river.

Tolly's Nullah.—The banks on the Hastings side of this nullah are usually in a very insanitary condition. The police are, however, on the watch to prevent nuisances, and, in addition, the Municipality purpose extending the sewer, which now reaches to the Alipore Telegraph Store Depôt, on to Hastings, to receive sewage, &c., from this quarter. The banks on the Kidderpore side are lined with private latrines, dung-pits, &c., where stable-refuse and fœcal matters, in all states of decomposition, lie openly on the banks and run down to the river.

Advantages of amalgamating the Suburban with the Calcutta Municipality.

533. I trust that the time is near when the Suburban Municipality shall be amalgamated with the Calcutta one, and the drainage and water-supply systems, &c., of the latter shall be extended to the former. A diminished establishment expenditure, an increased income, and a oneness of effort, would then pervade the *entire town*. It is quite obvious that the outer circle of Calcutta cannot improve itself so cheaply and effectually, with a separate water-supply and sewage system, as by the mere extension outwards of the central works. The Calcutta hydrant water would prevent the many suburban foci of disease, and the drainage would beneficially effect as well the Government Dockyard, the ex-King of Oudh's premises, and all the institutions on the riverside and below Tolly's Nullah.

CALCUTTA;
The 20*th May* 1877.

J. M. COATES, M.D.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

APPENDIX No. I.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS

IN THE

DISTRICTS OF THE BENGAL PROVINCE

FOR THE YEAR 1876.

Statement showing the Birth and Death Statistics of

Divisions.	Districts.	Population according to last Census. — Males.	Females.	Total.	Area in square miles.	Totals. — Total number of births.	Total number of deaths.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of total population.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of total population.	Mean ratio of deaths during the previous five years.	Ratio of males living to every 100 females living.	Ratio of male births to every 100 female births.	Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths.	Births according to Sex. — Number of — Male births.	Female births.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of total population. — Males.	Females.
Burdwan	Burdwan	993,900	1,036,815	2,030,715	3521·53	*	25,968	...	12·78	10·84	96	...	127	......	......	---	——
	Bankoora	263,608	267,194	530,802	1422·39	†	5,733	...	10·80	7·11	99	...	119	......	......	---	——
	Beerbhoom	334,550	361,371	695,921	1344	†	17,839	...	25·63	16·69	93	...	109	......	......	---	——
	Midnapore	1,259,299	1,285,880	2,545,179	5094	†	23,464	...	9·21	6·30	98	...	132	......	......	---	——
	Hooghly	172,301	188,994	361,295	433	4,823	7,239	13·34	20·08	14·82	91	125	116	2,682	2,141	7·42	[illegible]
	Serampore	193,022	200,842	393,864	350	3,623	6,511	9·19	16·53	11·72	96	133	131	2,037	1,556	5·24	[illegible]
	Howrah	356,342	374,715	731,057	639	†	10,279	...	14·06	8·88	96	...	133	......	......	---	——
Presidency	24-Pergunnahs	1,003,030	948,107	1,951,137	2765	35,334	39,629	18·10	20·31	12·98	106	122	131	19,425	15,909	9·95	[illegible]
	Nuddea	878,316	936,819	1,815,135	3424	†	34,711	...	19·12	8·21	94	...	118	......	......	---	——
	Jessore	1,051,126	1,023,895	2,075,021	3658	†	45,108	...	21·73	10·31	103	...	123	......	......	---	——
	Moorshedabad	645,335	708,291	1,353,626	2578	†	30,286	...	22·33	15·81	91	...	122	......	......	---	——
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar.	Dinagepore	776,431	725,493	1,501,924	4126	†	38,066	...	25·34	5·42	107	...	146	......	......	---	——
	Maldah	331,087	345,339	676,426	1813	†	12,275	...	18·14	10·21	96	...	142	......	......	---	——
	Rajshahye	650,580	660,143	1,310,729	2234	†	25,880	...	19·74	6·58	99	...	147	......	......	---	——
	Rungpore	1,095,026	1,054,946	2,149,972	3476	†	16,444	...	7·64	4·02	104	...	157	......	......	---	——
	Bogra	347,864	341,603	689,467	1501	†	10,780	...	15·63	8·38	102	...	133	......	......	---	——
	Pubna	692,514	699,080	1,311,594	1966	†	19,660	...	16·23	5·40	99	...	134	......	......	---	——
	Darjeeling	53,057	41,655	94,712	1234	†	3,272	...	34·54	7·13	127	...	147	......	......	---	——
	Julpigoree	216,893	201,772	418,665	2906	†	4,427	...	10·57	5·22	107	...	137	......	......	---	——
Dacca	Dacca	906,238	947,659	1,853,897	2898	29,303	35,172	15·80	18·97	7·35	96	11[illegible]	128	15,871	13,435	8·56	[illegible]
	Furreedpore	743,344	772,477	1,515,821	2365	†	26,648	...	17·57	3·80	96	...	130	......	......	---	——
	Backergunge	958,747	915,454	1,874,201	4066	14,247	56,010	7·60	29·88	5·12	105	[illegible]	138	7,739	6,508	4·12	[illegible]
	Mymensing	1,186,524	1,160,674	2,347,198	6291·25	20,257	27,629	8·63	11·77	4·52	102	123	146	11,212	9,045	4·77	[illegible]
	Tipperah	724,605	694,624	1,419,229	2535	†	11,305	...	7·96	4·16	104	...	143	......	......	---	——
Chittagong	Chittagong	496,815	546,468	1,043,283	2315	*	23,286	...	22·31	10·87	91	...	119	......	......	---	——
	Noakhalli	459,097	453,658	912,755	1860	*	30,216	...	33·10	7·29	101	...	110	......	......	---	——
Patna	Patna	761,877	797,761	1,559,638	2101	38,808	32,822	24·88	21·04	6·50	97	112	113	20,528	18,280	13·16	11·72
	Gya	954,129	995,621	1,949,750	4718	†	36,210	...	18·57	8·48	96	...	119	......	......	---	——
	Shahabad	835,374	888,600	1,723,974	4385	28,962	25,837	16·79	14·98	6·27	94	123	134	16,527	12,435	9·58	[illegible]
	Mozufferpore	1,079,278	1,109,104	2,188,382	2969	†	19,437	...	8·88	‡ 4·86	97	...	138	......	......	---	——
	Darbhunga	1,112,486	1,083,838	2,196,324	3374	†	18,386	...	8·37	‡ 3·42	103	...	137	......	......	---	——
	Sarun	996,683	1,067,177	2,063,860	2654	27,192	23,343	13·17	11·31	6·59	93	129	137	15,304	11,888	7·41	5·76
	Chumparun	737,529	703,286	1,440,815	3531	†	11,422	...	7·92	4·80	105	...	141	......	......	---	——
Bhagulpore	Monghyr	897,074	915,912	1,812,986	3913	†	25,377	...	13·99	6·77	98	...	135	......	......	---	——
	Bhagulpore	917,183	909,107	1,826,290	4327	†	24,716	...	13·53	5·44	109	...	129	......	......	---	——
	Purneah	876,320	838,475	1,714,795	4957	22,640	27,261	13·20	15·89	5·03	104	123	143	12,467	10,173	7·27	[illegible]
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	629,716	629,571	1,259,287	5488	†	13,840	...	10·99	7·55	100	...	125	......	......	---	——
Orissa	Cuttack	725,330	769,454	1,494,784	3178	*	31,607	...	21·14	12·13	94	...	106	......	......	---	——
	Pooree	389,449	380,225	769,674	2160	†	17,888	...	23·24	7·58	102	...	108	......	......	---	——
	Balasore	379,077	391,155	770,232	2066	†	20,373	...	26·45	8·40	97	...	110	......	......	---	——
Chota Nagpore	Hazareebagh	397,045	374,830	771,875	7021	16,941	12,814	21·94	16·60	8·01	106	116	124	9,107	7,834	11·79	[illegible]
	Lohardugga	621,548	615,575	1,237,123	12044	†	23,490	...	18·98	9·10	101	...	118	......	......	---	——
	Singbhoom	203,647	202,958	406,605	4522·37	9,347	6,710	22·98	16·50	10·01	100	111	122	4,914	4,433	12·06	[illegible]
	Manbhoom	500,936	494,634	995,570	4925	12,595	9,898	12·65	9·94	5·89	101	108	130	6,547	6,048	6·57	[illegible]
	Suburbs of Calcutta	152,729	106,181	258,910	23	3,387	14,182	13·08	54·77	50·02	144	113	135	1,798	1,589	6·94	[illegible]
	Total	29,867,067	30,077,432	59,944,499	145,172·26	267,462	983,400	14·63	16·40	7·09	99	121	128	146,188	121,274	7·98	[illegible]

* Registration of Births was not commenced this year in these districts.
† Registration of Births was in operation in these districts during a part of
‡ Mean rates for the past two years.
§ The population according to Age not having been censussed, the rate of

he Districts in the Bengal Province for the year 1876.

DETAILS.

Mortality according to Sex. — Number of — Male deaths.	Number of — Female deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of male and female population. — Males.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of male and female population. — Females.	Mortality according to Cause. — Number of deaths from — Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	Injury, viz.— Suicide.	Injury, viz.— Wounds.	Injury, viz.— Accidents.	Injury, viz.— Snake bite or killed by wild beasts.	All other causes.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of total population. — Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	Injury.	All other causes.	Mortality according to Age.§ — Number of deaths among — Infants or sucklings.	Children.	Adults.	Aged.	Districts.
14,530	11,448	14·80	11·04	4,308	45	16,976	2,132	70	23	93	233	1,588	2·36	·02	8·35	1·04	·20	·78	1,298	5,211	12,667	6,792	Burdwan.
3,112	2,621	11·80	9·80	964	6	3,152	519	13	9	36	71	963	1·81	·01	5·94	·97	·24	1·81	645	1,140	2,264	1,684	Bankoora.
9,301	8,538	27·80	23·62	1,322	115	13,150	369	17	6	29	47	2,784	1·89	·16	18·89	·53	·14	4·06	1,914	4,562	7,602	3,761	Beerbhoom.
12,369	10,096	10·61	7·85	1,673	729	14,759	3,876	23	32	207	481	1,684	·65	·28	5·79	1·52	·29	·66	2,229	5,156	9,455	6,624	Midnapore.
3,334	3,355	22·54	17·75	921	77	4,819	721	24	5	38	52	582	2·54	·21	13·33	1·99	·33	1·61	725	1,397	3,291	1,826	Hooghly.
3,687	2,824	19·10	14·06	491	26	4,462	962	26	6	39	112	387	1·24	·06	11·32	2·44	·46	·98	527	1,469	2,975	1,540	Serampore.
5,871	4,408	16·47	11·76	1,701	55	5,344	1,778	63	18	82	183	1,055	2·32	·07	7·30	2·43	·47	1·44	633	2,268	5,018	2,360	Howrah.
22,463	17,161	22·40	18·10	5,446	131	29,065	1,439	138	18	336	649	2,407	2·79	·06	14·89	·73	·58	1·22	4,011	10,211	15,689	9,718	24-Pergunnahs
18,783	15,928	21·38	17·00	6,356	76	22,583	1,710	193	33	199	818	2,743	3·51	·04	12·44	·94	·68	1·51	3,831	10,459	11,545	8,876	Nuddea.
24,926	20,182	23·71	19·71	14,822	64	26,425	461	108	26	335	485	2,382	7·14	·03	12·73	·22	·45	1·14	5,000	11,574	16,715	11,819	Jessore.
16,646	13,590	25·79	19·18	4,063	118	23,468	589	62	25	116	449	1,346	3·00	·08	17·33	·43	·48	·99	2,830	8,269	11,827	7,310	Mqorshedabad
22,569	15,497	29·06	21·36	1,121	53	33,122	976	14	18	181	394	2,187	·74	·03	22·05	·64	·40	1·45	2,022	6,649	18,346	11,049	Dinagepore.
7,212	5,063	21·78	14·66	874	72	10,717	64	7	16	21	141	363	1·29	·10	15·84	·09	·27	·53	1,255	3,399	4,398	3,248	Maldah.
15,400	10,480	23·67	15·87	2,720	66	21,451	287	74	22	228	391	661	3·07	·05	16·35	·21	·54	·50	1,456	7,493	11,687	5,244	Rajshahye.
10,161	6,283	9·27	5·96	2,093	19	12,605	382	10	15	41	237	1,042	·97	·008	5·86	·17	·14	·47	683	2,732	8,068	4,961	Rungpore.
6,155	4,625	17·69	13·53	381	2	9,505	95	25	11	118	211	432	·55	·002	13·78	·13	·52	·62	907	2,380	5,044	2,449	Bogra.
11,253	8,407	18·67	13·80	3,937	145	14,132	371	37	11	75	202	750	3·24	·11	11·66	·30	·26	·61	1,267	5,575	7,996	4,122	Pubna.
1,940	1,323	36·73	31·76	1,734	27	1,144	209	1	6	20	25	106	18·30	·28	12·07	2·20	·54	1·11	147	929	1,659	546	Darjeeling.
2,556	1,871	11·78	9·27	1,095	15	2,637	156	7	17	33	63	404	2·61	·03	6·29	·37	·28	·96	217	759	2,035	1,416	Julpigoree.
19,732	15,440	21·77	16·29	11,257	78	15,987	1,996	93	28	133	160	5,440	6·06	·04	8·62	1·07	·22	2·93	4,859	8,375	11,692	10,246	Dacca.
15,066	11,562	20·29	14·96	14,135	86	10,208	723	58	21	146	202	1,069	9·32	·05	6·73	·47	·28	·70	1,570	7,046	11,508	6,524	Furreedpore.
31,687	24,323	33·65	26·56	16,709	173	8,800	592	67	64	27,974	159	1,472	8·91	·09	4·69	·31	15·07	3·78	3,063	16,664	28,042	8,240	Backergunge.
16,283	11,246	13·80	9·68	5,420	903	15,589	1,148	50	33	158	259	4,069	2·30	·38	6·64	·48	·21	1·73	4,021	5,107	11,619	6,882	Mymensing.
6,656	4,649	9·18	6·69	3,488	85	6,120	350	13	22	175	70	1,032	2·45	·02	5·31	·24	·19	·72	948	2,180	5,074	3,103	Tipperah.
12,634	10,652	25·42	19·49	9,300	332	8,139	791	7	16	2,713	48	1,940	8·91	·31	7·79	·75	2·66	1·85	1,191	4,385	12,415	5,295	Chittagong.
15,812	14,403	34·44	31·74	18,568	299	6,818	165	14	23	3,486	74	769	20·34	·32	7·46	·18	3·94	·84	1,807	7,226	14,822	6,361	Noakhalli.
17,408	6 15,414	22·84	19·32	4,720	1,206	16,177	4,021	97	186	347	224	5,844	3·02	·77	10·37	2·57	·54	3·74	8,787	8,207	7,518	8,310	Patna.
19,642	16,567	20·58	16·63	5,514	609	24,522	1,522	152	101	303	244	3,213	2·82	·31	12·59	·78	·41	1·64	6,167	8,803	11,749	9,491	Gya.
14,798	11,089	17·71	12·42	6,619	181	17,225	483	33	28	248	102	918	3·83	·10	9·99	·28	·23	·53	3,863	6,072	8,642	7,260	Shahabad.
11,262	8,175	10·48	7·37	2,256	433	9,106	2,350	58	47	233	449	4,503	1·03	·19	4·16	1·07	·35	2·05	2,135	4,144	6,524	6,634	Mozufferpore.
10,627	7,759	9·55	7·15	1,273	399	11,195	1,860	40	137	164	425	2,893	·57	·18	5·09	·84	·34	1·31	2,159	4,155	5,977	6,095	Darbhunga.
13,583	9,760	13·62	9·14	2·557	244	8,555	3,008	37	72	22	145	8,703	1·23	·13	4·14	1·45	·13	4·21	4,225	4,304	6,951	7,863	Sarun.
6,680	4,742	9·05	6·74	2,072	199	6,181	982	34	34	230	159	1,481	1·43	·13	4·28	·68	·35	1·02	1,595	2,429	4,098	3,305	Chumparun.
14,586	10,791	16·25	11·78	2,356	797	17,965	1,292	35	132	225	378	2,197	1·29	·43	9·90	·71	·42	1·21	5,112	5,989	6,937	7,339	Monghyr.
13,916	10,300	15·17	11·87	2,096	381	18,381	498	3	27	143	275	2,917	1·14	·20	10·06	·26	·24	1·59	3,795	5,006	8,578	7,337	Bhagulpore.
16,027	11,234	18·28	13·39	2,597	358	22,833	587	25	17	89	192	563	1·51	·20	13·31	·34	·18	·32	2,665	5,375	11,007	8,214	Purneah.
7,691	6,149	12·21	9·76	1,815	277	9,440	555	20	19	81	192	1,452	1·44	·21	7·50	·44	·24	1·13	1,768	4,761	3,752	3,559	Sonthal Pergunnahs.
16,279	15,328	22·44	19·92	5,044	752	12,033	4,522	135	17	420	268	8,416	3·37	·50	8·04	3·02	·56	5·63	6,909	7,309	8,580	8,809	Cuttack.
9,282	8,006	23·33	22·63	4,428	184	4,434	2,260	73	3	161	112	6,233	5·75	·23	5·76	2·98	·45	8·09	4,364	2,923	4,238	6,363	Pooree.
10,668	9,705	22·14	24·81	7,361	218	4,635	3,889	66	13	154	169	3,868	9·55	·28	6·01	5·04	·52	5·02	4,931	4,441	6,063	4,938	Balasore.
7,104	5,710	17·89	15·23	1,438	32	9,760	564	38	22	67	122	771	1·86	·04	12·64	·73	·32	·99	2,777	2,831	4,365	2,841	Hazareebagh.
12,735	10,755	20·46	17·47	3,885	505	13,420	3,120	19	125	83	162	2,171	3·14	·40	10·84	2·52	·31	1·76	4,614	5,818	7,297	5,761	Lohardugga.
3,631	3,029	18·07	14·92	143	35	4,142	1,079	78	48	29	136	1,020	·35	·08	10·18	2·65	·71	2·50	893	2,274	1,820	1,723	Singbhoom.
5,602	4,295	11·18	8·68	1,896	37	5,509	825	11	16	37	79	1,486	1·90	·03	5·53	·82	·14	1·49	1,191	2,430	3,914	2,363	Manbhoom.
3,153	6,029	53·38	56·78	3,119	152	4,819	2,428	15	16	53	13	3,567	12·04	·58	18·61	9·37	·37	13·77	1,513	3,725	6,469	2,475	Suburbs of Calcutta.
[illegible]81,539	451,861	18·43	14·35	196,590	10,746	561,530	58,701	2,183	1,584	40,151	10,062	101,853	3·27	·17	9·36	·97	·90	1·69	118,519	233,582	377,923	253,376	TOTAL.

he year only, therefore the incomplete statistics have not been recorded.

ortality at each group of Age cannot be recorded.

Statement showing the Birth and Death Statistics of

DETAIL[S]

Divisions.	Districts.	Mortality according to Class or Nationality. Population according to class. Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Budhists.	Other classes.	Number of deaths. Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Budhists.	Other classes.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population. Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Budhists.	Other classes.
Burdwan	Burdwan	890	1,675,591	347,766	...	6,468	11	21,400	4,512	...	45	12·35	12·77	12·97	......	[illegible]
	Bankoora	70	491,558	13,758	...	25,416	1	5,510	146	...	76	14·28	11·20	10·61	......	[illegible]
	Beerbhoom	249	576,908	111,795	...	6,969	6	15,135	2,661	...	37	24·09	26·55	23·80	......	[illegible]
	Midnapore	613	2,288,061	157,257	...	99,248	4	20,692	1,439	...	1,329	6·52	9·04	9·15	......	[illegible]
	Hooghly	388	265,586	95,257	...	64	4	5,317	1,918	...	......	10·30	20·01	20·13	......	—
	Serampore	601	324,830	68,336	...	47	13	5,653	846	...	......	21·63	11·24	12·37	......	—
	Howrah	1,594	593,800	135,261	...	402	54	8,584	1,640	...	1	33·87	14·45	12·12	......	[illegible]
Presidency	24-Pergunnahs	9,787	1,154,311	786,118	...	921	92	24,069	15,468	...	......	9·40	20·85	19·67	......	—
	Nuddea	5,977	825,251	984,227	...	1,680	115	16,021	18,572	...	......	19·67	19·46	18·86	......	—
	Jessore	1,143	915,413	1,151,9?8	...	6,530	14	20,002	25,082	...	10	12·25	21·85	21·77	......	[illegible]
	Moorshedabad	537	783,036	603,564	...	16,469	5	17,286	12,931	...	14	8·22	23·58	21·42	......	[illegible]
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar	Dinagepore	271	702,235	793,215	295	5,908	...	16,426	21,597	...	41	......	23·39	27·22	......	[illegible]
	Maldah	43	356,298	310,890	...	9,195	...	6,985	5,287	...	3	......	19·60	16·39	......	[illegible]
	Rajshahye	103	286,870	1,017,979	10	5,767	2	4,639	21,136	...	83	19·41	16·24	20·76	......	[illegible]
	Rungpore	86	857,298	1,201,415	68	1,075	...	6,210	10,232	...	2	......	7·24	7·92	......	[illegible]
	Bogra	22	130,644	556,620	...	2,181	...	2,286	8,484	...	10	......	17·49	15·24	......	[illegible]
	Pubna	98	361,314	847,227	...	2,955	...	5,946	13,683	...	31	......	16·45	16·45	......	[illegible]
	Darjeeling	556	69,831	6,?48	1,368	16,709	10	2,579	341	17	325	17·98	36·93	54·37	12·42	[illegible]
	Julpigoree	36	182,375	144,980	8	586	...	2,148	1,709	...	......	......	11·77	11·78	......	—
Dacca	Dacca	7,844	794,144	1,050,680	...	1,229	120	15,742	19,310	...	......	15·29	19·82	18·37	......	—
	Furreedpore	2,212	642,956	867,774	...	2,879	32	11,144	15,452	...	20	14·46	17·33	17·80	......	[illegible]
	Backergunge	3,103	605,425	1,261,490	4,049	134	29	9,777	46,204	...	......	9·34	16·14	36·62	......	—
	Mymensing	83	816,938	1,317,982	...	12,196	1	10,877	16,718	...	33	11·90	13·31	11·01	......	[illegible]
	Tipperah	141	497,586	921,437	...	65	3	4,599	6,708	...	......	21·27	9·24	7·27	......	—
Chittagong	Chittagong	1,084	275,145	737,599	29,437	18	51	4,564	17,816	855	......	47·04	16·58	24·15	29·04	—
	Noakhalli	557	248,816	662,594	773	15	7	6,897	23,310	2	......	12·56	27·71	35·17	2·58	—
Patna	Patna	2,700	1,363,291	192,968	197	462	24	28,172	4,624	...	2	8·88	20·60	23·95	......	[illegible]
	Gya	203	1,729,899	219,332	...	316	2	31,380	4,828	...	......	9·85	18·13	22·01	......	—
	Shahabad	461	1,590,643	132,671	2	197	14	23,465	2,358	...	......	30·36	14·75	17·77	......	—
	Mozufferpore	444	1,916,401	271,445	...	92	3	17,005	2,429	...	......	6·75	8·87	8·94	......	—
	Darbhunga	272	1,938,569	257,160	...	323	2	16,226	2,158	...	......	7·35	8·37	8·39	......	—
	Sarun	207	1,822,048	241,590	1	14	6	20,460	2,877	...	......	28·98	11·22	11·90	......	—
	Chumparun	1,307	1,240,264	199,237	...	7	85	9,695	1,642	...	......	65·03	7·08	8·24	......	—
Bhagulpore	Monghyr	1,755	1,612,933	182,269	34	15,995	16	23,397	2,864	...	100	9·11	13·84	15·71	......	[illegible]
	Bhagulpore	532	1,639,949	109,428	19	16,364	5	22,204	2,276	...	231	9·39	13·53	18·43	......	[illegible]
	Purneah	403	1,022,009	690,149	...	2,234	3	17,267	9,956	...	35	7·44	16·89	14·42	......	[illegible]
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	392	650,210	79,786	...	528,899	6	8,090	1,146	...	4,598	15·30	12·41	14·36	......	[illegible]
Orissa	Cuttack	2,314	1,430,040	40,013	10	22,398	43	30,820	741	...	3	18·58	21·55	18·51	......	[illegible]
	Pooree	576	739,636	11,586	8	17,868	3	17,334	188	...	303	5·20	23·43	16·22	......	[illegible]
	Balasore	530	738,396	13,878	1	12,437	1	19,753	377	...	242	1·88	26·75	19·97	......	[illegible]
Chota Nagpore	Hazareebagh	1,573	647,991	72,338	...	49,973	1	11,328	1,238	...	247	·63	17·48	17·11	......	[illegible]
	Lohardugga	12,781	741,932	58,211	...	424,179	263	12,688	1,419	...	9,120	20·57	17·10	24·37	......	[illegible]
	Singbhoom	716	206,330	2,344	...	197,215	12	2,702	59	...	3,937	16·75	13·09	25·17	......	[illegible]
	Manbhoom	591	827,936	33,622	...	133,421	5	7,992	440	...	1,452	8·46	9·65	13·35	......	[illegible]
	Suburbs of Calcutta	3,996	152,776	101,719	143	276	292	9,013	4,877	...	......	69·06	58·96	47·94	......	......
	Total	69,840	38,681,513	19,418,249	36,432	1,647,785	1,363	598,499	359,702	874	22,394	19·51	15·47	18·52	23·93	[illegible]

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal;

The 15th April 1877.

e Districts in the Bengal Province for the year 1876—(concluded).

Mortality according to Season.																								
Deaths in												Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of total population.												Districts.
January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
1,127	1,836	2,383	4,090	2,436	1,409	1,352	1,416	1,546	2,179	2,563	2,541	1·04	·90	1·17	2·01	1·19	·73	·66	·69	·76	1·07	1·26	1·25	Burdwan.
235	345	707	715	603	411	396	473	532	542	482	392	·44	·46	1·33	1·34	1·13	·77	·74	·89	1·00	1·02	·91	·73	Bankoora.
801	700	1,372	1,391	887	778	1,004	1,465	1,607	2,514	2,887	2,233	1·15	1·00	2·25	1·99	1·27	1·11	1·44	2·10	2·30	3·61	4·14	3·20	Beerbhoom.
980	1,238	1,293	1,964	1,386	1,506	1,885	2,093	2,134	2,820	3,163	3,000	·38	·48	·50	·77	·54	·59	·74	·82	·83	1·10	1·24	1·17	Midnapore.
790	851	822	813	525	363	460	393	426	541	582	763	1·93	2·35	2·27	2·24	1·45	1·00	1·37	1·08	1·17	1·49	1·61	2·11	Hooghly.
475	344	611	640	425	403	388	444	496	612	818	855	1·20	·87	1·55	1·63	1·07	1·02	·99	1·12	1·25	1·55	2·07	2·17	Serampore.
820	664	810	717	588	538	552	713	858	1,151	1,358	1,510	1·12	·90	1·10	·98	·80	·73	·75	·97	1·17	1·57	1·85	2·06	Howrah.
1,503	3,035	3,116	3,742	2,386	1,814	2,364	2,606	2,746	3,388	4,033	5,896	2·30	1·55	1·59	1·91	1·22	·92	1·21	1·33	1·40	1·78	2·06	3·02	24-Pergunnahs.
1,122	1,718	2,214	4,356	1,696	1,365	1,629	1,711	2,632	4,073	5,672	5,523	1·17	·94	1·22	2·40	·93	·75	·89	·94	1·47	2·24	3·12	3·04	Nuddea.
1,836	2,319	3,470	5,441	2,293	1,709	1,705	1,861	1,991	3,426	8,314	9,853	1·36	1·06	1·67	2·62	1·10	·82	·82	·89	·95	1·65	4·00	4·74	Jessore.
1,935	1,711	3,126	3,912	1,815	1,238	1,547	1,724	1,990	3,112	4,558	3,578	1·42	1·26	2·30	2·89	1·34	·90	1·14	1·27	1·47	2·29	3·36	2·64	Moorshedabad.
1,097	3,573	3,676	3,477	3,409	2,445	2,703	2,545	2,602	3,040	2,957	3,542	2·72	2·37	2·44	2·31	2·26	1·62	1·79	1·69	1·73	2·02	1·96	2·35	Dinagepore.
875	578	784	1,161	961	652	651	702	883	1,113	1,691	2,224	1·29	·85	1·15	1·71	1·42	·96	·96	1·03	1·30	1·66	2·49	3·28	Maldah.
1,001	960	1,247	2,045	1,053	1,231	1,361	1,511	2,414	3,996	4,585	4,526	·76	·73	·95	1·56	·80	·93	1·03	1·15	1·84	3·04	3·45	3·45	Rajshahye.
870	701	907	1,362	1,361	1,066	1,966	1,808	1,195	1,326	1,484	2,378	·40	·33	·42	·63	·63	·49	·92	·84	·55	·61	·69	1·10	Rungpore.
716	679	736	470	601	841	944	1,092	763	1,152	1,435	1,351	1·03	·96	1·06	·68	·87	1·21	1·36	1·58	1·10	1·67	2·09	1·95	Bogra.
1,231	872	1,071	1,977	1,330	887	1,138	1,512	1,199	1,918	3,284	3,191	1·05	·71	·88	1·63	1·09	·78	·96	1·24	·98	1·58	2·71	2·63	Pubna.
185	200	339	298	297	1,086	371	126	112	116	95	97	1·95	2·11	3·57	3·14	3·13	10·93	3·91	1·33	1·18	1·22	1·00	1·02	Darjeeling.
173	186	178	305	532	709	595	416	297	304	342	390	·21	·44	·42	·72	1·27	1·69	1·42	·99	·70	·72	·81	·93	Julpigoree.
1,723	2,254	2,541	4,367	2,354	1,870	1,741	1,882	1,895	2,611	5,580	5,355	1·46	1·31	1·37	2·35	1·26	1·00	·93	1·01	1·02	1·40	3·00	2·88	Dacca.
1,307	1,017	2,522	4,389	776	522	876	1,199	1,058	3,082	5,149	4,751	·86	·67	1·66	2·89	·51	·34	·57	·79	·69	2·03	3·39	3·13	Furreedpore.
1,606	1,207	2,446	2,735	1,977	869	980	1,346	1,542	1,347	20,488	10,470	·85	·64	1·30	1·45	1·05	·46	·52	·71	·82	·71	15·73	5·53	Backergunge.
1,752	1,723	1,999	3,370	3,441	2,347	1,960	1,681	1,753	2,227	2,454	2,922	·74	·73	·85	1·48	1·46	·99	·83	·71	·74	·94	1·04	1·24	Mymensing.
872	875	971	1,329	918	678	629	532	584	823	1,235	1,864	·61	·61	·68	·93	·64	·47	·44	·37	·41	·57	·86	1·31	Tipperah.
1,310	1,163	1,546	1,543	1,294	1,067	1,019	861	957	895	5,205	6,426	1·25	1·11	1·48	1·47	1·24	1·02	·97	·82	·91	·85	4·98	6·15	Chittagong.
1,186	965	1,163	1,498	1,123	911	927	781	609	714	8,467	11,910	1·26	1·04	1·27	1·64	1·23	·99	1·01	·85	·66	·78	9·27	14·04	Noakhalli.
1,130	1,183	2,126	3,413	2,746	2,991	3,584	3,741	3,647	2,828	2,816	2,617	·72	·75	1·36	2·18	1·76	1·91	2·29	2·39	2·33	1·81	1·80	1·67	Patna.
1,795	1,873	2,403	2,627	3,398	4,220	5,808	4,531	3,249	2,615	1,951	1,765	·92	·96	1·23	1·34	1·74	2·16	2·97	2·32	1·66	1·34	·99	·90	Gya.
893	887	1,058	1,620	3,766	3,373	3,463	3,047	2,479	2,260	1,626	1,416	·51	·48	·61	·93	2·18	1·95	2·00	1·76	1·43	1·31	·94	·82	Shahabad.
1,072	985	1,299	1,543	2,567	2,320	1,564	1,476	1,485	1,748	1,756	1,672	·48	·43	·59	·70	1·17	1·06	·71	·67	·67	·79	·80	·76	Mozufferpore.
488	750	817	1,014	1,596	1,539	1,341	1,817	2,211	2,113	2,217	2,483	·22	·34	·37	·46	·73	·70	·61	·82	1·00	·96	1·00	1·13	Darbhunga.
1,345	1,717	1,984	1,699	2,106	2,631	2,421	2,700	2,310	1,550	1,454	1,436	·64	·83	·96	·82	1·02	1·27	1·17	1·30	1·11	·76	·70	·69	Sarun.
697	499	695	698	954	1,692	1,406	1,084	1,109	867	797	1,014	·42	·34	·48	·48	·66	1·17	·97	·75	·76	·60	·55	·70	Chumparun.
1,171	1,043	1,635	2,014	2,446	2,114	1,806	2,041	2,619	2,873	2,351	3,264	·64	·57	·90	1·11	1·34	1·16	·99	1·12	1·44	1·58	1·29	1·30	Monghyr.
1,093	1,055	1,541	1,999	2,310	1,707	1,981	1,992	2,463	3,403	2,557	2,595	·59	·57	·84	1·09	1·26	·93	1·08	1·09	1·35	1·86	1·40	1·42	Bhagulpore.
1,931	1,809	2,097	2,726	2,731	1,791	2,463	2,296	1,995	2,165	2,549	2,706	1·12	1·05	1·22	1·58	1·59	1·04	1·43	1·33	1·16	1·26	1·48	1·57	Purneah.
986	820	1,332	1,454	1,333	1,141	1,161	1,072	1,216	1,161	1,286	929	·74	·65	1·05	1·15	1·05	·90	·92	·85	·96	·92	1·02	·73	Sonthal Pergunnahs.
2,567	2,618	2,431	2,465	2,635	3,358	3,401	2,605	2,431	2,187	2,531	2,328	1·71	1·75	1·65	1·64	1·76	2·24	2·27	1·74	1·68	1·46	1·69	1·55	Cuttack.
1,306	1,306	1,584	1,488	1,152	1,801	2,591	1,615	1,086	1,000	1,490	1,467	1·69	1·69	2·05	1·93	1·49	2·33	3·36	2·09	1·41	1·29	1·93	1·90	Pooree.
911	824	1,165	1,408	3,520	3,311	2,644	1,533	1,311	1,172	1,332	1,252	1·18	1·06	1·51	1·82	4·56	4·29	3·43	1·99	1·70	1·52	1·71	1·62	Balasore.
666	661	1,019	1,102	1,133	1,349	1,590	1,425	1,290	1,133	771	675	·86	·85	1·32	1·42	1·46	1·74	2·05	1·84	1·67	1·46	·99	·87	Hazareebagh.
806	942	1,330	1,571	1,851	2,024	3,274	3,991	3,110	2,034	1,347	1,221	·65	·76	1·06	1·26	1·49	1·63	2·64	3·22	2·51	1·64	1·08	·98	Lohardugga.
457	491	483	560	628	546	599	650	700	553	518	516	1·12	1·20	1·18	1·39	1·54	1·34	1·47	1·59	1·72	1·35	1·27	1·26	Singbhoom.
502	482	676	927	1,183	1,378	1,105	926	834	677	540	668	·50	·48	·67	·93	1·18	1·38	1·10	·93	·83	·68	·54	·67	Manbhoom.
1,294	1,110	1,387	1,136	848	769	712	836	798	1,101	2,042	2,159	4·95	4·28	5·35	4·38	3·27	2·97	2·74	3·22	3·08	4·25	7·88	8·33	Suburbs of Calcutta.
[illegible],395	53,459	60,352	89,580	75,360	68,810	74,077	72,271	71,184	82,462	139,734	129,716	·97	·87	1·15	1·49	1·25	1·14	1·23	1·20	1·18	1·37	2·33	2·16	Total.

J. M. Coates, M.D.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

APPENDIX No. II.

VITAL STATISTICS OF THE SELECTED CIRCLES IN BENGAL

FOR THE YEAR 1876.

Annual Form No. I.—*Deaths registered in the* SELECTED CIRCLES *of the* **Districts** *of the Bengal Province during the year* 1876.

1	2	3	4			5	6	7			8			9		
			Population.					Number of deaths registered.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of the population.			Mean ratio of deaths per 1,000 during the previous three years.		
Number.	Division.	Districts.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Area in square miles.	Average population per square mile.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Burdwan.	Burdwan	82,665	80,856	163,521	187.	874	1,672	1,361	3,033	20·22	16·83	18·54	20·57	15·89	18·25
2		Bankoora	26,558	26,423	52,981	61.	869	689	566	1,255	25·94	21·38	23·68	22·91	18·10	20·52
3		Beerbhoom	72,595	78,519	151,114	349·20	433	2,694	2,626	5,320	37·10	33·44	35·20	37·71	33·32	35·44
4		Midnapore	88,309	88,446	176,755	443·2	399	1,551	1,156	2,707	17·56	13·07	15·31	30·41	25·24	27·82
5		Hooghly	46,450	47,464	93,914	95·	989	3,415	2,975	6,390	33·48	28·16	30·78	30·47	25·36	27·87
6		Howrah	66,642	56,757	123,399	16·	7,712	2,165	1,616	3,781	32·48	28·47	30·64	43·49	30·62	37·57
7	Presidency.	24-Pergunnahs	23,684	21,681	45,365	24·9	1,822	888	809	1,697	37·49	37·31	37·40	35·81	30·24	34·75
8		Nuddea	61,962	68,017	129,979	127·91	1,016	1,539	1,469	3,008	24·83	21·59	23·14	22·80	16·65	19·68
9		Jessore	76,458	74,615	151,073	223·78	675	2,522	2,096	4,618	32·98	28·09	30·56	29·94	29·07	29·53
10		Moorshedabad	94,068	95,497	189,565	208·19	911	2,790	2,376	5,166	29·65	24·88	27·25	33·10	28·74	30·95
11	Rajshahye and Cooch Behar.	Dinagepore	14,247	10,397	24,644	17·31	1,424	611	438	1,049	42·88	42·12	42·56	34·58	28·58	32·03
12		Maldah	14,726	15,953	30,679	10·66	2,878	719	491	1,210	48·82	30·77	39·44	33·74	22·55	27·61
13		Rajshahye	123,527	126,432	249,959	308·	812	3,948	3,002	6,950	31·88	23·74	27·80	37·56	29·76	33·17
14		Rungpore	14,210	8,914	23,124	24·32	951	469	369	838	33·00	41·39	36·23	30·03	31·48	31·20
15		Bogra	12,062	11,175	23,237	27·83	835	271	250	521	22·46	22·37	22·42	28·42	27·63	28·04
16		Pubna	17,241	17,765	35,006	12·	2,917	679	667	1,346	39·38	37·54	38·45	32·22	24·65	28·38
17		Darjeeling	16,420	11,362	27,782	212·42	131	786	499	1,285	47·86	43·91	46·25	23·21	17·61	20·89
18		Julpigoree	28,305	26,161	54,466	170·00	320	682	508	1,190	24·09	19·41	21·84	21·14	18·49	19·87
19	Dacca.	Dacca	69,809	63,172	132,981	42·67	3,117	2,183	1,760	3,943	31·27	27·86	29·65	23·00	21·71	22·38
20		Furreedpore...	37,319	40,858	78,177	105·	745	894	808	1,702	23·95	19·77	21·77	38·99	38·92	38·95
21		Backergunge	19,217	13,054	32,271	37·89	852	2,363	2,512	4,875	122·96	192·43	151·06	20·29	21·46	20·74
22		Mymensing	228,609	231,373	459,982	708·75	649	3,006	2,117	5,123	13·14	9·14	11·13	31·49	30·67	31·09
23		Tipperah	20,532	17,044	37,576	24·00	1,565	631	499	1,130	30·24	29·21	29·80	23·38	27·39	25·13
24	Chittagong.	Chittagong	28,206	27,172	55,378	71·75	772	1,074	939	2,013	38·07	34·55	36·35	26·79	24·19	25·51
25		Noakhalli	11,267	9,324	20,591	27·	763	536	517	1,053	47·57	55·44	51·13	29·52	32·57	30·90
26	Patna.	Patna	320,774	335,153	655,927	532·81	1,231	8,859	8,363	17,222	27·61	24·95	26·25	24·80	31·11	32·90
27		Gya	208,913	212,525	421,438	564·49	747	6,083	5,595	11,678	29·11	26·32	27·70	14·98	14·08	14·85
28		Shahabad	35,584	31,897	67,481	43·75	1,542	969	730	1,699	27·23	22·88	25·17	24·06	26·98	25·29
29		Mozufferpore	203,585	195,346	398,931	502·	795	3,575	2,660	6,235	17·56	13·61	15·63	19·58	20·11	19·78
30		Darbhunga	40,081	37,073	77,154	10·58	7,292	1,801	1,316	3,117	44·93	35·49	40·39	29·29	23·32	26·44
31		Sarun	54,800	56,168	110,968	60·50	1,834	1,640	1,483	3,123	29·92	26·40	28·14	31·43	23·29	27·30
32		Chumparun	90,597	86,403	177,000	261·91	676	1,300	973	2,273	14·34	11·26	12·84	18·71	18·46	18·60
33	Bhagulpore.	Monghyr	288,156	296,412	584,568	1,016·14	575	6,946	5,486	12,432	24·10	18·50	21·26	32·80	24·71	28·65
34		Bhagulpore	285,649	277,465	563,114	946·34	594	3,454	2,524	5,978	12·09	9·09	10·61	25·62	25·89	25·15
35		Purneah	180,796	168,440	349,236	772·53	452	3,202	2,318	5,420	17·71	13·16	15·51	26·19	21·32	24·06
36		Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	25,142	24,669	49,811	165·12	302	649	535	1,184	25·81	21·68	23·76	28·74	23·87	26·29
37	Orissa.	Cuttack	43,421	43,726	87,147	46·08	1,891	1,461	1,348	2,809	33·64	30·82	32·23	28·36	26·69	27·53
38		Pooree	163,399	159,664	323,063	922·87	350	3,562	3,293	6,855	21·79	20·62	21·21	27·53	26·92	27·23
39		Balasore	14,395	14,605	29,000	33·	879	439	315	754	30·49	21·56	26·00	30·19	23·62	26·88
40	Chota Nagpore.	Hazareebagh	40,387	37,119	77,506	377·02	206	1,252	973	2,225	31·00	26·21	28·70	27·97	29·24	28·56
41		Lohardugga	16,212	14,814	31,026	87·50	355	771	641	1,412	47·55	43·26	45·51	33·05	31·94	32·52
42		Singbhoom	33,659	33,762	67,421	372·	181	646	583	1,229	19·19	17·26	18·22	18·23	15·18	16·70
43		Manbhoom	67,830	64,672	132,502	534·13	246	1,360	1,088	2,448	20·05	16·82	18·47	18·05	14·95	16·57
		TOTAL ...	3,464,004	3,416,525	6,880,529	10,816·55	636	86,736	72,550	159,286	25·03	21·23	23·15	26·71	22·85	24·79

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal,
The 15*th April* 1877.

J. M. Coates, M.D.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

ANNUAL FORM No II.—*Deaths registered in the Rural Circles and Towns of the* SELECTED

1	2	3	4				
Number.	Districts.	Rural Circles or Towns.	Population. Males.	Females.	Total.	January.	February.
1	Burdwan	Burdwan ... T	16,290	16,031	32,321	75	72
2		Gangoor thana ... R	66,375	64,825	131,200	260	191
		Total ...	82,665	80,856	163,521	335	263
3	Bankoora	Bankoora ... T	8,695	8,099	16,794	27	29
4		Bishenpore ... T	8,869	9,178	18,047	19	12
5		Jaipore ... T	1,354	1,454	2,808	6	8
6		Chhatna ... R	7,640	7,692	15,332	15	24
		Total ...	26,558	26,423	52,981	67	73
7	Beerbhoom	Soory ... T	4,617	4,384	9,001	24	16
8		Soory thana including Cynthea ... R	33,669	36,499	70,168	162	126
9		Labpore thana ... R	34,309	37,636	71,945	53	39
		Total ...	72,595	78,519	151,114	239	181
10	Midnapore	Midnapore ... T	16,110	15,381	31,491	26	58
11		Bogri pergunnah ... R	72,199	73,065	145,264	174	185
		Total ...	88,309	88,446	176,755	200	243
12	Hooghly	Hooghly and Chinsurah ... T	17,114	17,647	34,761	93	83
13		Serampore ... T	12,528	11,912	24,440	74	46
14		Ooterparrah ... T	2,405	1,984	4,389	14	21
15		Ballaghur ... T	6,755	8,875	15,630	6	28
16		Bansbariah ... T	3,133	3,804	6,937	26	24
17		Buddibatty ... T	6,354	6,978	13,332	25	11
18		Bhuddressur ... T	3,518	3,899	7,417	12	23
19		Kotrung ... T	3,729	3,082	6,811	22	18
20		Bansbariah thana ... R	16,609	17,763	34,372	278	321
21		Buddibatty thana ... R	29,841	29,701	59,542	79	68
		Total ...	101,986	105,645	207,631	639	643
22	Howrah	Howrah ... T	54,098	43,686	97,784	311	244
23		Domjoor ... R	12,544	13,071	25,615	41	29
		Total ...	66,642	56,757	123,399	352	273
24	24-Pergunnahs	North Suburban Town ... T	14,348	12,915	27,263	122	69
25		Dum-Dum ... R	9,336	8,766	18,102	62	38
		Total ...	23,684	21,681	45,365	184	107
26	Nuddea	Kishnaghur ... T	12,871	13,879	26,750	65	50
27		Santipore ... T	13,205	15,430	28,635	47	48
28		Ranaghat ... T	4,266	4,605	8,871	10	6
29		Meherpore ... T	2,623	2,939	5,562	7	12
30		Comercolly ... T	2,479	2,772	5,251	9	4
31		Birnagur ... T	2,036	2,675	4,711	8	13
32		Chooadangah thana ... R	10,484	10,190	20,674	47	41
33		Meherpore thana ... R	7,075	7,265	14,340	36	28
34		Bongong thana ... R	6,923	8,262	15,185	3	11
		Total ...	61,962	68,017	129,979	232	213
35	Jessore	Jessore ... T	4,639	3,513	8,152	36	20
36		Monirampore thana ... R	71,819	71,102	142,921	250	281
		Total ...	76,458	74,615	151,073	286	301
37	Moorshedabad	Berhampore ... T	14,849	12,261	27,110	52	36
38		Moorshedabad ... T	23,392	22,790	46,182	160	160
39		Jungypore ... T	6,030	5,331	11,361	64	13
40		Kandi ... T	5,569	6,447	12,016	10	15
41		Gokurn thana ... R	22,598	24,519	47,117	46	47
42		Dowlutbazar thana ... R	21,630	24,149	45,779	47	33
		Total ...	94,068	95,497	189,565	379	304
43	Dinagepore	Dinagepore ... T	9,147	5,459	14,606	60	33
44		Kotowali and Rajarampore ... R	5,100	4,938	10,038	45	51
		Total ...	14,247	10,397	24,644	105	84
45	Maldah	English Bazar ... T	6,460	6,399	12,859	26	31
46		Maldah ... T	2,540	2,722	5,262	29	22
47		Nawabgunge ... R	5,726	6,832	12,558	32	33
		Total ...	14,726	15,953	30,679	87	86
48	Rajshahye	Nattore ... T	4,939	4,735	9,674	43	25
49		Bauleah ... T	12,027	10,264	22,291	16	31
50		Nowhatta ... R	10,980	11,100	22,080	66	67
51		Bauleah thana ... R	33,378	32,558	65,936	38	107
52		Nattore thana ... R	62,203	67,775	129,978	71	86
		Total ...	123,527	126,432	249,959	234	316
53	Rungpore	Rungpore ... T	9,885	4,960	14,845	49	32
54		Kowergunge ... R	4,325	3,954	8,279	20	31
		Total ...	14,210	8,914	23,124	69	63

CIRCLES *of the Districts of the Bengal Province during* **each month** *of the year* 1876.

5										6			7
										TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED DURING THE YEAR.			
March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Number.
84	106	53	47	65	56	69	104	110	111	501	451	952	1
207	219	135	108	132	106	95	172	198	258	1,171	910	2,081	2
291	325	188	155	197	162	164	276	308	369	1,672	1,361	3,033	
140	54	31	21	25	16	24	25	30	21	250	193	443	3
21	24	9	32	23	39	31	46	63	29	212	136	348	4
13	10	6	3	3	19	20	34	27	29	78	100	178	5
38	30	29	21	36	20	25	21	12	15	149	137	286	6
212	118	75	77	87	94	100	126	132	94	689	566	1,255	
43	20	9	14	12	15	20	28	36	64	144	157	301	7
250	142	116	92	175	275	338	565	727	513	1,766	1,715	3,481	8
123	110	47	61	74	123	129	260	296	223	784	754	1,538	9
416	272	172	167	261	413	487	853	1,059	800	2,694	2,626	5,320	
53	41	20	30	53	38	40	74	74	87	339	255	594	10
219	167	137	132	118	103	213	248	210	207	1,212	901	2,113	11
272	208	157	162	171	141	253	322	284	294	1,551	1,156	2,707	
171	166	77	52	40	57	58	71	67	80	554	461	1,015	12
122	99	62	33	37	79	68	106	158	140	529	495	1,024	13
19	27	10	11	6	19	15	19	21	22	124	80	204	14
31	15	16	16	14	15	12	17	35	18	120	108	228	15
29	28	8	13	9	10	7	10	15	23	115	87	202	16
50	35	16	40	27	28	35	43	69	49	209	219	428	17
26	21	8	11	16	12	22	32	38	27	131	117	248	18
13	13	1	7	.. ...	12	20	31	24	21	98	84	182	19
267	204	72	63	70	76	86	82	79	104	835	867	1,702	20
117	120	96	79	77	88	59	133	122	124	700	462	1,162	21
845	728	366	325	296	396	382	544	628	608	3,415	2,975	6,390	
268	238	217	195	205	224	294	326	349	306	1,845	1,332	3,177	22
43	44	47	42	37	47	60	72	74	68	320	284	604	23
311	282	264	237	242	271	354	398	423	374	2,165	1,616	3,781	
110	86	62	53	51	53	62	105	143	190	573	533	1,106	24
48	71	33	31	29	35	43	59	59	83	315	276	591	25
158	157	95	84	80	88	105	164	202	273	888	809	1,697	
50	61	32	27	47	44	30	46	75	68	288	307	595	26
42	66	50	28	25	31	37	43	64	59	272	268	540	27
7	23	14	7	11	10	12	16	11	11	73	65	138	28
4	10	5	7	4	4	8	11	39	18	67	62	129	29
20	30	4	6	5	6	8	6	17	11	71	55	126	30
39	22	6	2	6	6	11	25	30	31	100	99	199	31
45	46	35	41	31	25	41	39	43	48	252	230	482	32
31	48	21	22	26	22	48	35	96	122	272	263	535	33
14	19	6	8	11	14	24	53	57	44	144	120	264	34
252	325	173	148	166	162	219	274	432	412	1,539	1,469	3,008	
48	37	15	14	8	14	8	14	45	36	183	112	295	35
376	639	216	143	153	206	158	332	603	966	2,339	1,984	4,323	36
424	676	231	157	161	220	166	346	648	1,002	2,522	2,096	4,618	
76	43	41	38	60	86	61	120	143	109	483	382	865	37
168	150	115	73	85	94	107	141	190	147	808	782	1,590	38
28	37	21	15	14	19	15	25	51	28	174	156	330	39
34	26	11	7	25	19	11	12	17	20	108	99	207	40
77	83	28	27	58	72	78	116	175	140	539	408	947	41
70	123	46	29	35	83	68	187	301	205	678	549	1,227	42
453	462	262	189	277	373	340	601	877	649	2,790	2,376	5,166	
52	67	60	51	50	45	36	47	49	51	372	229	601	43
32	48	42	22	32	24	25	41	43	43	239	209	448	44
84	115	102	73	82	69	61	88	92	94	611	438	1,049	
28	40	42	27	18	14	28	36	65	90	269	176	445	45
25	48	13	8	7	16	18	25	25	33	139	130	269	46
37	24	28	21	32	48	35	31	83	92	311	185	496	47
90	112	83	56	57	78	81	92	173	215	719	491	1,210	
30	57	39	20	17	18	37	71	58	33	260	188	448	48
44	76	8	28	21	31	90	118	128	92	357	326	683	49
67	64	86	48	76	115	132	241	291	153	773	633	1,406	50
78	135	61	74	83	129	313	411	422	317	1,200	968	2,168	51
104	183	117	83	117	100	164	373	397	450	1,358	887	2,245	52
323	515	311	253	314	393	736	1,214	1,296	1,045	3,948	3,002	6,950	
41	43	56	26	32	38	31	51	55	69	283	240	523	53
36	45	36	36	18	21	18	13	12	29	186	129	315	54
77	88	92	62	50	59	49	64	67	98	469	369	838	

Annual Form No. II.—*Deaths registered in the Rural Circles and Towns of the of the year* 1876

1	2	3		4				
Number.	Districts.	Rural Circles or Towns.		Population. Males.	Females.	Total.	January.	February.
55	Bogra...	Bogra ...	T	3,343	2,529	5,872	30	21
56		Sherpore	T	2,247	1,982	4,229	6	7
57		Khetlal	R	6,472	6,664	13,136	29	27
		Total ...		12,062	11,175	23,237	65	55
58	Pubna	Pubna ...	T	7,851	7,879	15,730	84	46
59		Furreedpore ...	R	9,390	9,886	19,276	40	39
		Total ...		17,241	17,765	35,006	124	85
60	Darjeeling	Darjeeling ...	T	2,108	1,049	3,157	21	25
61		Phansedewah thana	R	6,735	5,645	12,380	23	9
62		Kurseong thana	R	7,577	4,668	12,245	8	13
		Total ...		16,420	11,362	27,782	52	47
63	Julpigoree ...	Julpigoree ...	T	4,286	2,899	7,185	13	13
64		Julpigoree thana	R	24,019	23,262	47,281	74	64
		Total ...		28,305	26,161	54,466	87	77
65	Dacca ...	Dacca ...	T	37,395	31,817	69,212	150	130
66		Naraingunge and Muddungunge	T	7,101	3,810	10,911	15	13
67		Manickgunge ...	T	5,750	5,798	11,548	24	29
68		Moonsheegunge	R	19,563	21,753	41,316	129	112
		Total ...		69,809	63,172	132,981	318	284
69	Furreedpore ...	Furreedpore ...	T	5,021	4,176	9,197	28	20
70		Syedpore (union)	R	2,965	3,359	6,324	37	16
71		Sadarpore thana	R	29,333	33,323	62,656	51	18
		Total ...		37,319	40,858	78,177	116	54
72	Backergunge ...	Barisal ...	T	9,073	4,195	13,268	21	38
73		Dowlutkhan ...	T	3,140	2,211	5,351	16	8
74		Lakhutia thana	R	4,614	4,471	9,085	14	6
75		Manpura Island	R	2,390	2,177	4,567	16	6
		Total ...		19,217	13,054	32,271	67	58
76	Mymensing ...	Nusseerabad ...	T	5,820	2,433	8,253	17	9
77		Jamalpore ...	T	7,310	7,002	14,312	24	21
78		Sherepore ...	T	4,250	3,765	8,015	22	16
79		Kishoregunge	T	6,682	6,955	13,637	70	44
80		Bajitpore ...	T	1,937	2,131	4,068	5	7
81		Mooktagacha ...	T	1,951	1,371	3,322	9	7
82		Tangail thana	R	151,337	157,647	308,984	253	134
83		Pingna thana	R	49,322	50,069	99,391	34	119
		Total ...		228,609	231,373	459,982	434	357
84	Tipperah ...	Comillah ...	T	7,999	4,949	12,948	43	50
85		Bramunberiah	T	7,844	7,528	15,372	20	9
86		Bramunberiah	R	4,689	4,567	9,256	25	21
		Total ...		20,532	17,044	37,576	88	80
87	Chittagong ...	Chittagong ...	T	12,206	8,398	20,604	46	48
88		Cox's Bazar ...	T	2,293	2,363	4,656	6	16
89		Anwara ...	R	13,707	16,411	30,118	61	54
		Total ...		28,206	27,172	55,378	113	118
90	Noakhalli ...	Sudharam ...	T	5,777	4,286	10,063	22	20
91		Chakla Banchanagore	R	5,490	5,038	10,528	34	16
		Total ...		11,267	9,324	20,591	56	36
92	Patna ...	Patna ...	T	78,028	80,872	158,900	242	281
93		Barh ...	T	5,329	5,721	11,050	29	42
94		Behar ...	T	21,672	22,623	44,295	23	11
95		Dinapore Nizamut ...	T	13,184	14,730	27,914	15	19
96		Dinapore Cantonment	T	7,535	6,635	14,170	11	7
97		Futooah ...	T	5,318	5,977	11,295	20	8
98		Mokameh ...	T	5,385	5,330	10,715	27	13
99		Munair ...	T	2,363	2,963	5,326	2	2
100		Mahomedpore	T	2,976	3,113	6,089	13	14
101		Baikutpore ...	T	2,854	3,234	6,088	16	13
102		Khagole ...	T	2,665	2,592	5,257	8	6
103		Behar thana ...	R	109,734	112,162	221,896	138	171
104		Futooah thana	R	29,325	30,861	60,186	38	38
105		Bankipore thana	R	34,406	38,340	72,746	59	90
		Total ...		320,774	335,153	655,927	641	715
106	Gya ...	Gya ...	T	33,071	33,772	66,843	187	160
107		Jehanabad ...	T	2,267	2,170	4,437	8	11
108		Aurungabad ...	T	1,557	1,918	3,475	9	5
109		Nowada ...	T	2,311	2,393	4,704	4	13
110		Hansna ...	T	2,937	3,182	6,119	5	3
111		Daudnagur ...	T	4,952	5,106	10,058	8	11
112		Tekari ...	T	4,074	4,104	8,178	17	109
113		Sherghotty ...	T	3,095	3,938	7,033	6	9

SELECTED CIRCLES *of the Districts of the Bengal Province during* each month —(continued).

5										6			7
										Total deaths registered during the year.			
March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Number.
13	13	15	9	21	16	10	17	36	27	121	107	228	55
3	2	......	3	6	......	6	16	27	11	48	39	87	56
31	23	16	21	20	39	......	......	......	......	102	104	206	57
47	38	31	33	47	55	16	33	63	38	271	250	521	
59	51	41	32	36	29	43	44	123	134	362	360	722	58
38	38	54	37	45	54	51	53	54	121	317	307	624	59
97	89	95	69	81	83	94	97	177	255	679	667	1,346	
20	19	18	55	31	13	16	14	9	8	164	85	249	60
13	33	17	59	11	3	14	13	21	21	126	111	237	61
18	84	93	526	27	26	5	10	15	24	496	303	799	62
51	86	128	640	69	42	35	37	45	53	786	499	1,285	
20	10	17	39	24	12	7	14	10	18	118	79	197	63
60	62	128	181	119	85	34	55	76	55	564	429	993	64
80	72	145	220	143	97	41	69	86	73	682	508	1,190	
125	168	132	98	111	113	115	150	370	286	1,106	842	1,948	65
25	19	14	13	12	14	13	35	83	33	173	116	289	66
48	77	27	17	12	15	27	36	99	91	254	248	502	67
124	190	82	50	45	44	48	56	165	159	650	554	1,204	68
322	454	255	178	180	186	203	277	717	569	2,183	1,760	3,943	
89	60	9	11	13	13	16	21	38	25	172	171	343	69
22	55	26	7	15	15	13	26	117	43	183	209	392	70
57	186	35	25	47	49	43	110	201	145	539	428	967	71
168	301	70	43	75	77	72	157	356	213	894	808	1,702	
36	65	47	27	28	21	28	60	54	79	336	168	504	72
8	6	4	4	6	5	8	......	1,275	67	728	679	1,407	73
39	59	38	4	5	16	12	11	75	44	164	159	323	74
6	4	7	3	5	3	4	......	2,580	7	1,135	1,506	2,641	75
89	134	96	38	44	45	52	71	3,984	197	2,363	2,512	4,875	
12	39	17	13	11	10	17	20	22	56	162	81	243	76
17	33	22	23	24	20	26	24	22	25	172	109	281	77
15	19	21	18	26	17	6	21	11	30	123	99	222	78
33	28	25	20	37	34	42	35	43	73	261	223	484	79
3	8	4	2	5	3	3	4	9	8	34	27	61	80
9	40	19	9	4	6	6	3	6	13	77	54	131	81
169	312	170	155	153	146	141	212	240	355	1,465	975	2,440	82
65	175	137	124	76	52	96	127	119	137	712	549	1,261	83
323	654	415	364	336	288	337	446	472	697	3,006	2,117	5,123	
80	56	19	25	32	23	23	27	40	31	261	188	449	84
30	23	37	29	31	20	43	40	72	75	222	207	429	85
28	12	14	15	30	18	11	17	24	27	138	104	242	86
138	91	70	69	93	61	77	84	136	133	621	499	1,120	
51	45	53	46	42	26	37	35	122	288	442	397	839	87
17	24	16	14	13	12	12	9	6	13	72	86	158	88
81	64	57	75	64	53	34	39	74	360	560	456	1,016	89
149	133	126	135	119	91	83	83	202	661	1,074	939	2,013	
35	16	17	9	15	15	17	27	368	138	353	346	699	90
26	21	26	16	17	26	22	21	68	61	183	171	354	91
61	37	43	25	32	41	39	48	436	199	536	517	1,053	
435	877	406	547	494	615	515	450	468	382	2,912	2,890	5,802	92
70	118	87	57	36	38	39	28	26	19	275	314	589	93
33	36	46	25	33	70	29	24	18	19	180	187	367	94
15	110	108	59	52	51	76	63	54	52	344	333	677	95
20	55	17	20	7	19	18	23	24	20	109	132	241	96
55	108	36	20	25	25	31	28	25	18	202	197	399	97
37	126	45	26	61	26	34	20	45	16	257	219	476	98
5	8	10	10	14	57	24	16	3	5	72	84	156	99
29	43	30	18	14	18	31	29	13	9	131	130	261	100
17	48	23	48	33	40	15	14	26	9	185	117	302	101
12	21	12	17	17	24	21	27	16	15	107	89	196	102
263	253	332	371	608	469	476	296	387	497	2,236	2,026	4,262	103
111	167	215	157	176	207	176	170	116	83	891	763	1,654	104
147	171	148	124	171	227	218	143	188	165	958	882	1,840	105
1,251	2,141	1,599	1,499	1,741	1,886	1,698	1,333	1,409	1,309	8,859	8,363	17,222	
261	408	261	279	475	193	353	269	202	210	1,689	1,569	3,258	106
10	20	21	23	23	38	27	11	11	12	102	113	215	107
6	9	9	20	26	19	9	9	11	6	78	60	138	108
14	16	22	15	19	11	13	8	8	5	74	74	148	109
100	119	14	14	31	47	18	6	5	7	182	187	369	110
37	52	86	95	97	17	21	8	14	8	239	215	454	111
82	149	45	36	42	131	27	22	6	9	358	317	675	112
10	8	16	19	52	33	13	14	6	10	116	80	196	113

ANNUAL FORM No. II.—*Deaths registered in the Rural Circles and Towns of the* *of the year* 1876

1	2	3		4				
Number.	DISTRICTS.	RURAL CIRCLES OR TOWNS.		POPULATION. Males.	POPULATION. Females.	POPULATION. Total.	January.	February.
114	GYA—(*concluded*)	Rajowli	T	2,397	2,615	5,012	1	1
115		Gya	R	23,301	24,656	47,957	98	100
116		Jehanabad	R	49,154	49,311	98,465	63	82
117		Aurungabad	R	34,959	34,216	69,175	68	53
118		Nowada	R	44,838	45,144	89,982	127	126
		Total ...		208,913	212,525	421,438	600	663
119	SHAHABAD	Buxar	T	6,706	6,842	13,548	23	15
120		Arrah	T	19,364	20,022	39,386	14	15
121		Jugdispore	R	9,514	5,033	14,547	19	29
		Total ...		35,584	31,897	67,481	56	59
122	MOZUFFERPORE	Mozufferpore	T	21,729	16,494	38,223	53	50
123		Hajipore	T	10,737	11,569	22,306	18	24
124		Seetamurhee	T	6,813	9,375	16,188	28	39
125		Lalgunge	T	5,913	6,425	12,338	24	18
126		Shewhur thana	R	81,011	78,366	159,377	94	80
127		Seetamurhee thana	R	77,382	73,117	150,499	196	153
		Total ...		203,585	195,346	398,931	413	364
128	DARBHUNGA...	Darbhunga	T	23,603	23,847	47,450	75	55
129		Roserah	T	4,614	4,827	9,441	10	21
130		Nagarbusti	R	4,628	5,253	9,881	68	68
131		Tajpore...	R	7,236	3,146	10,382	31	100
		Total ...		40,081	37,073	77,154	184	244
132	SARUN	Chupra ...	T	22,852	23,435	46,287	76	86
133		Sewan ...	T	5,556	5,543	11,099	3	4
134		Revilgunge	T	6,741	6,674	13,415	23	18
135		Manjhi	R	8,284	9,218	17,502	21	24
136		Baragaon	R	11,367	11,298	22,665	33	27
		Total ...		54,800	56,168	110,968	156	159
137	CHUMPARUN...	Bettiah ...	T	11,220	8,488	19,708	46	57
138		Motiharee	T	4,795	3,471	8,266	7	6
139		Kesaria thana	R	74,582	74,444	149,026	64	61
		Total ...		90,597	86,403	177,000	117	124
140	MONGHYR	Monghyr	T	28,708	30,990	59,698	98	87
141		Jamalpore	T	5,875	4,578	10,453	3	3
142		Burheya	T	5,218	5,187	10,405	9	7
143		Soorujgurrah ...	T	4,245	3,690	7,935	4	47
144		Burbigah	T	3,124	3,238	6,362	16	22
145		Sheikpoorah ...	T	5,474	6,062	11,536	23	20
146		Jamooee thana	R	69,053	68,064	137,117	155	125
147		Begooserai thana	R	166,459	174,603	341,062	205	256
		Total ...		288,156	296,412	584,568	513	567
148	BHAGULPORE	Bhagulpore	T	35,021	34,657	69,678	119	76
149		Colgong	T	2,687	2,552	5,239	2	4
150		Banka	R	5,565	3,853	9,418	17	12
151		Bhagulpore thana	R	40,261	41,747	82,008	80	73
152		Bongong thana	R	73,569	71,519	145,088	76	73
153		Muddehpoorah thana	R	128,546	123,137	251,683	61	44
		Total ...		285,649	277,465	563,114	355	282
154	PURNEAH	Purneah	T	9,677	6,380	16,057	45	52
155		Raneegunge ...	T	3,024	3,120	6,144	13	10
156		Kishengunge thana	R	76,389	67,775	144,164	197	129
157		Arrarea thana	R	91,706	91,165	182,871	65	76
		Total ...		180,796	168,440	349,236	320	267
158	SONTHAL PERGUNNAHS...	Doomka...	T	5,659	5,534	11,193	33	19
159		Rajmehal	T	3,843	4,247	8,090	7	15
160		Deoghur	T	2,662	2,199	4,861	5	22
161		Shahebgunge ...	T	1,746	1,505	3,251	3	5
162		Barhait ...	R	6,173	5,986	12,159	9	5
163		Pakour ...	R	5,059	5,198	10,257	12	21
		Total ...		25,142	24,669	49,811	69	87
164	CUTTACK	Cuttack	T	25,869	25,009	50,878	160	158
165		Kendrapara	T	5,201	5,481	10,682	35	31
166		Jajipore	T	5,192	5,561	10,753	37	35
167		Solipore	R	2,478	2,532	5,010	17	20
168		Patamundi	R	4,681	5,143	9,824	20	14
		Total ...		43,421	43,726	87,147	269	258
169	POOREE	Pooree ...	T	12,077	10,618	22,695	48	50
170		Khurdah thana	R	102,058	102,214	204,272	357	341
171		Gope thana	R	49,264	46,832	96,096	95	108
		Total ...		163,399	159,664	323,063	500	499

SELECTED CIRCLES *of the Districts of the Bengal Province during* **each month —(continued).**

5										6			7
										TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED DURING THE YEAR.			
March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Number.
2	14	7	20	26	18	6	14	4	5	71	47	118	114
91	114	117	131	163	468	123	85	88	63	831	810	1,641	115
74	104	112	106	130	205	114	103	107	100	741	558	1,299	116
63	56	108	207	288	83	181	89	65	54	659	656	1,315	117
146	127	154	212	231	205	169	183	108	64	943	909	1,852	118
896	1,196	972	1,177	1,603	1,468	1,074	821	635	553	6,083	5,595	11,678	
17	84	31	39	28	20	30	38	21	28	203	171	374	119
52	102	225	102	104	122	127	88	54	59	593	471	1,064	120
18	12	48	37	23	21	25	23	11	9	173	88	261	121
87	198	299	178	155	163	182	149	86	96	969	730	1,699	
55	63	235	168	63	53	75	69	85	75	542	507	1,049	122
22	45	54	36	28	33	32	20	39	27	232	146	378	123
55	72	64	32	40	40	28	108	25	31	322	240	562	124
21	121	84	23	12	11	8	13	2	13	175	175	350	125
129	151	42	159	91	117	94	106	102	113	721	556	1,277	126
254	182	215	230	241	223	223	184	262	256	1,583	1,036	2,619	127
536	634	694	648	480	477	460	409	515	515	3,575	2,660	6,235	
86	73	489	252	105	109	71	70	85	96	863	703	1,566	128
24	42	56	20	20	16	18	7	9	11	161	88	249	129
73	107	186	26	30	31	35	19	27	21	350	341	691	130
99	109	121	41	22	10	27	12	16	23	427	184	611	131
282	331	852	339	177	166	146	108	137	151	1,801	1,316	3,117	
101	111	116	171	244	327	169	83	71	66	834	787	1,621	132
4	3	4	4	29	10	......	6	2	3	46	26	72	133
27	96	46	48	46	77	53	58	28	32	296	250	546	134
24	34	41	57	63	79	33	26	27	19	228	220	448	135
39	18	47	36	49	50	57	38	23	19	236	200	436	136
195	261	254	316	431	548	312	206	151	139	1,640	1,483	3,123	
55	40	77	245	40	35	45	41	38	41	391	369	760	137
2	2	8	6	9	29	15	6	3	6	66	33	99	138
64	134	115	183	184	174	191	112	77	65	843	571	1,414	139
121	166	200	434	233	238	251	159	118	112	1,300	973	2,273	
137	124	136	129	121	242	154	193	194	113	931	797	1,728	140
14	24	17	24	21	31	37	33	27	44	151	127	278	141
84	130	157	27	19	33	101	20	23	14	282	332	614	142
9	13	25	13	19	20	18	16	20	31	121	114	235	143
41	105	94	114	34	106	110	73	24	46	433	354	787	144
26	31	56	18	28	44	36	13	16	23	185	149	334	145
220	303	278	255	327	320	301	251	217	197	1,650	1,299	2,949	146
396	415	451	381	369	465	687	834	563	543	3,193	2,314	5,507	147
929	1,135	1,214	961	878	1,263	1,444	1,433	1,084	1,011	6,946	5,486	12,432	
148	139	175	119	119	118	85	96	126	91	793	668	1,461	148
11	7	36	9	11	9	8	15	15	12	75	64	139	149
16	28	51	58	39	53	21	33	31	16	193	177	370	150
96	147	165	81	139	124	117	195	152	103	768	704	1,472	151
50	92	74	58	96	119	137	313	165	206	907	552	1,459	152
83	69	67	62	50	67	104	121	127	232	718	359	1,077	153
404	527	568	387	454	490	472	773	616	650	3,454	2,524	5,978	
39	49	41	30	32	33	24	24	36	36	263	178	441	154
12	12	16	12	13	11	17	3	17	12	95	53	148	155
197	150	193	75	170	237	205	128	204	193	1,294	784	2,078	156
76	105	406	200	439	215	235	248	328	360	1,550	1,203	2,753	157
324	316	656	317	654	496	481	403	585	601	3,202	2,218	5,420	
44	57	29	31	36	20	17	24	20	22	180	172	352	158
9	40	16	9	13	10	15	37	47	24	150	92	242	159
46	11	9	2	1	7	8	9	20	4	67	77	144	160
5	6	4	5	9	8	5	10	5	30	61	34	95	161
15	5	7	8	10	15	6	13	21	13	76	51	127	162
18	15	16	17	22	21	16	23	23	20	115	109	224	163
137	134	81	72	91	81	67	116	136	113	649	535	1,184	
113	113	104	102	193	164	155	99	125	84	838	737	1,575	164
40	30	24	26	30	50	22	23	31	26	201	172	373	165
42	36	25	49	36	26	26	18	20	40	183	207	390	166
14	12	4	4	12	13	12	6	9	14	65	72	137	167
37	84	38	50	28	25	14	27	25	22	174	160	334	168
246	225	195	231	304	278	229	173	210	186	1,461	1,348	2,809	
56	78	40	97	221	86	58	60	98	50	477	465	942	169
433	331	310	316	539	393	291	174	238	330	2,129	1,929	4,058	170
171	164	128	131	251	183	171	127	156	170	956	899	1,855	171
665	573	478	544	1,011	662	520	361	493	550	3,562	3,293	6,855	

ANNUAL FORM No. II.—*Deaths registered in the Rural Circles and Towns of the*
of the year 1876

1	2	3		4			
Number.	DISTRICTS.	RURAL CIRCLES OR TOWNS.		POPULATION.			
				Males.	Females.	Total.	January.	February.
172	BALASORE	Balasore	T	8,721	8,889	17,610	47	41
173		Bangriah	R	5,674	5,716	11,390	23	27
		Total ...		14,395	14,605	29,000	70	68
174	HAZAREEBAGH	Hazareebagh	T	6,312	4,738	11,050	18	28
175		Chuttra	T	4,287	4,531	8,818	16	15
176		Echak	T	4,661	4,338	8,999	10	13
177		Kodurma thana	R	25,127	23,512	48,639	65	53
		Total ...		40,387	37,119	77,506	109	109
178	LOHARDUGGA	Ranchee	T	6,860	5,226	12,086	33	45
179		Palma	R	9,352	9.588	18,940	26	25
		Total ...		16,212	14,814	31,026	59	70
180	SINGBHOOM	Chyebassa	T	2,534	2,289	4,823	2	3
181		Cherai thana	R	4,496	4,640	9,136	13	15
182		Ghatsila thana	R	7,041	7,208	14,249	18	26
183		Goomla thana	R	13,162	13,425	26,587	33	45
184		Kerai thana	R	6,426	6,200	12,626	9	12
		Total ...		33,659	33,762	67,421	75	101
185	MANBHOOM	Purulia	T	3,026	2,670	5,696	7	21
186		Rughunathpore	T	2,648	2,732	5,380	3	3
187		Jhaldah	T	1,636	1,644	3,280	......	......
188		Khaspel Pergunnah	R	27,563	25,697	53,260	74	51
189		Para thana	R	17,400	16,715	34,115	34	18
190		Govindpore thana	R	15,557	15,214	30,771	9	30
		Total ...		67,830	64,672	132,502	127	123
		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population ...		......	......	......	1·38	1·33
		GRAND TOTAL ...		3,464,004	3,416,525	6,880,529	9,551	9,171

ABSTRACT

Summary of Deaths in the SELECTED CIRCLES *of*

	Total number.	TOTAL POPULATION OF		
		Males.	Females.	Total.
Rural circles	75	2,435,146	2,442,850	4,877,996
Towns	115	1,028,858	973,675	2,002,533
FOR THE ENTIRE AREA ...	190	3,464,004	3,416,525	6,880,529

OFFICE OF THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,
The 15*th April* 1877.

SELECTED CIRCLES *of the Districts of the Bengal Province during* **each month** —(concluded).

5										6			7
										TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED DURING THE YEAR.			
March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Number.
50	27	42	56	62	30	30	25	34	38	286	196	482	172
16	17	18	27	26	20	20	26	30	22	153	119	272	173
66	44	60	83	88	50	50	51	64	60	439	315	754	
29	38	46	26	114	104	78	64	34	28	377	230	607	174
23	39	43	28	74	65	30	34	34	21	223	204	427	175
17	22	56	34	31	46	22	25	17	17	160	150	310	176
73	83	72	52	72	76	138	67	78	52	492	389	881	177
147	182	217	140	291	291	268	190	163	118	1,252	973	2,225	
44	59	89	68	138	99	46	27	44	25	429	288	717	178
40	48	57	76	92	116	84	49	45	37	342	353	695	179
84	107	146	144	230	215	130	76	89	62	771	641	1,412	
8	8	21	17	25	15	12	12	9	14	83	63	146	180
11	17	17	16	12	14	39	15	16	15	111	89	200	181
23	36	37	26	24	25	38	13	29	38	150	183	333	182
25	32	14	29	50	38	43	35	40	27	219	192	411	183
11	4	4	17	9	26	16	15	7	9	83	56	139	184
78	97	93	105	120	118	148	90	101	103	646	583	1,229	
7	14	16	17	21	14	13	18	9	6	94	64	158	185
4	8	10	8	3	3	9	3	6	6	37	29	66	186
11	8	3	6	4	7	11	6	4	3	45	18	63	187
74	69	150	216	137	110	89	54	48	50	572	550	1,122	188
37	53	40	41	63	31	38	27	17	31	255	174	429	189
47	96	116	94	83	25	43	37	27	53	357	253	610	190
180	247	335	382	261	190	203	140	111	149	1,360	1,088	2,448	
1·79	2·17	1·88	1·78	1·86	1·89	1·84	2·01	2·90	2·30	25·08	21·23	23·15	
12,361	14,986	12,958	11,916	12,862	13,060	12,681	13,850	19,997	15,898	86,736	72,550	159,286	

OF No. II.

the Districts of the Bengal Province during the year 1876.

TOTAL DEATHS OF			RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 IN THE YEAR 1876.			MEAN RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 IN PREVIOUS THREE YEARS.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
51,219	42,006	93,225	21·03	17·19	19·11	23·50	19·63	21·56
35,517	30,544	66,061	34·52	31·36	32·98	30·04	26·51	28·44
86,736	72,550	159,286	25·03	21·23	23·15	26·71	22·85	24·79

J. M. COATES, M.D.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

ANNUAL FORM No. III.—*Deaths registered from* **DIFFERENT CAUSES** *in the Rural Circles an*

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8		
Number.	DISTRICTS.	RURAL CIRCLES OR TOWNS.	Population.			Cholera.			Small-pox.			Fevers.			Bowel complaints.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	BURDWAN ...	Burdwan ... ... T	16,290	16,031	32,321	70	52	122	1	......	1	302	316	618	61	41	[illegible]
2		Gangoor thana ... R	66,375	64,825	131,200	48	33	81	...	......	......	1,061	827	1,888	18	8	[illegible]
		Total ...	82,665	80,856	163,521	118	85	203	1	......	1	1,363	1,143	2,506	79	49	[illegible]
3	BANKOORA...	Bankoora ... ... T	8,695	8,099	16,794	62	68	130	...	......	......	72	40	112	32	18	[illegible]
4		Bishenpore ... T	8,869	9,178	18,047	3	2	5	...	......	......	130	82	212	23	9	[illegible]
5		Jaipore ... ... T	1,354	1,454	2,808	3	......	3	...	......	......	61	96	157	10	1	11
6		Chhatna ... ... R	7,640	7,692	15,332	9	9	18	1	......	1	64	59	123	23	19	[illegible]
		Total ...	26,558	26,423	52,981	77	79	156	1	......	1	327	277	604	87	47	134
7	BEERBHOOM	Soory ... ... T	4,617	4,384	9,001	33	24	57	...	......	......	67	107	174	1	1	2
8		Soory thana, including Cynthea R	33,669	36,499	70,168	81	75	156	...	......	......	1,474	1,456	2,930	18	13	31
9		Labpore thana ... R	34,309	37,636	71,945	59	58	117	1	1	2	587	556	1,143	5	8	13
		Total ...	72,595	78,519	151,114	173	157	330	1	1	2	2,128	2,119	4,247	24	22	46
10	MIDNAPORE	Midnapore ... T	16,110	15,881	31,491	33	23	56	3	......	3	132	112	244	77	61	[illegible]
11		Bogri pergunnah R	72,199	73,065	145,264	48	40	88	...	... .	......	957	716	1,673	163	106	[illegible]
		Total ...	88,309	88,446	176,755	81	63	144	3	......	3	1,089	828	1,917	240	167	[illegible]
12	HOOGHLY ...	Hooghly and Chinsurah ... ... T	17,114	17,647	34,761	117	80	197	25	11	36	277	228	505	41	63	[illegible]
13		Serampore ... T	12,528	11,912	24,440	86	61	147	...	......	......	244	261	505	107	95	[illegible]
14		Ooterparrah ... T	2,405	1,984	4,389	20	11	31	4	3	7	33	34	67	40	23	[illegible]
15		Ballaghur ... ... T	6,755	8,875	15,630	34	17	51	1	1	2	56	61	117	14	8	[illegible]
16		Bansbariah ... T	3,133	3,804	6,937	18	14	32	...	......	......	77	50	127	10	11	[illegible]
17		Buddibatty ... T	6,354	6,978	13,332	33	25	58	...	......	......	144	161	305	23	26	[illegible]
18		Bhuddressur ... T	3,518	3,899	7,417	5	3	8	...	......	......	103	99	202	19	14	[illegible]
19		Kotrung ... ... T	3,729	3,082	6,811	1	3	4	6	5	11	59	61	120	27	13	40
20		Bansbariah thana R	16,609	17,763	34,372	144	119	263	7	8	15	545	583	1,128	76	95	171
21		Buddibatty thana R	29,841	29,701	59,542	28	10	38	...	......	......	527	332	859	122	93	215
		Total ...	101,986	105,645	207,631	486	343	829	43	28	71	2,065	1,870	3,935	479	440	[illegible]
22	HOWRAH ...	Howrah ... ... T	54,098	43,686	97,784	342	170	512	16	27	43	821	619	1,440	331	317	[illegible]
23		Domjoor ... ... R	12,544	13,071	25,615	37	32	69	...	2	2	218	183	401	29	30	[illegible]
		Total ...	63,642	56,757	123,399	379	202	581	16	29	45	1,039	802	1,841	360	347	[illegible]
24	24-PERGUNNAHS.	North Suburban Town ... ... T	14,348	12,915	27,263	109	89	198	1	3	4	336	295	631	71	101	[illegible]
25		Dum-Dum ... R	9,336	8,766	18,102	16	7	23	1	......	1	258	239	497	14	4	[illegible]
		Total ...	23,684	21,681	45,365	125	96	221	2	3	5	594	534	1,128	85	105	[illegible]
26	NUDDEA ...	Kishnaghur ... T	12,871	13,879	26,750	49	60	109	...	2	2	109	135	244	26	20	[illegible]
27		Santipore... ... T	13,205	15,430	28,635	43	34	77	...	3	3	199	202	401	5	10	15
28		Ranaghat ... ... T	4,266	4,605	8,871	10	13	23	...	2	2	55	47	102	......	......	—
29		Meherpore ... T	2,623	2,939	5,562	11	23	34	...	......	......	38	26	64	1	1	2
30		Comercolly ... T	2,479	2,772	5,251	23	16	39	...	......	......	38	31	69	2	2	4
31		Birnagur ... ... T	2,036	2,675	4,711	3	3	6	...	......	......	96	95	191	......	......	—
32		Chooadangah thana ... ... R	10,484	10,190	20,674	15	9	24	...	......	......	182	169	351	5	4	9
33		Meherpore thana R	7,075	7,265	14,340	83	74	157	...	......	......	132	133	265	10	5	15
34		Bongong thana ... R	6,923	8,262	15,165	1	......	1	...	......	......	120	106	226	19	8	27
		Total ...	61,962	68,017	129,979	238	232	470	...	7	7	969	944	1,913	68	50	118
35	JESSORE ...	Jessore ... ... T	4,639	3,513	8,152	60	30	90	...	......	......	90	65	155	6	2	8
36		Monirampore thana ... ... R	71,819	71,102	142,921	765	664	1,429	3	......	3	1,451	1,207	2,658	1	10	11
		Total ...	76,458	74,615	151,073	825	694	1,519	3	......	3	1,541	1,272	2,813	7	12	19
37	MOORSHEDABAD.	Berhampore ... T	14,849	12,261	27,110	83	66	149	2	......	2	335	275	610	32	19	51
38		Moorshedabad ... T	23,392	22,790	46,182	84	70	154	11	14	25	651	640	1,291	37	33	70
39		Jungipore... ... T	6,030	5,331	11,361	25	20	45	2	2	4	127	108	235	3	3	6
40		Kandi ... ... T	5,569	6,447	12,016	16	11	27	...	......	......	86	84	170	5	2	7
41		Gokurn thana ... R	22,598	24,519	47,117	20	22	42	...	1	1	478	342	820	17	10	27
42		Dowlutbazar thana ... ... R	21,630	24,140	45,779	35	31	66	...	......	.. ...	610	486	1,096	2	......	2
		Total ...	94,068	95,497	189,565	263	220	483	15	17	32	2,287	1,967	4,224	96	67	[illegible]
43	DINAGEPORE	Dinagepore ... T	9,147	5,459	14,606	13	4	17	4	......	4	252	175	427	58	20	78
44		Kotowali and Rajarampore ... R	5,100	4,988	10,038	3	......	3	...	......	......	203	181	384	5	4	9
		Total ...	14,247	10,397	24,644	16	4	20	4	......	4	455	356	811	63	24	[illegible]

Towns of the SELECTED CIRCLES *of the Districts of the Bengal Province during the year* 1876.

9												10			11			12								13
INJURY.												All other causes.			Total deaths from all causes.			RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.								
Suicide.			Wounds.			Accident.			Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts.														From all causes.			
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	Injury.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Number.
2	...	2	...	1	1	2	1	3	3	2	5	60	38	98	501	451	952	3·77	·08	19·12	3·15	·34	30·75	28·13	29·45	1
1	4	5	...	2	2	1	...	1	4	7	11	38	29	67	1,171	910	2,081	·61	...	14·39	·19	·14	17·64	14·03	15·86	2
3	4	7	...	3	3	3	1	4	7	9	16	98	67	165	1,672	1,361	3,033	1·24	·005	15·32	·78	·12	20·22	16·83	18·54	
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	...	1	1	82	64	146	250	196	446	7·74	...	6·66	2·97	·29	28·75	23·83	26·37	3
1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	2	3	54	40	94	212	136	348	·27	...	11·74	1·71	·33	23·90	14·81	19·28	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	3	5	78	100	178	1·06	...	55·90	3·91	·71	57·60	68·77	63·39	5
1	1	2	...	...	...	...	3	3	4	1	5	47	45	92	149	137	286	1·17	·06	8·02	2·73	·65	19·50	17·81	18·65	6
2	1	3	...	...	...	3	6	9	7	4	11	165	152	337	689	566	1,255	2·94	·01	11·40	2·52	·43	25·94	21·38	23·68	
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	41	25	66	144	157	301	6·33	...	19·33	·22	·22	31·18	35·81	33·44	7
1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	3	...	3	188	170	358	1,766	1,715	3,481	2·22	...	41·75	·44	·08	53·07	46·98	49·60	8
2	2	4	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	6	7	129	121	250	784	754	1,538	1·62	·02	15·88	·18	·18	22·85	20·03	21·37	9
4	2	6	...	1	1	1	2	3	5	6	11	358	316	674	2,694	2,626	5,320	2·18	·01	28·10	·30	·13	37·10	33·44	35·20	
...	1	1	1	...	1	1	4	5	1	1	2	91	53	144	339	255	594	1·77	·09	7·74	4·38	·28	21·04	16·57	18·86	10
...	...	...	1	1	2	10	2	12	9	5	14	24	31	55	1,212	901	2,113	·60	...	11·51	1·85	·19	16·78	12·33	14·54	11
...	1	1	2	1	3	11	6	17	10	6	16	115	84	199	1,551	1,156	2,707	·81	·01	10·84	2·30	·20	17·56	13·07	15·31	
2	1	3	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	2	2	90	76	166	554	461	1,015	5·66	1·08	14·53	2·96	·23	32·37	26·12	29·19	12
1	...	1	2	...	2	6	...	6	2	2	4	81	76	157	529	495	1,024	6·01	...	20·66	8·26	·53	42·22	41·55	41·89	13
1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	25	8	33	124	80	204	7·06	1·60	15·26	14·35	·68	51·55	40·32	46·47	14
...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	14	14	28	120	103	223	3·26	·12	7·48	1·40	·19	17·76	11·60	14·26	15
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	9	11	20	115	87	202	4·61	...	18·30	3·02	·28	36·70	22·87	29·11	16
...	...	..	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	5	8	5	2	7	209	219	428	4·35	...	22·87	3·67	·67	32·89	31·38	32·10	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	2	1	......	1	131	117	248	1·07	...	27·23	4·44	·53	37·23	30·00	33·43	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	4	1	5	98	84	182	·58	1·61	17·61	5·87	·29	26·28	27·25	26·72	19
3	1	4	...	1	1	2	6	8	5	2	7	53	52	105	835	867	1,702	7·65	·43	32·84	4·97	·58	50·27	48·80	49·51	20
...	2	2	1	...	1	2	3	5	7	13	20	13	9	22	700	462	1,162	·63	...	14·42	3·61	·47	23·45	15·55	19·51	21
8	4	12	4	2	6	16	13	29	19	26	45	295	249	544	3,415	2,975	6,390	3·99	·34	18·95	4·42	·44	33·48	28·16	30·78	
7	15	22	7	2	9	14	7	21	8	9	17	309	166	475	1,845	1,332	3,177	5·23	·43	14·72	6·52	·70	34·10	30·49	32·48	22
...	4	4	...	...	...	3	1	4	7	6	13	26	26	52	320	284	604	2·69	·07	15·65	2·30	·81	25·51	21·72	23·57	23
7	19	26	7	2	9	17	8	25	15	15	30	335	192	527	2,165	1,616	3,781	4·70	·36	14·91	5·64	·72	32·48	28·47	30·64	
1	1	2	...	1	1	4	2	6	2	4	6	49	37	86	573	533	1,106	7·26	·14	28·14	6·30	·55	39·98	41·26	40·56	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	2	3	5	22	21	43	315	276	591	1·27	·05	27·45	·99	·49	33·74	31·48	32·64	25
1	1	2	...	1	1	6	4	10	4	7	11	71	58	129	888	809	1,697	4·87	·11	24·86	4·18	·52	37·40	37·31	37·40	
2	2	4	1	1	2	4	2	6	2	3	5	95	82	177	288	307	595	4·07	·07	9·12	1·71	·63	22·37	22·11	22·24	26
3	3	6	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	1	5	18	13	31	272	268	540	2·68	·10	14·00	·52	·45	20·59	17·36	18·85	27
1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	5	2	7	73	65	138	2·59	·22	11·49	...	·45	17·11	14·11	15·55	28
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5	14	10	24	67	62	129	6·11	...	11·50	·35	·89	25·54	21·09	23·19	29
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	8	4	12	71	55	126	7·42	...	13·14	·76	·38	28·64	19·84	23·99	30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	......	......	......	100	99	199	1·27	...	40·54	...	·42	49·11	37·00	42·24	31
...	2	2	...	...	...	2	1	3	4	2	6	44	43	87	252	230	482	1·16	...	16·97	·43	·53	24·08	22·57	23·31	32
2	...	2	1	...	1	2	...	2	3	5	8	39	46	85	272	263	535	10·94	...	18·47	1·04	·90	38·44	36·22	37·30	33
...	1	1	...	...	...	3	2	5	1	2	3	......	1	1	144	120	264	·06	...	14·88	1·77	·59	20·80	14·52	17·38	34
8	8	16	3	1	4	12	9	21	18	17	35	223	201	424	1,539	1,469	3,008	3·61	·05	14·71	·90	·58	24·83	21·59	23·14	
1	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	4	1	2	3	24	10	34	183	112	295	11·07	...	19·01	·98	·98	39·44	31·88	36·18	35
4	4	8	1	...	1	15	9	24	19	32	51	80	58	138	2,339	1,984	4,323	9·99	·02	18·59	·07	·58	32·56	27·90	30·24	36
5	4	9	1	...	1	16	12	28	20	34	54	104	68	172	2,522	2,096	4,618	10·05	·01	18·62	·12	·60	32·98	28·09	30·56	
1	...	1	3	...	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	25	20	45	483	382	865	5·49	·07	22·50	1·88	·29	32·52	31·15	31·90	37
...	2	2	3	4	7	1	1	2	3	7	10	18	11	29	808	782	1,590	3·33	·54	27·97	1·51	·45	34·54	34·31	34·42	38
...	...	...	1	..	1	...	...	...	...	5	5	16	18	34	174	156	330	3·96	·35	20·68	·52	·52	28·85	29·26	29·04	39
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	......	......	......	108	99	207	2·24	...	14·14	·58	·24	19·39	15·35	17·22	40
...	2	2	...	1	1	2	2	4	4	5	9	18	23	41	539	408	947	·89	·02	17·40	·57	·33	23·85	16·64	20·09	41
...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	12	16	28	18	13	31	678	549	1,227	1·44	...	23·98	·04	·65	31·34	22·73	26·80	42
1	5	6	8	5	13	5	4	9	20	36	56	95	85	180	2,790	2,376	5,166	2·54	·16	22·28	·85	·44	29·65	24·88	27·25	
1	...	1	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	1	1	42	28	70	372	229	601	1·16	·27	20·23	5·34	·34	40·66	41·94	41·14	43
...	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	1	1	27	20	47	239	209	448	·29	...	38·25	·89	·49	46·86	42·32	44·63	44
1	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	4	...	2	2	69	48	117	611	488	1,049	·81	·16	32·90	3·53	·40	42·88	42·12	42·56	

ANNUAL FORM No. III.—*Deaths registered from* **DIFFERENT CAUSES** *in the Rural Circles and*

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8		
Number.	DISTRICTS.	RURAL CIRCLES OR TOWNS.	Population.			Cholera.			Small-pox.			Fevers.			Bowel complaints.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
45	MALDAH	English Bazar ... T	6,460	6,399	12,859	46	25	71	...	1	1	165	116	281	17	15	32
46		Maldah ... T	2,540	2,722	5,262	16	5	21	...	......	......	105	112	217	3	......	3
47		Nowabgunge ... R	5,726	6,832	12,558	19	3	22	...	......	......	284	172	456	1	1	2
		Total ...	14,726	15,953	30,679	81	33	114	...	1	1	554	406	960	21	16	37
48	RAJSHAHYE	Nattore ... T	4,939	4,735	9,674	58	39	97	...	1	1	160	120	280	5	......	5
49		Bauleah ... T	12,027	10,264	22,291	62	59	121	...	1	1	263	238	501	17	10	27
50		Nowhatta... R	10,960	11,100	22,060	48	53	101	...	......	......	687	559	1,246	26	9	35
51		Bauleah thana ... R	33,378	32,558	65,936	65	44	109	16	5	21	1,090	898	1,988	7	4	11
52		Nattore thana ... R	62,203	67,775	129.978	175	122	297	4	......	4	1,043	674	1,717	15	9	24
		Total ...	123,527	126,432	249,959	408	317	725	20	7	27	3,243	2,489	5,732	70	32	102
53	RUNGPORE	Rungpore ... T	9,885	4,960	14,845	5	1	6	1	1	2	219	206	425	20	13	33
54		Kowergunge ... R	4,325	3,954	8,279	4	3	7	...	......	......	138	88	226	20	20	40
		Total ...	14,210	8,914	23,124	9	4	13	1	1	2	357	294	651	40	33	73
55	BOGRA	Bogra ... T	3,343	2,529	5,872	15	14	29	...	......	......	90	84	174	4	1	5
56		Sherpore ... T	2,247	1,982	4,229	3	4	7	...	......	......	35	29	64	5	2	7
57		Khetlal ... R	6,472	6,664	13,136	1	1	2	...	......	......	92	89	181	......	......	......
		Total ...	12,062	11,175	23,237	19	19	38	...	......	......	217	202	419	9	3	12
58	PUBNA	Pubna ... T	7,851	7,879	15,730	76	72	148	...	1	1	246	263	509	8	......	8
59		Furreedpore ... R	9,390	9,886	19,276	62	47	109	6	......	6	243	253	496	......	1	1
		Total ...	17,241	17,765	35,006	138	119	257	6	1	7	489	516	1,005	8	1	9
60	DARJEELING	Darjeeling ... T	2,108	1,049	3,157	12	16	28	2	1	3	89	36	125	44	22	66
61		Phansedewah thana ... R	6,735	5,645	12,380	28	28	56	1	......	1	84	75	159	4	4	8
62		Kurseong thana R	7,577	4,668	12,245	368	257	625	6	4	10	104	36	140	15	3	18
		Total ...	16,420	11,362	27,782	408	301	709	9	5	14	277	147	424	63	29	92
63	JULPIGOREE	Julpigoree ... T	4,286	2,899	7,185	8	15	23	...	......	......	70	50	120	16	5	21
64		Julpigoree thana R	24,019	23,262	47,281	110	84	194	...	......	......	340	282	622	12	4	16
		Total ...	28,305	26,161	54,466	118	99	217	...	......	......	410	332	742	28	9	37
65	DACCA	Dacca ... T	37,395	31,817	69,212	196	109	305	6	2	8	311	238	549	123	86	209
66		Naraingunge and Muddungunge... T	7,101	3,810	10,911	73	45	118	...	......	......	49	34	83	14	11	25
67		Manickgunge ... T	5,750	5,792	11,542	75	63	138	2	1	3	133	148	281	9	2	11
68		Moonsheegunge ... R	19,563	21,753	41,316	219	197	416	...	......	......	202	191	393	55	49	104
		Total ...	69,809	63,172	132,981	563	414	977	8	3	11	695	611	1,306	201	148	349
69	FURREEDPORE	Furreedpore ... T	5,021	4,176	9,197	61	64	125	...	......	......	75	68	143	15	9	24
70		Syedpore (union) R	2,965	3,359	6,324	89	94	183	...	......	......	64	84	148	4	6	10
71		Sadarpore thana R	29,333	33,323	62,656	222	193	415	...	......	......	284	204	488	14	8	22
		Total ...	37,319	40,858	78,177	372	351	723	...	......	......	423	356	779	33	23	56
72	BACKERGUNGE	Barisal ... T	9,073	4,195	13,268	112	50	162	1	2	3	112	90	202	61	8	69
73		Dowlutkhan ... T	3,140	2,211	5,351	41	37	78	1	......	1	21	17	38	2	......	2
74		Lakhutia thana ... R	4,614	4,471	9,085	79	80	159	1	1	2	77	74	151	1	1	2
75		Manpura island ... R	2,390	2,177	4,567	10	6	16	...	......	......	18	23	41	......	2	2
		Total ...	19,217	13,054	32,271	242	173	415	3	3	6	228	198	426	64	11	75
76	MYMENSING	Nasirabad ... T	5,820	2,433	8,253	59	14	73	2	......	2	49	42	91	20	7	27
77		Jamalpore ... T	7,310	7,002	14,312	7	3	10	2	1	3	138	81	219	1	9	10
78		Sherepore ... T	4,250	3,765	8,015	2	1	3	...	......	......	53	45	98	22	25	47
79		Kishoregunge ... T	6,682	6,955	13,637	32	26	58	9	4	13	107	115	222	14	17	31
80		Bajitpore ... T	1,937	2,131	4,068	5	7	12	3	3	6	9	8	17	2	2	4
81		Mooktagacha ... T	1,951	1,371	3,322	30	15	45	...	......	......	33	27	60	6	5	11
82		Tangail thana ... R	151,337	157,647	308,984	337	255	592	18	15	33	871	528	1,399	38	18	56
83		Pingna thana ... R	49,322	50,069	99,391	81	73	154	28	16	44	513	382	895	17	10	27
		Total ...	228,609	231,373	459,982	553	394	947	62	39	101	1,773	1,228	3,001	120	93	213
84	TIPPERAH	Comillah ... T	7,999	4,949	12,948	72	34	106	...	......	......	100	86	186	20	11	31
85		Bramunberiah ... T	7,844	7,528	15,372	58	53	111	...	......	......	75	76	151	6	11	17
86		Bramunberiah ... R	4,689	4,567	9,256	21	16	37	...	......	......	53	42	95	3	6	9
		Total ...	20,532	17,044	37,576	151	103	254	...	......	......	228	204	432	29	28	57
87	CHITTAGONG	Chittagong ... T	12,206	8,398	20,604	190	145	335	12	4	16	162	176	338	23	19	42
88		Cox's Bazar ... T	2,293	2,363	4,656	9	7	16	2	1	3	26	48	74	10	5	15
89		Anwara ... R	13,707	16,411	30,118	206	192	398	44	34	78	219	159	378	12	14	26
		Total ...	28,206	27,172	55,378	405	344	749	58	39	97	407	383	790	45	38	83
90	NOAKHALLI	Sudharam ... T	5,777	4,286	10,063	239	244	483	...	......	......	70	67	137	2	......	2
91		Chakla Banchanagore ... R	5,490	5,038	10,528	59	41	100	...	......	......	113	114	227	......	......	—
		Total ...	11 267	9,324	20,591	298	285	583	...	......	......	183	181	364	2	......	2

[T]owns of the SELECTED CIRCLES *of the Districts of the Bengal Province during the year* 1876—(continued).

9												10			11			12								13
INJURY.												All other causes.			Total deaths from all causes.			RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.								
Suicide.			Wounds.			Accidents.			Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts.														From all causes.			
[M]ales.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	Injury.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Number.
...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	3	1	1	2	36	18	54	269	176	445	5·52	·07	21·85	2·48	·46	41·64	27·50	34·60	45
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	2	12	12	24	139	130	269	3·99	...	41·23	·57	·76	54·72	47·75	51·12	46
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	6	6	3	9	311	185	496	1·75	...	36·31	·15	·55	54·31	27·07	39·49	47
...	...	...	4	...	4	3	...	3	2	8	10	54	33	87	719	491	1,210	3·71	·03	31·29	1·20	·55	48·82	30·77	39·44	
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	36	27	63	260	188	448	10·02	·10	28·94	·51	·20	52·64	39·70	46·30	48
...	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	3	4	13	13	26	357	326	683	5·42	·04	22·47	1·31	·31	29·68	31·76	30·64	49
...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	8	3	6	9	2	5	7	773	633	1,406	4·57	...	56·43	1·58	·76	70·40	57·02	63·67	50
1	...	1	...	1	1	8	4	12	10	5	15	3	7	10	1,200	968	2,168	1·65	·31	30·15	·16	·43	35·95	29·73	32·88	51
2	12	14	...	...	...	17	12	29	13	14	27	89	44	133	1,358	887	2,245	2·28	·03	13·20	·18	·53	21·83	13·08	17·27	52
3	14	17	1	1	2	32	18	50	28	28	56	143	96	239	3,948	3,002	6,950	2·90	·10	22·93	·40	·50	31·88	23·74	27·80	
3	...	3	1	1	2	...	1	1	2	1	3	32	16	48	283	240	523	·40	·13	28·62	2·22	·60	28·62	48·38	35·23	53
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	23	18	41	186	129	315	·84	...	27·29	4·83	·12	43·00	32·62	38·04	54
3	...	3	1	1	2	...	1	1	3	1	4	55	34	89	469	369	838	·56	·08	28·15	3·15	·43	33·00	41·39	36·23	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	8	20	121	107	228	4·93	...	29·63	·85	...	36·19	42·30	38·82	55
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	9	48	39	87	1·65	...	15·13	1·65	...	21·36	19·67	20·57	56
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	4	5	7	10	17	102	104	206	·15	...	13·77	...	·45	15·76	15·60	15·67	57
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	4	5	24	22	46	271	250	521	1·63	...	18·03	·51	·25	22·46	22·37	22·42	
...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	3	2	5	27	21	48	362	360	722	9·40	·06	32·35	·50	·50	46·10	45·69	45·89	58
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	6	4	2	6	317	307	624	5·65	·31	25·73	·05	·31	33·75	31·05	32·37	59
...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	5	6	11	31	23	54	679	667	1,346	7·34	·19	28·70	·25	·39	39·38	37·54	38·45	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	10	10	26	164	85	249	8·86	·95	39·59	20·90	·31	77·79	81·02	78·87	60
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	1	8	2	10	126	111	237	4·52	·08	12·84	·64	·24	18·70	19·66	19·14	61
...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	3	496	303	799	51·04	·51	11·43	1·46	·24	65·46	64·90	65·25	62
...	...	...	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	1	2	25	14	39	786	499	1,285	25·52	·50	15·26	3·31	·25	47·86	43·91	46·25	
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	9	32	118	79	197	3·20	...	16·70	2·92	·13	27·53	27·25	27·41	63
1	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	3	6	2	8	92	57	149	564	429	993	4·13	...	13·15	·33	·25	23·48	18·44	21·02	64
1	...	1	1	...	1	3	...	3	6	2	8	115	66	181	682	508	1,190	3·98	...	13·62	·67	·23	24·09	19·41	21·84	
...	1	1	1	...	1	5	3	8	1	...	1	463	403	866	1,106	842	1,948	4·40	·11	7·93	3·01	·15	29·57	26·46	28·14	65
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	25	62	173	116	289	10·81	...	7·60	2·29	·09	24·36	30·44	26·48	66
1	1	2	...	...	...	2	2	4	1	1	2	31	30	61	254	248	502	11·95	·25	24·34	·95	·69	44·17	42·81	43·49	67
2	3	5	...	...	...	7	3	10	2	...	2	163	111	274	650	554	1,204	10·06	...	9·51	2·51	·41	33·22	25·46	29·14	68
3	6	9	1	...	1	14	8	22	4	1	5	694	569	1,263	2,183	1,760	3,943	7·34	·08	9·82	2·62	·27	31·27	27·86	29·65	
...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	19	28	47	172	171	343	13·59	...	15·54	2·60	·43	34·25	40·94	37·29	69
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	24	24	48	183	209	392	28·93	...	23·40	1·58	·47	61·72	62·22	61·98	70
...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	6	7	13	12	15	27	539	428	967	6·62	...	7·78	·35	·23	18·37	12·84	15·43	71
...	3	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	10	8	18	55	67	122	894	808	1,702	9·24	...	9·96	·71	·28	23·95	19·77	21·77	
...	1	1	13	...	13	1	1	2	1	2	3	35	14	49	336	168	504	12·20	·22	15·22	5·20	1·43	37·03	40·04	37·98	72
...	...	...	...	...	...	655	622	1,277	1	...	1	7	3	10	728	679	1,407	14·57	·18	7·10	·37	238·83	231·84	307·10	262·94	73
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	4	3	7	164	159	323	17·50	·22	16·62	·22	·22	35·54	35·56	35·55	74
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,105	1,475	2,580	...	...	...	2	...	2	1,135	1,506	2,641	3·50	...	8·97	·48	564·92	474·89	691·77	578·27	75
...	1	1	13	...	13	1,762	2,098	3,860	3	2	5	48	20	68	2,363	2,512	4,875	12·85	·18	13·20	2·32	120·20	122·96	192·43	151·06	
2	...	2	1	...	1	1	2	3	...	...	...	28	16	44	162	81	243	8·34	·24	11·02	3·27	·72	27·83	33·29	29·44	76
...	...	...	1	...	1	4	2	6	...	...	...	19	13	32	172	109	281	·69	·20	14·81	·69	·48	23·52	15·57	19·63	77
2	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	42	27	69	123	99	222	·37	...	12·22	5·86	·62	28·94	26·29	27·69	78
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98	61	159	261	223	484	4·25	·95	16·27	2·27	·07	39·05	32·06	35·49	79
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	7	22	34	27	61	2·94	1·47	4·17	·98	...	17·55	12·67	14·99	80
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	7	15	77	54	131	13·54	...	18·06	3·31	...	39·46	39·38	39·43	81
4	14	18	2	...	2	3	...	3	9	25	34	183	120	303	1,465	975	2,440	1·91	·10	4·52	·18	·18	9·67	6·15	7·89	82
2	4	6	1	...	1	19	14	33	8	12	20	43	38	81	712	549	1,261	1·54	·44	9·00	·27	·60	14·43	10·96	12·68	83
11	18	29	5	...	5	29	19	48	17	37	54	436	289	725	3,006	2,117	5,123	2·05	·21	6·52	·46	·29	13·14	9·14	11·13	
...	...	...	3	...	3	2	...	2	...	...	...	64	57	121	261	188	449	8·18	...	14·44	2·39	·38	32·62	37·98	34·67	84
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	83	66	149	282	207	489	7·22	...	9·82	1·10	·06	28·30	27·49	27·90	85
...	1	1	2	...	2	1	1	2	3	...	3	55	38	93	138	104	242	3·99	...	10·26	·97	·85	29·43	22·77	26·14	86
...	1	1	5	...	5	3	2	5	3	...	3	202	161	363	621	499	1,120	6·75	...	11·49	1·51	·37	30·24	29·21	29·80	
...	...	...	1	1	2	4	3	7	2	...	2	48	49	97	442	397	839	16·25	·77	16·40	2·03	·58	36·21	47·27	40·72	87
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	25	49	72	86	158	3·43	·64	15·89	3·22	·21	31·39	36·39	33·98	88
...	...	...	...	...	...	9	8	17	2	2	4	68	47	115	560	456	1,016	13·21	2·58	12·55	·86	·69	40·85	27·78	33·73	89
1	...	1	1	1	2	13	11	24	4	2	6	140	121	261	1,074	939	2,013	13·52	1·75	14·26	1·49	·59	38·07	34·55	36·35	
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	3	1	1	2	41	30	71	353	346	699	47·99	...	13·61	·19	·59	61·10	80·72	69·46	90
...	..	...	...	...	...	2	3	5	1	...	1	8	13	21	183	171	354	9·49	...	21·56	...	·56	33·33	33·94	33·62	91
...	...	...	...	1	1	2	6	8	2	1	3	49	43	92	536	517	1,053	28·31	...	17·67	·09	·58	47·57	55·44	51·12	

ANNUAL FORM No. III.—*Deaths registered from* **DIFFERENT CAUSES** *in the Rural Circles and*

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8		
Number.	Districts.	Rural Circles or Towns.	Population.			Cholera.			Small-pox.			Fevers.			Bowel complaints.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
92	PATNA	Patna ... ... T	78,028	80,872	158,900	447	370	817	61	73	134	993	1,138	2,131	623	604	1,227
93		Barh ... ... T	5,329	5,721	11,050	32	37	69	34	52	86	100	125	225	49	57	106
94		Behar ... ... T	21,672	22,623	44,295	34	37	71	23	25	48	53	61	114	10	2	12
95		Dinapore Nizamut T	13,184	14,730	27,914	62	66	128	9	8	17	158	172	330	47	28	75
96		Dinapore Cantonment ... ... T	7,535	6,635	14,170	26	9	35	1	1	2	34	77	111	18	15	33
97		Futoouh ... ... T	5,318	5,977	11,295	66	64	130	2	8	10	60	73	133	32	24	56
98		Mokameh ... ... T	5,385	5,330	10,715	56	51	107	17	15	32	110	90	200	22	18	40
99		Munair ... ... T	2,363	2,963	5,326	19	26	45	3	1	4	41	40	81	7	13	20
100		Mahomedpore ... T	2,976	3,113	6,089	18	17	35	6	5	11	53	39	92	24	36	60
101		Baikutpore ... T	2,854	3,234	6,088	30	5	35	7	10	17	113	79	192	3	4	7
102		Khagole ... ... T	2,665	2,592	5,257	2	6	8	2	3	5	37	33	70	38	20	58
103		Behar thana ... R	109,734	112,162	221,896	359	339	698	118	115	233	1,169	1,048	2,217	37	31	68
104		Futoouh thana ... R	29,325	30,861	60,186	150	125	275	96	73	169	375	329	704	104	79	183
105		Bankipore thana R	34,406	38,340	72,746	85	75	160	19	20	39	534	520	1,054	205	149	354
		Total ...	320,774	335,153	655,927	1,386	1,227	2,613	398	409	807	3,830	3,824	7,654	1,219	1,081	2,300
106	GYA	Gya ... ... T	33,071	33,772	66,843	283	199	482	49	61	110	898	889	1,787	158	133	291
107		Jehanabad ... T	2,267	2,170	4,437	9	3	12	3	12	15	52	57	109	10	9	19
108		Aurungabad ... T	1,557	1,918	3,475	8	5	13	...	......	......	52	44	96	4	5	9
109		Nowada ... ... T	2,311	2,393	4,704	4	3	7	3	2	5	43	36	79	......	2	2
110		Hansna ... ... T	2,937	3,182	6,119	22	21	43	...	......	......	138	151	289	4	3	7
111		Daudnagur ... T	4,952	5,106	10,058	70	56	126	1	1	2	128	111	239	12	6	18
112		Tekari ... ... T	4,074	4,104	8,178	7	4	11	11	10	21	292	265	557	40	23	63
113		Sherghotty ... T	3,095	3,938	7,033	20	21	41	1	......	1	73	53	126	13	4	17
114		Rajowli ... ... T	2,397	2,615	5,012	1	5	6	2	4	6	47	25	72	6	2	8
115		Gya ... ... R	23,301	24,656	47,957	103	104	207	4	5	9	596	579	1,175	26	27	53
116		Jehanabad ... R	49,154	49,311	98,465	86	51	137	2	4	6	530	414	944	50	27	77
117		Aurungabad ... R	34,959	34,216	69,175	151	155	306	2	2	4	413	427	840	32	17	49
118		Nowada ... ... R	44,838	45,144	89,982	64	40	104	1	2	3	824	779	1,603	3	2	5
		Total ..	208,913	212,525	421,438	828	667	1,495	79	103	182	4,086	3,830	7,916	358	260	[illegible]
119	SHAHABAD	Buxar ... ... T	6,706	6,842	13,548	36	31	67	1	1	2	100	80	180	18	15	33
120		Arrah ... ... T	19,364	20,022	39,386	132	95	227	...	......	......	445	371	816	7	2	9
121		Jugdispore ... R	9,514	5,033	14,547	40	24	64	1	......	1	131	62	193	......	2	2
		Total ...	35,584	31,897	67,481	208	150	358	2	1	3	676	513	1,189	25	19	44
122	MOSUFFERPORE.	Mosufferpore ... T	21,729	16,494	38,223	114	80	194	6	8	14	225	221	446	35	31	66
123		Hajeepore ... T	10,737	11,569	22,306	40	26	66	2	......	2	119	71	190	27	28	55
124		Seetamurhee ... T	6,813	9,375	16,188	2	......	2	22	11	33	160	100	260	90	68	158
125		Lalgunge ... ... T	5,913	6,425	12,338	74	86	160	9	6	15	50	45	95	9	19	28
126		Shewhur thana ... R	81,011	78,366	159,377	18	14	32	48	38	86	390	326	716	127	80	207
127		Seetamurhee thana R	77,382	73,117	150,499	60	58	118	42	37	79	948	616	1,564	139	73	212
		Total ...	203,585	195,346	398,931	308	264	572	129	100	229	1,892	1,379	3,271	427	299	726
128	DARBHUNGA	Darbhunga ... T	23,603	23,847	47,450	209	162	371	23	16	39	356	285	641	205	163	368
129		Roserah ... ... T	4,614	4,827	9,441	53	18	71	2	1	3	89	61	150	9	3	12
130		Nagarbusti ... R	4,628	5,253	9,881	63	56	119	13	24	37	182	177	359	17	19	36
131		Tajpore ... ... R	7,236	3,146	10,382	55	26	81	11	1	12	175	57	232	19	14	33
		Total ...	40,081	37,073	77,154	380	262	642	49	42	91	802	580	1,382	250	199	449
132	SARUN	Chupra ... ... T	22,852	23,435	46,287	240	218	458	28	23	51	248	265	513	180	103	283
133		Sewan ... ... T	5,556	5,543	11,099	16	9	25	...	......	......	7	2	9	6	5	11
134		Revilgunge ... T	6,741	6,674	13,415	69	42	111	17	7	24	66	72	138	79	71	150
135		Manjhi ... ... R	8,284	9,218	17,502	47	54	101	...	......	......	131	113	244	24	24	48
136		Baragaon ... ... R	11,367	11,298	22,665	12	14	26	1	1	2	74	67	141	24	21	45
		Total ...	54,800	56,168	110,968	384	337	721	46	31	77	526	519	1,045	263	224	487
137	CHUMPARUN	Bettia ... ... T	11,220	8,488	19,708	108	118	226	...	.....	......	155	165	320	58	39	97
138		Motiharee ... T	4,795	3,471	8,266	22	......	22	1	......	1	32	30	62	8	3	11
139		Kesaria thana ... R	74,582	74,444	149,026	93	79	172	15	8	23	235	140	375	13	5	18
		Total ...	90,597	86,403	177,000	223	197	420	16	8	24	422	335	757	79	47	126
140	MONGHYR	Monghyr ... ... T	28,708	30,990	59,698	52	46	98	28	29	57	485	461	946	118	69	187
141		Jamalpore ... T	5,875	4,578	10,453	13	4	17	11	11	22	72	72	144	21	20	41
142		Burheya ... ... T	5,218	5,137	10,405	17	64	81	5	23	28	251	233	484	4	7	11
143		Soorujgurrah ... T	4,245	3,690	7,935	5	4	9	6	3	9	101	103	204	4	1	5
144		Burbigah ... ... T	3,124	3,238	6,362	95	85	180	32	28	60	174	150	324	36	15	51
145		Sheikpoorah ... T	5,474	6,062	11,536	11	8	19	21	19	40	91	77	168	33	26	59
146		Jamooee thana ... R	69,053	68,064	137 117	120	109	229	47	48	95	1,248	956	2,204	35	26	61
147		Begooserai thana R	166,459	174,603	341,062	174	121	295	81	68	149	2,526	1,847	4,373	145	92	237
		Total ...	288,156	296,412	584,568	487	441	928	231	229	460	4,948	3,899	8,847	396	256	[illegible]
148	BHAGULPORE	Bhagulpore ... T	35,021	34,657	69,678	128	113	241	30	23	53	100	63	163	130	115	245
149		Colgong ... ... T	2,687	2,552	5,239	12	9	21	4	......	4	27	39	66	5	3	8
150		Banka ... ... R	5,565	3,853	9,418	25	19	44	15	12	27	103	113	216	1	1	2
151		Bhagulpore thana R	40,261	41,747	82,008	39	38	77	3	2	5	642	594	1,236	29	31	60
152		Bongong thana ... R	73,569	71,519	145,088	10	6	16	2	......	2	198	174	372	3	1	4
153		Muddehpoorah thana ... ... R	128,546	123,137	251,683	112	90	202	1	1	2	515	231	746	14	5	19
		Total ...	285,649	277,465	563,114	326	275	601	55	38	93	1,585	1,214	2,799	182	156	338

'owns of the SELECTED CIRCLES *of the Districts of the Bengal Province during the year* **1876—(continued).**

9												10			11			12								13
Injury.																		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.								
Suicide.			Wounds.			Accidents.			Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts.			All other causes.			Total deaths from all causes.								From all causes.			
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	Injury.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Number.
3	4	7	40	21	61	20	9	29	9	4	13	716	667	1,383	2,912	2,890	5,802	5·14	·34	13·41	7·72	·69	37·31	35·73	36·51	92
2	...	2	3	4	7	1	1	2	1	...	1	53	38	91	275	314	589	6·24	7·78	20·36	9·59	1·08	51·60	54·88	53·30	93
...	...	...	1	2	3	2	2	4	...	...	...	57	57	114	180	187	367	1·60	1·08	2·57	·29	·15	8·30	8·26	8·28	94
...	...	...	4	4	8	3	2	5	...	...	...	61	53	114	344	333	677	4·58	·60	11·83	2·68	·46	26·09	22·60	24·25	95
...	1	1	1	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	29	27	56	109	132	241	2·46	·14	7·83	2·32	·28	14·46	19·89	17·00	96
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	1	41	26	67	202	197	399	11·50	·88	11·77	4·95	·26	37·98	32·95	35·32	97
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	44	96	257	219	476	9·98	2·98	18·66	3·73	·09	47·72	41·08	44·42	98
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	3	4	72	84	156	8·44	·75	15·19	3·75	·37	30·46	28·34	29·29	99
...	...	...	5	3	8	2	1	3	...	...	...	23	29	52	131	130	261	5·74	1·80	15·10	9·35	1·80	44·01	41·76	42·86	100
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	31	19	50	185	117	302	5·74	2·79	31·53	1·14	·16	64·82	36·17	49·60	101
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	28	24	52	107	89	196	1·52	·95	13·31	11·03	·57	40·15	34·33	37·28	102
1	27	28	31	16	47	33	32	65	24	29	53	464	389	853	2,236	2,026	4,262	3·14	1·05	9·99	·30	·36	20·37	18·06	19·20	103
...	...	...	...	..	...	9	14	23	2	5	7	155	138	293	891	763	1,654	4·56	2·80	11·69	3·04	·49	30·38	24·72	27·48	104
1	3	4	6	3	9	5	5	10	7	7	14	96	100	196	958	882	1,840	2·19	·53	14·48	4·86	·50	27·84	23·00	25·29	105
7	35	42	91	55	146	76	71	147	45	47	92	1,807	1,614	3,421	8,859	8,363	17,222	3·98	1·23	11·66	3·56	·65	27·61	24·95	26·25	
...	1	1	...	...	...	11	16	27	...	...	...	290	270	560	1,689	1,569	3,258	7·21	1·64	26·73	4·35	·41	31·11	46·45	46·74	106
...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	31	58	102	113	215	2·70	3·38	24·56	4·28	·45	44·99	52·07	48·45	107
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	1	12	5	17	78	60	138	3·74	...	27·62	2·58	·86	50·09	31·28	39·71	108
1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	30	53	74	74	148	1·48	1·06	16·79	·42	·42	32·02	30·92	31·46	109
...	1	1	...	...	...	3	2	5	3	1	4	12	8	20	182	187	369	7·02	...	47·24	1·14	1·63	61·96	58·76	60·30	110
...	2	2	1	1	2	6	2	8	...	1	1	21	35	56	239	215	454	12·52	·19	23·76	1·78	1·29	48·26	42·17	45·13	111
1	...	1	2	2	4	2	6	8	...	1	1	3	6	9	358	317	675	1·34	2·56	68·10	7·70	1·71	88·63	77·24	82·53	112
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	9	1	10	116	80	196	5·83	·13	17·91	2·41	·14	38·06	20·31	27·86	113
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	3	13	9	22	71	47	118	1·19	1·19	14·36	1·59	·79	29·62	17·97	23·54	114
1	3	4	8	5	13	7	16	23	...	...	...	86	71	157	831	810	1,641	4·31	·18	24·50	1·10	·83	35·66	32·85	34·21	115
5	5	10	...	...	...	3	5	8	5	6	11	60	46	106	741	558	1,299	1·39	·06	9·58	·78	·29	15·07	11·31	13·19	116
7	...	7	2	...	2	·2	3	5	...	...	...	50	52	102	659	656	1,315	4·41	·05	12·14	·70	·20	18·85	19·17	19·00	117
2	...	2	...	3	3	2	4	6	8	21	29	39	58	97	943	909	1,852	1·15	·08	17·81	·05	·44	21·03	20·13	20·58	118
17	12	29	14	13	27	37	57	94	19	31	50	645	622	1,267	6,083	5,595	11,678	3.54	·43	18·78	1·46	·47	29·11	26·32	27·70	
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	1	1	46	42	88	203	171	374	4·94	·14	13·28	2·43	·29	30·27	24·99	27·60	119
...	2	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	6	1	7	593	471	1,064	5·76	...	20·71	·22	·12	30·62	23·53	27·01	120
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	......	1	173	88	261	4·39	·06	13·26	·13	...	18·18	17·48	17·94	121
...	2	2	2	...	2	2	1	3	1	1	2	53	43	96	969	730	1,699	5·30	·04	17·61	·65	·13	27·23	22·33	25·17	
2	2	4	1	2	3	...	1	1	2	2	4	157	160	317	542	507	1,049	5·07	·36	11·66	1·72	·31	24·94	30·73	27·43	122
1	...	1	4	1	5	3	3	6	3	2	5	33	15	48	232	146	378	2·95	·08	8·51	2·46	·76	21·60	12·61	16·94	123
...	...	...	1	...	1	2	6	8	1	3	4	44	52	96	322	240	562	·12	2·08	16·06	9·76	·80	47·26	25·6	34·71	124
1	...	1	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	18	48	175	175	350	12·96	1·21	7·69	2·26	·32	29·59	27·23	28·36	125
...	1	1	...	...	...	11	6	17	3	14	23	119	77	196	721	556	1,277	·20	·53	4·49	1·29	·25	8·90	7·09	8·01	126
...	...	...	6	5	11	28	22	50	27	53	80	333	172	505	1,583	1,036	2,619	·78	·52	10·39	1·40	·98	20·45	13·43	17·40	127
4	3	7	14	9	23	44	38	82	41	74	115	716	494	1,210	3,575	2,660	6,235	1·43	·57	8·19	1·81	·56	17·56	13·61	15·63	
...	...	...	7	5	12	4	3	7	3	4	7	56	65	121	863	703	1,566	7.81	·82	13·50	7·75	·54	36·56	29·47	33·00	128
...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	1	1	2	4	4	8	161	88	249	7·52	·31	15·88	1·27	·52	34·89	18·23	26·37	129
...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	23	5	6	11	47	59	106	350	341	691	12·04	3·74	36·33	8·65	3·44	75·63	64·91	69·93	130
4	10	14	43	4	46	5	...	5	7	7	14	109	65	174	427	184	611	7·80	1·15	22·34	3·17	7·60	58·87	58·46	58·85	131
4	10	14	52	9	61	32	3	35	16	18	34	216	193	409	1,801	1,316	3,117	8·32	1·17	17·90	5·81	1·86	44·93	35·49	40·39	
1	1	2	1	2	3	...	...	...	4	7	11	182	168	350	834	787	1,621	9·89	1·10	11·08	5·03	·34	36·49	33·58	35·02	132
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	13	10	23	46	26	72	2·25	...	·81	·99	·36	8 27	4·69	6·48	133
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	65	55	120	296	250	546	8·27	1·78	10·28	11·18	·22	43·91	37·45	40·70	134
...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	25	27	52	228	220	448	5·77	...	13·94	2·74	·17	27·53	23·86	25·59	135
...	1	1	1	2	3	...	...	...	2	3	5	122	91	213	236	200	436	1·14	·08	6·22	1·98	·39	20·76	17·70	19 23	136
1	2	3	4	6	10	...	...	...	9	13	22	407	351	758	1,640	1,483	3,123	6·49	·69	9·41	4·38	·31	29·92	26·40	28·14	
...	...	...	9	3	12	...	2	2	1	...	1	60	42	102	391	369	760	11·46	...	16·23	4·92	·76	34·84	43·47	38·56	137
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	......	3	66	33	99	2·66	.12	7 40	1·33	...	13·76	9·50	11·97	138
...	4	4	...	...	...	24	11	35	9	11	20	454	313	767	843	571	1,414	1·15	·15	2·51	·12	·32	11·30	7·67	9·46	139
...	4	4	9	3	12	24	13	37	10	11	21	517	355	872	1,300	973	2,273	2·37	·13	4·27	·71	·41	14·34	11·26	12·84	
3	4	12	16	8	24	3	8	16	5	11	16	211	161	372	931	797	1,728	1·64	·95	15·84	3·13	1·13	32·42	25·71	28·94	140
...	...	...	3	...	3	6	3	9	4	5	9	21	12	33	151	127	278	1·62	2·10	13·77	3·92	2·00	25·70	27·74	26·59	141
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	5	3	8	282	332	614	7·78	2·69	46·51	1·05	·19	54·04	64·00	59·01	142
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	2	6	121	114	235	1·13	1·13	25·70	·63	·25	28·50	30·89	29·61	143
...	1	1	2	...	2	1	3	4	2	9	11	91	63	154	433	354	787	28·29	9·43	50·92	8·01	2·82	138·60	109·32	123·70	144
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	2	26	18	44	185	149	334	1·64	3·46	14·56	5·11	·34	33·79	24·57	28·95	145
1	5	6	4	8	12	3	2	5	20	25	45	172	120	292	1,650	1,299	2,949	1·67	·69	16·07	·44	·49	23·89	19·06	21·50	146
...	...	...	17	2	19	15	18	33	28	27	55	207	139	346	3,193	2,314	5,507	·86	·48	12·82	·69	·31	19·18	13·25	16·14	147
9	10	19	45	18	63	33	34	67	60	81	141	737	518	1,255	6,946	5,486	12,432	1·58	·78	14·79	1·11	·49	24·10	18·50	21·26	
...	...	...	1	...	1	4	5	9	4	1	5	396	348	744	793	668	1,461	3·45	·76	2·35	3·51	·21	22·64	19·27	20·96	148
...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	25	11	36	75	64	139	4·00	·76	12·59	1·52	·76	27·91	25·07	26·53	149
...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	1	1	1	2	45	31	76	193	177	370	4·67	2·86	22·93	·21	·53	34·68	45·93	39·28	150
...	...	...	1	1	2	5	3	8	1	...	1	48	35	83	768	704	1,472	·93	·06	15·07	·73	·13	19·07	16·86	17·94	151
...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	4	7	11	688	364	1,052	907	552	1,459	·11	·01	2·56	·02	·08	12·32	7·71	10·05	152
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	5	9	71	27	98	718	359	1,077	·80	·007	2·96	·07	·03	5·58	2·91	4·27	153
...	...	...	7	3	10	11	8	19	15	14	29	1,273	816	2,089	3,454	2,524	5,978	1·06	·16	4·97	·60	·10	12·09	9·09	10·61	

ANNUAL FORM No. III.—*Deaths registered from* **DIFFERENT CAUSES** *in the Rural Circles and Towns*

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8		
Number.	DISTRICTS.	RURAL CIRCLES OR TOWNS.	Population.			Cholera.			Small-pox.			Fevers.			Bowel complaints.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
154	PURNEAH	Purneah ... ... T	9,677	6,380	16,057	2	1	3	5	3	8	243	162	405	5	3	[illegible]
155		Raneegunge ... T	3,024	3,120	6,144	1	......	1	...	......	......	92	53	145	......	......	......
156		Kissengunge thana R	76,389	67,775	144,164	85	70	155	21	20	41	1,148	640	1,783	10	15	[illegible]
157		Arrarea thana ... R	91,706	91,165	182,871	188	133	321	26	22	48	1,162	920	2,082	100	73	[illegible]
		Total ...	180,796	168,440	349,236	276	204	480	52	45	97	2,640	1,775	4,415	115	91	[illegible]
158	SONTHAL PERGUNNAHS.	Doomka ... ... T	5,659	5,534	11,193	6	3	9	2	2	4	89	102	191	13	11	[illegible]
159		Rajmehal ... ... T	3,843	4,247	8,090	4	......	4	1	......	1	121	83	204	13	6	19
160		Deoghur ... ... T	2,662	2,199	4,861	27	33	60	9	7	16	23	27	50	4	5	9
161		Sahebgunge ... T	1,746	1,505	3,251	5	1	6	...	1	1	47	27	74	3	1	4
162		Barhait ... ... R	6,173	5,986	12,159	2	5	7	...	......	......	60	37	97	11	6	17
163		Pakour ... ... R	5,059	5,198	10,257	3	6	9	6	4	10	76	63	139	3	2	5
		Total ...	25,142	24,669	49,811	47	48	95	18	14	32	416	339	755	47	31	78
164	CUTTACK	Cuttack ... ... T	25,869	25,009	50,878	80	97	177	13	6	19	170	149	319	260	253	513
165		Kendrapara ... T	5,201	5,481	10,682	7	4	11	9	12	21	64	38	102	32	35	67
166		Jajpore ... ... T	5,192	5,561	10,753	14	22	36	6	8	14	55	61	116	38	39	77
167		Solipore ... ... R	2,478	2,532	5,010	1	5	6	1	1	2	17	20	37	12	10	22
168		Patamundi ... R	4,681	5,143	9,824	31	16	47	2	2	4	80	76	156	21	14	35
		Total ...	43,421	43,726	87,147	133	144	277	31	29	60	386	344	730	383	331	714
169	POOREE	Pooree ... ... T	12,077	10,618	22,695	137	133	270	2	......	2	77	86	163	120	120	240
170		Khurdah thana ... R	102,058	102,214	204,272	378	329	707	30	22	52	445	467	912	333	257	590
171		Gope thana ... R	49,264	46,832	96,096	68	65	133	10	8	18	301	328	629	91	71	162
		Total ...	163,399	159,664	323,063	583	527	1,110	42	30	72	823	881	1,704	534	448	982
172	BALASORE	Balasore ... ... T	8,721	8,889	17,610	41	13	54	1	5	6	75	64	139	79	46	125
173		Bangriah ... ... R	5,674	5,716	11,390	4	6	10	...	......	......	33	22	55	60	51	111
		Total ...	14,395	14,605	29,000	45	19	64	1	5	6	108	86	194	139	97	236
174	HAZAREEBAGH.	Hazareebagh ... T	6,312	4,738	11,050	65	63	127	...	......	......	233	158	391	44	2	46
175		Chuttra ... ... T	4,287	4,531	8,818	39	51	90	2	1	3	162	135	297	3	3	6
176		Echak ... ... T	4,661	4,338	8,999	15	12	27	...	......	......	122	111	233	9	5	14
177		Koderma thana ... R	25,127	23,512	48,639	3	4	7	...	1	1	431	314	745	13	10	23
		Total ...	40,387	37,119	77,506	122	129	251	2	2	4	948	718	1,666	69	20	89
178	LOHARDUGGA.	Ranchee ... ... T	6,860	5,226	12,086	103	69	172	2	1	3	161	119	280	87	52	139
179		Palma ... ... R	9,352	9,588	18,940	13	21	34	1	5	6	178	176	354	104	113	217
		Total ...	16,212	14,814	31,026	116	90	206	3	6	9	339	295	634	191	165	356
180	SINGBHOOM	Chyebassa ... T	2,534	2,289	4,823	1	......	1	...	......	......	48	41	89	18	10	28
181		Cherai thana ... R	4,496	4,640	9,136	......	1	1	...	3	3	76	65	141	26	13	39
182		Ghatsilla thana ... R	7,041	7,208	14,249	1	1	2	1	2	3	103	139	242	21	12	33
183		Goomla thana ... R	13,162	13,425	26,587	14	18	32	...	1	1	125	125	250	55	33	86
184		Kerai thana ... R	6,426	6,200	12,626	3	2	5	1	......	1	37	31	68	14	10	24
		Total ...	33,659	33,762	67,421	19	22	41	2	6	8	389	401	790	134	78	212
185	MANBHOOM	Purulia ... ... T	3,026	2,670	5,696	8	6	14	...	1	1	43	31	74	10	9	19
186		Rughunathpore ... T	2,648	2,732	5,380	4	2	6	...	......	......	29	21	50	3	1	4
187		Jhaldah ... ... T	1,636	1,644	3,280	1	......	1	...	......	......	28	11	39	11	2	13
188		Khaspel pergunnah ... ... R	27,563	25,697	53,260	145	108	253	...	......	......	327	304	631	8	13	21
189		Para thana ... R	17,400	16,715	34,115	6	6	12	...	......	......	168	96	264	16	14	30
190		Govindpore thana R	15,557	15,214	30,771	140	78	218	5	3	8	166	147	313	22	6	28
		Total ...	67,830	64,672	132,502	304	200	504	5	4	9	761	610	1,371	70	45	115
		GRAND TOTAL ...	3,464,004	3,416,525	6,880,529	12,721	10,334	23,055	1,417	1,286	2,703	48,918	41,171	90,089	7,192	5,641	12,833

OFFICE OF THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,
The 15*th April* 1877.

the SELECTED CIRCLES *of the Districts of the Bengal Province during the year* 1876—(concluded).

9											10			11			12								13
Injury.											All other causes.			Total deaths from all causes.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.								
Suicide.		Wounds.			Accidents.			Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts.									Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	Injury.	From all causes.			Number.
Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.						Males.	Females.	Total.	
...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	1	3	4	8	12	263	178	441	·18	·49	25·23	·49	·31	27·17	27·89	27·46	154
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	95	53	148	·16	...	23·60	...	...	31·41	16·98	24·08	155
6	8	4	1	5	11	12	23	7	9	16	11	11	22	1,294	784	2,078	1·07	·28	12·86	·17	·36	16·93	11·56	14·41	156
1	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	4	7	11	67	47	114	1,550	1,203	2,753	1·75	·26	11·38	·94	·08	16·90	13·19	15·05	157
7	10	5	1	6	14	12	26	13	17	30	84	66	150	3,202	2,218	5,420	1·37	·27	12·35	·58	·20	17·71	13·16	15·51	
...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	1	...	1	66	53	119	180	172	352	·80	·35	17·06	2·14	·44	31·80	31·06	31·44	158
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	8	5	1	6	150	92	242	·40	·12	25·21	2·34	·96	39·03	21·66	29·91	159
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	8	67	77	144	12·34	3·29	10·28	1·85	·20	25·16	35·01	29·62	160
...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	...	...	...	4	2	6	61	34	95	1·84	·30	22·76	1·23	1·23	34·93	22·59	29·22	161
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	2	5	76	51	127	·57	...	7·97	1·39	·08	12·31	8·55	10·44	162
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	26	34	60	115	109	224	·87	·97	13·55	·48	·09	22·73	20·96	21·83	163
...	...	1	...	1	5	3	8	8	3	11	107	97	204	649	535	1,184	1·90	·64	15·15	1·56	·40	25·81	21·68	23·76	
3	5	7	2	9	3	5	8	2	2	4	281	240	521	838	737	1,575	3·47	·37	6·26	10·08	·51	32·39	29·46	30·95	164
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	87	83	170	201	172	373	1·02	1·96	9·54	6·27	18	38·64	31·38	34·91	165
1	1	...	1	1	4	4	8	...	1	1	66	70	136	183	207	390	3·35	1·30	10·78	7·16	1·02	35·24	37·22	36·26	166
1	1	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	34	32	66	65	72	137	1·19	·39	7·38	4·39	·79	26·23	28·43	27·34	167
...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	2	2	4	36	48	84	174	160	334	4·78	·40	15·87	3·56	·81	37·17	31·11	33·99	168
5	7	7	3	10	9	14	23	6	5	11	504	473	977	1,461	1,348	2,809	3·17	·68	8·37	8·19	·58	33·64	30·82	32·23	
2	3	...	...	...	2	1	3	2	2	4	137	121	258	477	465	942	11·89	·08	7·18	10·57	·39	39·49	43·79	41·50	169
15	23	1	...	1	13	42	55	15	18	33	916	779	1,695	2,129	1,929	4,058	3·46	·25	4·46	2·83	·54	20·86	18·87	19·86	170
7	15	1	...	1	13	13	26	9	7	16	455	400	855	956	899	1,855	1·38	·18	6·54	1·68	·90	19·40	19·19	19·30	171
24	40	2	...	2	28	56	84	26	27	53	1,508	1,300	2,808	3,562	3,293	6,855	3·48	·23	5·27	3·04	·55	21·79	20·63	21·21	
1	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	1	3	87	64	151	286	196	482	3·06	·34	7·89	7·09	·39	32·79	22·04	27·37	172
...	1	...	...	...	2	2	4	3	...	3	50	38	88	153	119	272	·87	...	4·82	9·74	·70	26·96	20·81	23·88	173
1	3	...	...	...	2	4	6	5	1	6	137	102	239	439	315	754	2·20	·20	6·68	8·13	·51	30·49	21·56	26·00	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	34	8	42	377	230	607	11·49	...	35·38	4·16	·09	59·72	48·54	54·98	174
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	3	15	12	27	223	204	427	10·20	·34	33·68	·68	·45	52·01	45·02	48·42	175
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	13	21	34	160	150	310	3·00	...	25·89	1·55	·22	34·32	34·57	34·44	176
8	8	1	...	1	6	9	15	1	3	4	37	40	77	492	389	881	·14	·02	15·31	·47	·57	19·58	16·54	18·11	177
8	8	1	...	1	7	11	18	4	4	8	99	81	180	1,252	973	2,225	3·23	·05	21·49	1·14	·45	31·00	26·21	28·70	
...	...	3	1	4	3	...	3	1	...	1	69	46	115	429	288	717	14·23	·24	23·16	11·50	·66	62·58	55·10	59·32	178
...	...	1	4	5	...	2	2	...	...	...	45	32	77	342	353	695	1·79	·31	18·69	11·25	·35	36·56	36·81	36·69	179
...	...	4	5	9	3	2	5	1	...	1	114	78	192	771	641	1,412	6·63	·29	20·43	11·47	48	47·55	43·26	45·51	
...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	12	26	83	63	146	·20	...	18·45	5·80	·41	33·75	27·52	30·27	180
...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	7	6	13	111	89	200	·12	·32	15·43	4·26	·33	24·68	19·18	21·89	181
...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	3	1	4	19	27	46	150	183	333	·14	·21	16·96	2·31	·49	21·30	25·38	24·77	182
4	8	9	4	13	...	1	1	3	2	5	9	4	13	219	192	411	1·20	·03	9·40	3·30	1·01	16·63	14·30	15·45	183
...	...	5	...	5	5	3	8	1	3	4	17	7	24	83	56	139	·39	·07	5·38	1·90	1·34	12·91	9·03	11·00	184
4	10	17	6	23	5	4	9	8	6	14	66	56	122	646	583	1,229	·60	·11	11·71	3·14	·83	19·19	17·26	18·22	
...	...	3	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	29	17	46	94	64	158	2·46	·17	12·99	3·33	·70	31·06	23·97	27·86	185
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	6	37	29	66	1·11	...	9·29	·74	...	13·97	10·61	12·26	186
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	10	45	18	63	·30	...	11·89	3·96	...	27·50	10·94	19·20	187
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	3	91	122	213	572	550	1,122	4·75	...	11·84	·39	·07	20·75	21·40	21·06	188
...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	3	6	60	55	115	255	174	429	·35	...	7·73	·87	·23	14·65	10·40	12·57	189
...	...	1	...	1	1	2	3	...	2	2	22	15	37	357	253	610	7·08	·25	10·17	·90	·19	22·94	16·62	19·82	190
...	1	4	...	4	·3	3	6	4	7	11	208	219	427	1,360	1,088	2,448	3·80	·06	10·84	·86	·16	20·05	16·82	18·47	
221	355	339	153	492	2,293	2,565	4,858	505	623	1,128	13,217	10,556	23,773	86,736	72,550	159,286	3·35	·39	13·09	1·86	·99	25·06	21·23	23·15	

J. M. Coates, M.D.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

ANNUAL FORM No. IV.—*Deaths registered according to* **AGE** *in the Rural Circles and Towns of the* **SELECTED CIRCLES** *of the Districts of the Bengal Province during the year* **1876.**

1	2	3	4		5	6	7		8		9		
Number.	Districts.	Rural Circles or Towns.	Infants (Children unable to walk). Males.	Infants (Children unable to walk). Females.	Boys.	Girls.	Adults. Males.	Adults. Females.	Old People. Males.	Old People. Females.	Total. Males.	Total. Females.	Total.
1	Burdwan ...	Burdwan ... ... T	45	34	101	77	291	251	64	89	501	461	962
2		Gangoor thana ... ... R	75	49	205	114	587	464	304	283	1,171	910	2,081
		Total ...	120	83	306	191	878	715	368	372	1,672	1,381	3,053
3	Bankoora ...	Bankoora ... ... T	37	34	55	36	105	76	53	47	250	193	443
4		Bishenpore ... ... T	38	18	31	18	93	42	49	58	212	136	348
5		Jaipore ... ... T	10	6	22	18	19	26	27	50	78	100	178
6		Chhatna ... ... R	43	42	33	21	45	41	29	33	149	137	286
		Total ...	128	100	141	93	262	185	158	188	689	566	1,255
7	Beerbhoom ...	Soory ... ... T	17	11	30	28	59	53	38	65	144	157	301
8		Soory thana, including Cynthea R	218	188	520	474	697	658	331	395	1,766	1,715	3,481
9		Labpore thana ... ... R	113	117	189	147	357	327	125	168	784	754	1,538
		Total ...	348	316	739	649	1,113	1,038	494	628	2,694	2,626	5,320
10	Midnapore ...	Midnapore ... ... T	68	33	33	35	131	71	107	116	339	255	594
11		Bogri pergunnah ... ... R	143	92	324	195	444	358	301	256	1,212	901	2,113
		Total ...	211	125	357	230	575	429	408	372	1,551	1,156	2,707
12	Hooghly ...	Hooghly and Chinsurah ... T	96	77	109	78	235	157	114	149	554	461	1,015
13		Serampore ... ... T	72	62	110	114	214	180	133	139	529	495	1,024
14		Ooterparah ... ... T	13	13	17	14	49	27	45	26	124	80	204
15		Ballaghur ... ... T	15	9	20	22	50	45	35	27	120	103	223
16		Bansbariah ... ... T	12	4	19	11	51	40	33	32	115	87	202
17		Buddibatty ... ... T	9	11	43	52	113	106	39	50	209	219	428
18		Bhuddressur ... ... T	13	9	26	25	32	34	60	49	131	117	248
19		Kotrung ... ... T	10	9	18	17	53	41	17	17	98	84	182
20		Bansbariah thana ... ... R	120	84	225	136	313	366	177	281	835	867	1,702
21		Buddibatty thana ... ... R	52	23	145	109	397	251	106	79	700	463	1,163
		Total ...	412	301	737	578	1,507	1,247	759	849	3,415	2,975	6,390
22	Howrah... ...	Howrah ... ... T	144	82	330	225	912	563	459	462	1,845	1,332	3,177
23		Doomjoor ... ... R	19	23	84	66	155	115	62	80	320	284	604
		Total ...	163	105	414	291	1,067	678	521	542	2,165	1,616	3,781
24	24-Pergunnahs	North Suburban Town ... T	61	67	151	139	249	174	112	153	573	533	1,106
25		Dum-Dum ... ... R	55	50	101	72	80	72	79	82	315	276	591
		Total ...	116	117	252	211	329	246	191	235	888	809	1,697
26	Nuddea	Kishnaghur ... ... T	60	67	45	60	129	81	54	99	288	307	595
27		Santipore ... ... T	65	63	54	37	90	75	63	93	272	268	540
28		Ranaghat ... ... T	3	3	16	18	37	24	17	20	73	65	138
29		Meherpore ... ... T	7	9	22	14	23	19	15	20	67	62	129
30		Comercolly ... ... T	2	9	22	10	28	24	19	12	71	55	126
31		Birnagur ... ... T	5	12	25	24	48	39	22	24	100	99	199
32		Chooadangah thana ... ... R	42	41	84	79	84	50	42	60	252	230	482
33		Meherpore thana ... ... R	40	35	101	102	73	53	58	73	272	263	535
34		Bongong thana ... ... R	20	20	41	33	44	41	39	27	144	120	264
		Total ...	244	259	410	376	556	406	329	428	1,539	1,469	3,008
35	Jessore	Jessore ... ... T	14	11	32	29	85	44	52	28	183	112	295
36		Monirampore thana ... R	492	414	492	334	589	626	766	610	2,339	1,984	4,323
		Total ...	506	425	524	363	674	670	818	638	2,522	2,096	4,618
37	Moorshedabad	Berhampore ... ... T	28	13	97	62	234	165	124	142	483	382	865
38		Moorshedabad ... ... T	45	38	190	157	358	280	215	307	808	782	1,590
39		Jungipore ... ... T	21	16	48	32	65	55	40	53	174	156	330
40		Kandi ... ... T	9	6	23	21	50	42	26	30	108	99	207
41		Gokurn thana ... ... R	36	29	115	91	263	163	125	125	539	408	947
42		Dowlutbazar thana ... ... R	71	44	228	173	254	182	125	150	678	549	1,227
		Total ...	210	146	701	536	1,224	887	655	807	2,790	2,376	5,166
43	Dinagepore ...	Dinagepore ... ... T	9	6	48	48	206	104	109	71	372	229	601
44		Katowali and Rajarampore R	25	19	54	48	106	88	54	54	239	209	448
		Total ...	34	25	102	96	312	192	163	125	611	438	1,049
45	Maldah	English Bazar ... ... T	37	14	57	47	118	51	57	64	269	176	445
46		Maldah ... ... T	12	14	29	28	47	42	51	46	139	130	269
47		Nowabgunge ... ... R	23	22	98	42	106	58	84	63	311	185	496
		Total ...	72	50	184	117	271	151	192	173	719	491	1,210
48	Rajshahye ...	Nattore ... ... T	36	28	66	57	96	61	62	42	260	186	446
49		Bauleah ... ... T	22	24	72	87	199	112	64	103	357	326	683
50		Nowhatta ... ... R	54	29	306	214	305	258	108	132	773	633	1,406
51		Bauleah thana ... ... R	72	65	420	275	459	369	249	259	1,200	968	2,168
52		Nattore thana ... ... R	109	64	377	233	638	366	234	224	1,358	887	2,245
		Total ...	293	210	1,241	866	1,697	1,166	717	760	3,948	3,002	6,950
53	Rungpore ...	Rungpore ... ... T	17	19	54	45	154	112	58	64	283	240	523
54		Kowergunge ... ... R	20	6	44	25	91	67	31	31	186	129	315
		Total ...	37	25	98	70	245	179	89	95	469	369	838

Annual Form No. IV.—*Deaths registered according to* **AGE** *in the Rural Circles and Towns of the* SELECTED CIRCLES *of the Districts of the Bengal Province during the year* 1876—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5	6	7		8		9		
Number.	Districts.	Rural Circles or Towns.	Infants (Children unable to walk). Males.	Infants (Children unable to walk). Females.	Boys.	Girls.	Adults. Males.	Adults. Females.	Old People. Males.	Old People. Females.	Total. Males.	Total. Females.	Total. Total.
55	Bogra ...	Bogra ... ... T	7	5	24	17	68	52	22	33	121	107	228
56		Sherepore ... ... T	5	6	12	9	26	11	5	13	48	39	87
57		Khetlal ... ... R	3	5	31	25	46	55	22	19	102	104	206
		Total ...	15	16	67	51	140	118	49	65	271	250	521
58	Pubna ...	Pubna ... ... T	20	24	104	103	152	137	86	96	362	360	722
59		Furreedpore ... ... R	5	......	108	125	182	126	22	56	317	307	624
		Total ...	25	24	212	228	334	263	108	152	679	667	1,346
60	Darjeeling ...	Darjeeling ... ... T	7	9	61	35	63	25	33	16	164	85	249
61		Phansedewah thana ... ... R	7	7	37	22	50	52	32	30	126	111	237
62		Kurseong thana ... ... R	......	......	141	131	284	136	71	37	496	303	799
		Total ...	14	16	239	187	397	213	136	83	786	499	1,285
63	Julpigoree ...	Julpigoree ... ... T	5	9	27	17	54	33	32	20	118	79	197
64		Julpigoree thana ... ... R	39	33	90	59	239	202	196	135	564	429	993
		Total ...	44	42	117	76	293	235	228	155	682	508	1,190
65	Dacca ...	Dacca ... ... T	215	168	157	127	402	243	332	304	1,106	842	1,948
66		Naraingunge and Muddungunge ... ... T	27	21	27	21	48	22	71	52	173	116	289
67		Manickgunge ... ... T	38	47	74	41	109	118	33	42	254	248	502
68		Moonsheegunge ... ... R	164	119	182	128	123	149	181	158	650	554	1,204
		Total ...	444	355	440	317	682	532	617	556	2,183	1,760	3,943
69	Furreedpore ...	Furreedpore ... ... T	26	26	52	36	60	65	34	44	172	171	343
70		Syedpore (union) ... ... R	36	37	39	51	80	57	28	64	183	209	392
71		Sadarpore thana ... ... R	22	23	167	110	203	172	147	123	539	428	967
		Total ...	84	86	258	197	343	290	209	231	894	808	1,702
72	Backergunge	Barisal ... ... T	28	28	45	37	144	70	119	33	336	168	504
73		Dowlutkhan ... ... T	15	8	223	242	468	414	22	15	728	679	1,407
74		Lakhutia thana ... ... R	23	24	41	32	38	57	62	46	164	159	323
75		Manpoora island ... ... R	287	139	358	481	278	521	212	365	1,135	1,506	2,641
		Total ...	353	199	667	792	928	1,062	415	459	2,363	2,512	4,875
76	Mymensing ...	Nasirabad ... ... T	10	9	21	11	100	41	31	20	162	81	243
77		Jamalpore ... ... T	38	29	24	11	64	47	46	22	172	109	281
78		Sherepore ... ... T	33	20	21	15	39	21	30	43	123	99	222
79		Kishoregunge ... ... T	46	35	79	60	91	69	45	59	261	223	484
80		Bajitpore ... ... T	7	7	4	3	10	7	13	10	34	27	61
81		Mooktagacha ... ... T	8	12	22	14	29	16	18	12	77	54	131
82		Tangail thana ... ... R	185	130	350	229	546	315	384	291	1,465	975	2,440
83		Pingna thana ... ... R	69	67	188	148	295	206	160	128	712	549	1,261
		Total ...	396	309	709	491	1,174	782	727	565	3,006	2,117	5,123
84	Tipperah ...	Comillah ... ... T	35	39	46	26	133	78	47	45	261	188	449
85		Brahmunberiah ... ... T	68	41	49	31	39	60	66	75	222	207	429
86		Brahmunberiah ... ... R	43	30	27	29	33	17	35	28	138	104	242
		Total ...	146	110	122	86	205	155	148	148	621	499	1,120
87	Chittagong ...	Chittagong ... ... T	43	46	98	67	196	161	105	122	442	397	839
88		Cox's Basar ... ... T	25	25	11	12	20	20	16	29	72	86	158
89		Anwara ... ... R	95	64	153	103	166	173	146	116	560	456	1,016
		Total ...	163	135	262	182	382	354	267	268	1,074	939	2,013
90	Noakhalli ...	Sudharam ... ... T	65	65	63	58	157	152	68	71	353	346	699
91		Chakla Banchanagore ... R	36	29	43	45	58	68	46	29	183	171	354
		Total ...	101	94	106	103	215	220	114	100	536	517	1,053
92	Patna ...	Patna ... ... T	753	621	781	675	698	739	680	855	2,912	2,890	5,802
93		Barh ... ... T	126	206	56	79	55	70	38	59	275	314	589
94		Behar ... ... T	50	33	54	63	39	45	37	46	180	187	367
95		Dinapore Nizamut ... ... T	112	106	41	39	86	93	105	95	344	333	677
96		Dinapore Cantonment ... T	30	25	14	20	33	49	32	38	109	132	241
97		Futooah ... ... T	41	39	75	52	44	37	42	69	202	197	399
98		Mokameh ... ... T	71	49	107	77	53	53	26	40	257	219	476
99		Munair ... ... T	18	12	25	27	16	20	13	25	72	84	156
100		Mahomedpore ... ... T	68	65	17	15	16	25	30	25	131	130	261
101		Baikutpore ... ... T	53	59	64	21	40	18	28	19	185	117	302
102		Khagole ... ... T	38	28	17	20	21	19	31	22	107	89	196
103		Behar thana ... ... R	506	499	572	498	572	509	586	520	2,236	2,026	4,262
104		Futooah thana ... ... R	260	171	302	274	168	130	166	188	891	763	1,654
105		Bankipore thana ... ... R	282	240	273	232	223	195	180	215	958	882	1,840
		Total ...	2,408	2,058	2,398	2,098	2,059	2,002	1,994	2,216	8,859	8,363	17,222

Annual Form No. IV.—*Deaths registered according to* **AGE** *in the Rural Circles and Towns of the* **SELECTED CIRCLES** *of the Districts of the Bengal Province during the year* 1876—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5	6	7		8		9		
Number.	Districts.	Rural Circles or Towns.	Infants (Children unable to walk).		Boys.	Girls.	Adults.		Old People.		Total.		
			Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
106	Gya	Gya ... ... T	241	217	566	469	493	410	389	473	1,669	1,569	3,238
107		Jehanabad ... ... T	51	53	18	24	15	13	18	23	102	113	215
108		Aurungabad ... ... T	8	8	31	18	27	19	12	15	78	60	138
109		Nowada ... ... T	26	25	12	11	13	9	23	29	74	74	148
110		Hasna ... ... T	15	20	50	43	92	81	25	43	182	187	369
111		Daudnagur ... ... T	43	47	48	31	54	51	94	86	239	215	454
112		Tekari ... ... T	38	20	89	83	131	117	100	97	358	317	675
113		Shergbotty ... ... T	19	12	34	25	46	24	17	19	116	80	196
114		Rajowli ... ... T	19	9	16	11	18	15	18	12	71	47	118
115		Gya ... ... R	139	126	249	219	248	274	195	191	831	810	1,641
116		Jehanabad ... ... R	174	58	163	118	285	227	119	155	741	558	1,299
117		Aurungabad ... ... R	81	66	215	223	280	255	83	112	659	656	1,315
118		Nowada ... ... R	244	253	164	110	323	274	213	272	943	909	1,852
		Total ...	1,098	914	1,655	1,385	2,025	1,769	1,305	1,527	6,083	5,595	11,678
119	Shahabad ...	Buxar ... ... T	35	32	57	46	75	52	36	41	203	171	374
120		Arrah ... ... T	81	101	134	91	217	148	161	131	593	471	1,064
121		Jugdispore ... ... R	6	12	47	6	60	35	60	35	173	88	261
		Total ...	122	145	238	143	352	235	257	207	969	730	1,699
122	Mozufferpore	Mozufferpore ... ... T	87	60	152	153	181	153	122	121	542	507	1,049
123		Hajeepore ... ... T	17	7	67	38	89	46	69	56	232	146	378
124		Seetamurhee ... ... T	169	126	24	21	74	40	55	53	322	240	562
125		Lalgunge ... ... T	23	19	59	49	43	54	51	53	175	175	350
126		Shewhur thana ... ... R	220	150	144	95	188	157	174	154	721	556	1,277
127		Seetamurhee thana ... ... R	198	131	378	275	524	288	483	342	1,583	1,036	2,619
		Total ...	714	513	814	681	1,098	738	954	778	3,575	2,660	6,235
128	Darbhunga ...	Darbhunga ... ... T	92	66	241	231	308	214	222	192	863	703	1,566
129		Roserah ... ... T	22	9	30	18	47	34	62	27	161	88	249
130		Nagarbusti ... ... R	67	57	87	84	99	79	96	117	350	341	691
131		Tajpore ... ... R	29	19	111	48	152	58	136	63	427	184	611
		Total ...	210	151	469	381	606	385	516	399	1,801	1,316	3,117
132	Sarun	Chupra ... ... T	338	286	112	88	229	240	155	173	834	787	1,621
133		Sewan ... ... T	7	7	16	5	22	7	1	7	46	26	72
134		Revilgunge ... ... T	103	95	66	36	79	71	48	48	296	250	546
135		Manjhi ... ... R	43	33	79	69	60	67	46	54	228	220	448
136		Barogaon ... ... R	71	46	60	40	70	51	35	54	236	200	436
		Total ...	562	466	333	245	460	436	285	336	1,640	1,483	3,123
137	Chumparun ...	Bettiah ... ... T	91	77	89	83	129	97	82	112	391	369	760
138		Moteeharee ... ... T	......	......	15	17	39	8	12	8	66	33	99
139		Kesaria thana ... ... R	116	49	202	108	278	189	247	225	843	571	1,414
		Total ...	207	126	306	208	445	295	341	345	1,300	973	2,273
140	Monghyr ...	Monghyr ... ... T	284	225	151	134	252	173	244	265	931	797	1,728
141		Jamalpore ... ... T	69	53	32	27	32	16	18	31	151	127	278
142		Burheya ... ... T	64	148	72	40	88	68	58	72	282	332	614
143		Soorujgurrah ... ... T	26	21	29	29	37	26	29	38	121	114	235
144		Burbigah ... ... T	162	97	101	63	89	112	81	82	433	354	787
145		Sheikpoorah ... ... T	61	25	46	47	37	36	41	41	185	140	324
146		Jamooee thana ... ... R	333	278	504	365	491	296	317	361	1,650	1,290	2,940
147		Begooserai thana ... ... R	794	539	732	447	848	517	819	811	3,193	2,314	5,507
		Total ...	1,798	1,381	1,667	1,161	1,874	1,243	1,607	1,701	6,946	5,486	12,432
148	Bhagulpore ...	Bhagulpore ... ... T	158	114	182	151	280	194	173	209	793	668	1,461
149		Colgong ... ... T	5	3	27	20	28	14	15	27	75	64	139
150		Banka ... ... R	59	61	54	56	43	37	37	33	193	177	370
151		Bhagulpore thana ... ... R	92	96	189	140	237	210	250	261	768	704	1,472
152		Bongong thana ... ... R	40	25	117	83	404	141	346	303	907	552	1,459
153		Muddehpoorah thana ... R	18	16	49	18	397	147	254	178	718	359	1,077
		Total ...	372	312	618	468	1,389	733	1,075	1,011	3,454	2,524	5,978
154	Purneah ...	Purneah ... ... T	8	6	52	37	128	70	75	65	263	178	441
155		Raneegunge ... ... T	20	8	12	14	34	16	29	15	95	53	148
156		Kishengunge thana ... ... R	70	49	241	134	656	329	327	272	1,294	784	2,078
157		Arrarea thana ... ... R	197	144	359	265	560	366	434	428	1,550	1,203	2,753
		Total ...	295	207	664	450	1,378	781	865	780	3,202	2,218	5,420
158	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Doomka ... ... T	57	39	54	61	32	31	37	41	180	171	351
159		Rajmehal ... ... T	5	2	52	28	60	26	33	36	150	92	242
160		Deoghur ... ... T	8	17	20	20	18	23	11	12	67	77	144
161		Sahebgunge ... ... T	3	7	15	11	24	9	20	12	61	34	95
162		Barhait ... ... R	4	......	24	21	26	9	22	11	76	51	127
163		Pakour ... ... R	28	24	42	26	25	28	20	31	115	109	224
		Total ...	105	89	207	167	185	136	152	143	649	535	1,184
164	Cuttack ...	Cuttack ... ... T	211	186	142	117	262	198	223	241	838	737	1,575
165		Kendrapara ... ... T	86	73	36	16	22	23	57	60	201	172	373
166		Jajipore ... ... T	50	51	38	47	48	41	47	68	183	207	390
167		Solipore ... ... R	15	18	20	23	15	19	15	12	65	72	137
168		Patamoondi ... ... R	27	32	77	68	38	30	32	35	174	160	334
		Total ...	389	360	313	266	385	306	374	416	1,461	1,348	2,809

Annual Form No. IV.—*Deaths registered according to* **AGE** *in the Rural Circles and Towns of the* SELECTED CIRCLES *of the Districts of the Bengal Province during the year* 1876—(concluded).

1	2	3	4		5	6	7		8		9		
Number.	Districts.	Rural Circles or Towns.	Infants (Children unable to walk).		Boys.	Girls.	Adults.		Old People.		Total.		
			Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
169	Pooree ...	Pooree ... ... T	134	110	54	48	108	114	181	198	477	465	942
170		Khurdah thana ... ... R	506	420	363	350	460	435	800	724	2,129	1,929	4,058
171		Gope thana ... ... R	413	336	89	97	207	215	247	251	956	899	1,855
		Total ...	1,053	866	506	490	775	764	1,228	1,173	3,562	3,293	6,855
172	Balasore ...	Balasore ... ... T	63	50	32	25	122	65	69	56	286	196	482
173		Baugriah ... ... R	33	30	31	32	42	24	47	33	153	119	272
		Total ...	96	80	63	57	164	89	116	89	439	315	754
174	Hazareebagh	Hazareebagh ... ... T	59	48	82	66	178	79	58	37	377	230	607
175		Chuttra ... ... T	48	33	78	67	58	62	39	42	223	204	427
176		Echak ... ... T	51	48	49	39	33	29	27	39	160	150	310
177		Kodurma thana ... ... R	182	134	95	55	107	99	106	101	492	389	881
		Total ...	340	258	304	227	376	269	232	219	1,252	973	2,225
178	Lohardugga ...	Ranchee ... ... T	73	58	76	63	194	97	86	70	429	288	717
179		Palma ... ... R	149	116	77	59	79	81	37	97	342	353	695
		Total ...	222	174	153	122	273	178	123	167	771	641	1,412
180	Singbhoom ...	Chyebassa ... ... T	4	2	40	41	27	12	12	8	83	63	146
181		Cherai thana ... ... R	11	5	29	31	40	27	31	26	111	89	200
182		Ghatsila thana ... ... R	20	37	53	51	46	63	31	32	150	183	333
183		Goomla thana ... ... R	30	20	59	64	67	42	63	66	219	192	411
184		Kerai thana ... ... R	10	4	29	23	27	20	17	9	83	56	139
		Total ...	75	68	210	210	207	164	154	141	646	583	1,229
185	Manbhoom ...	Purulia ... ... T	17	8	24	16	39	20	14	20	94	64	158
186		Rughunathpore ... ... T	1	2	6	8	22	10	8	9	37	29	66
187		Jhaldah ... ... T	6	2	4	4	24	7	11	5	45	18	63
188		Khaspel pergunnah ... ... R	69	64	122	110	217	192	164	184	572	550	1,122
189		Para thana ... ... R	54	35	46	30	124	67	31	42	255	174	429
190		Govindpore thana ... ... R	26	13	113	77	179	103	39	60	357	253	610
		Total ...	173	124	315	245	605	399	267	320	1,360	1,088	2,448
		GRAND TOTAL ...	14,918	11,960	20,638	16,325	30,455	23,288	20,725	20,977	86,736	72,550	159,286

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal,
The 15*th April* 1877.

J. M. Coates, M.D.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

Annual Form No. V.—*Deaths registered according to* **CLASS** *in the Rural Circles and Towns of the* **SELECTED CIRCLE[S]** *of the Districts of the Bengal Province during the year* 1876.

1	2	3	4						5						6					
			Population according to class.						Number of deaths registered.						Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.					
Number.	Districts.	Rural Circles or Towns.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Budhists.	All other classes.	Total.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Budhists.	All other classes.	Total.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Budhists.	All other classes.	Total.
1	Burdwan	Burdwan ... ... T	223	22,013	9,927	...	158	32,321	6	659	286	...	1	952	26·90	29·93	28·81	...	6·32	[illegible]
2		Gangoor thana ... ... R	7	100,605	30,584	...	4	131,200	...	1,596	486	...	...	2,081	...	15·85	15·89	...	...	[illegible]
		Total ...	230	122,618	40,511	...	162	163,521	6	2,254	772	...	1	3,033	26·08	18·38	19·05	...	6·17	[illegible]
3	Bankoora	Bankoora ... ... T	66	15,979	711	...	38	16,794	1	427	15	...	...	443	15·60	26·72	21·09	...	...	[illegible]
4		Bishenpore ... ... T	...	17,436	611	...	......	18,047	...	334	14	...	...	348	...	19·15	22·91	...	...	[illegible]
5		Jaipore ... ... T	...	2,799	5	...	4	2,808	...	178	...	...	...	178	...	63·59	...	...	...	[illegible]
6		Chhatna ... ... R	...	13,168	482	...	1,682	15,332	...	269	14	...	3	286	...	20·42	29·04	...	17·83	[illegible]
		Total ...	66	49,382	1,809	...	1,724	52,981	1	1,208	43		3	1,255	15·15	24·46	23·77	...	1·74	[illegible]
7	Beerbhoom.	Soory ... ... T	187	6,746	2,056	...	12	9,001	6	233	62	...	...	301	32·08	34·53	30·15	...	...	[illegible]
8		Soory and Cynthea thana R	6	60,998	8,797	...	367	70,168	...	2,986	495	...	...	3,481	...	48·95	56·26	...	...	[illegible]
9		Labpore thana ... ... R	5	63,403	8,537	...	......	71,945	...	1,377	161	...	...	1,538	...	21·71	18·85	...	...	[illegible]
		Total ...	198	131,147	19,390	...	379	151,114	6	4,596	718	...	...	5,320	30·30	35·04	37·02	...	...	[illegible]
10	Midnapore.	Midnapore ... ... T	273	23,831	7,232	...	155	31,491	3	449	142	...	...	594	10·98	18·84	19·63	...	...	[illegible]
11		Bogri pergunnah ... R	15	111,864	10,935	...	22,450	145,264	...	1,446	166	...	501	2,113	...	12·92	15·18	...	22·31	[illegible]
		Total ...	288	135,695	18,167	...	22,605	176,755	3	1,895	308	...	501	2,707	10·41	13·96	16·95	...	22·16	[illegible]
12	Hooghly	Hooghly and Chinsurah T	328	27,629	6,752	...	52	34,761	4	759	252	...	...	1,015	12·19	27·47	37·32	...	...	[illegible]
13		Serampore ... ... T	572	21,831	2,006	...	31	24,440	13	932	79	...	...	1,024	22·72	42·69	39·38	...	...	[illegible]
14		Ooterparah ... ... T	...	4,236	152	...	1	4,389	...	200	4	...	...	204	...	47·21	26·31	...	...	[illegible]
15		Ballaghur ... ... T	...	14,278	1,352	...	......	15,630	...	201	22	...	...	223	...	14·07	16·27	...	...	[illegible]
16		Bansbariah ... ... T	...	6,319	618	...	......	6,937	...	182	20	...	...	202	...	28·80	32·36	...	...	[illegible]
17		Buddibatty ... ... T	...	12,206	1,126	...	......	13,332	...	403	25	...	...	428	...	33·01	22·20	...	...	[illegible]
18		Bhuddressur ... ... T	...	7,129	288	...	......	7,417	...	234	14	...	...	248	...	32·82	48·61	...	...	[illegible]
19		Kotrung ... ... T	2	5,572	1,237	...	......	6,811	...	154	28	...	...	182	...	27·63	22·63	...	...	[illegible]
20		Bansbariah thana ... R	26	26,129	8,211	...	6	34,372	...	1,250	452	...	...	1,702	...	47·83	55·04	...	...	[illegible]
21		Buddibatty thana ... R	25	55,350	4,162	...	5	59,542	...	1,090	72	...	...	1,162	...	19·69	17·29	...	...	[illegible]
		Total ...	953	180,679	25,904	...	95	207,631	17	5,405	968	...	...	6,390	17·83	29·91	37·36	...	...	[illegible]
22	Howrah	Howrah ... ... T	1,484	79,335	16,611	...	354	97,784	54	2,605	517	...	1	3,177	36·38	32·83	31·12	...	2·82	[illegible]
23		Doomjoor ... ... R	...	23,742	1,873	...	......	25,615	...	556	48	...	...	604	...	23·41	25·62	...	...	[illegible]
		Total ...	1,484	103,077	18,484	...	354	123,399	54	3,161	565	...	1	3,781	36·38	30·66	30·56	...	2·82	[illegible]
24	24-Pergunnahs.	North Suburban Town T	46	24,215	2,976	...	26	27,263	1	1,011	94	...	...	1,106	21·73	41·75	31·58	...	...	[illegible]
25		Dum-Dum ... ... R	1	10,728	7,359	...	14	18,102	...	312	279	...	...	591	...	29·08	37·91	...	...	[illegible]
		Total ...	47	34,943	10,335	...	40	45,365	1	1,323	373	...	...	1,697	21·27	37·83	36·09	...	...	[illegible]
26	Nuddea ...	Kishnaghur ... ... T	560	18,114	8,076	...	......	25,750	16	386	193	...	...	595	28·57	21·30	23·89	...	...	[illegible]
27		Santipore ... ... T	14	20,542	8,079	...	......	28,635	...	375	165	...	...	540	...	18·25	20·42	...	...	[illegible]
28		Ranaghat ... ... T	6	7,267	1,598	...	......	8,871	...	116	22	...	...	138	...	15·96	13·76	...	...	[illegible]
29		Meherpore ... ... T	1	3,732	1,829	...	......	5,562	...	78	51	...	...	129	...	20·90	27·88	...	...	[illegible]
30		Coomercolly ... ... T	13	3,253	1,985	...	......	5,251	...	61	65	...	...	126	...	18·75	32·74	...	...	[illegible]
31		Birnagur ... ... T	...	3,831	880	...	......	4,711	...	150	49	...	...	199	...	39·15	55·68	...	...	[illegible]
32		Chooadangah thana ... R	2	6,801	13,871	...	......	20,674	...	170	312	...	...	482	...	24·99	22·49	...	...	[illegible]
33		Meherpore thana ... R	...	6,540	7,800	...	......	14,340	...	269	266	...	...	535	...	41·13	34·10	...	...	[illegible]
34		Bongoug thana ... ... R	...	7,355	7,827	...	3	15,185	...	125	139	...	...	264	...	16·99	17·75	...	...	[illegible]
		Total ...	596	77,435	51,945	...	3	129,979	16	1,730	1,262	...	...	3,008	26·84	22·34	24·29	...	...	[illegible]
35	Jessore ...	Jessore ... ... T	179	4,372	3,545	...	56	8,152	5	126	164	...	...	295	27·93	28·81	46·26	...	...	[illegible]
36		Monirampore thana ... R	13	50,870	92,038	...	......	142,921	...	1,703	2,620	...	...	4,323	...	33·47	28·46	...	...	[illegible]
		Total ...	192	55,242	95,583	...	56	151,073	5	1,829	2,784	...	...	4,618	26·04	33·10	29·12	...	...	[illegible]
37	Moorshedabad.	Berhampore ... ... T	105	20,742	5,770	...	493	27,110	2	651	206	...	6	865	19·04	31·38	35·70	...	12·08	[illegible]
38		Moorshedabad ... ... T	38	27,211	18,824	...	109	46,182	...	1,032	558	...	...	1,590	...	37·92	29·64	...	...	[illegible]
39		Junxipore... ... ... T	14	7,351	3,996	...	......	11,361	...	216	114	...	...	330	...	29·38	28·52	...	...	[illegible]
40		Kandi ... ... T	...	10,452	1,516	...	48	12,016	...	190	17	...	...	207	...	18·17	11·21	...	...	[illegible]
41		Gokurn thana ... ... R	...	29,190	17,366	...	561	47,117	...	631	314	...	2	947	...	21·61	18·08	...	3·56	[illegible]
42		Dowlutbazar thana ... R	...	19,366	26,390	...	23	45,779	...	599	628	...	...	1,227	...	30·93	23·79	...	...	[illegible]
		Total ...	157	114,312	73,862	...	1,234	189,565	2	3,319	1,837	...	8	5,166	12·73	29·03	24·87	...	6·48	[illegible]
43	Dinagepore.	Dinagepore ... ... T	99	6,472	7 954	...	81	14,606	...	260	341	...	...	601	...	40·17	42·87	...	...	[illegible]
44		Kotowali and Rajarampore ... ... R	...	5,429	4,587	...	22	10,038	...	240	208	...	...	448	...	44·20	45·34	...	...	[illegible]
		Total ...	99	11,901	12,541	...	103	24,644	...	500	549	...	...	1,049	...	42·01	43·77	...	...	[illegible]
45	Maldah ...	English Bazar ... ... T	10	7,605	5,218	...	26	12,859	...	253	192	...	...	445	...	33·26	36·79	...	...	[illegible]
46		Maldah ... ... T	...	3,556	1,678	...	28	5,262	...	167	102	...	...	269	...	46·96	60·78	...	...	[illegible]
47		Nowabgunge ... ... R	...	4,048	8,447	...	63	12,558	...	209	287	...	...	496	...	51·63	33·97	...	...	[illegible]
		Total ...	10	15,209	15,343	...	117	30,679	...	629	581	...	...	1,210	...	41·35	37·86	...	...	[illegible]
48	Rajshahye.	Nattore ... ... T	...	3,805	5,869	...	......	9,674	...	150	298	...	...	448	...	39·42	50·77	...	...	[illegible]
49		Bauleah ... ... T	83	10,571	11,569	10	58	22,291	2	279	402	...	...	683	24·09	26·39	34·74	...	...	[illegible]
50		Nowhatta... ... ... R	...	1,597	20,483	...	......	22,080	...	142	1,264	...	...	1,406	...	88·91	61·70	...	...	[illegible]
51		Bauleah thana ... ... R	1	12,630	53,297	...	8	65,936	...	354	1,814	...	...	2,168	...	28·02	34·03	...	...	[illegible]
52		Nattore thana ... ... R	4	31,844	98,104	...	26	129,978	...	439	1,806	...	...	2,245	...	13·78	18·40	...	...	[illegible]
		Total ...	88	60,447	189,322	10	92	249,959	2	1,364	5,584	...	...	6,950	22·72	22·56	29·49	...	...	[illegible]

NNUAL FORM No. V.—*Deaths registered according to* **CLASS** *in the Rural Circles and Towns of the* SELECTED CIRCLES *of the Districts of the Bengal Province during the year* 1876—(continued).

2	3	4						5						6					
Districts.	Rural Circles or Towns.	Population according to class.						Number of deaths registered.						Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.					
		Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Budhists.	All other classes.	Total.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Budhists.	All other classes.	Total.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Budhists.	All other classes.	Total.
Rungpore	Rungpore ... ... T	52	6,663	8,060	7	63	14,845	...	183	340	...	...	523	...	27·46	42·18	...	...	35·23
	Kowergunge ... ... R	...	3,597	4,682	...	......	8,279	...	128	187	...	...	315	...	35·58	39·94	...	...	38·04
	Total ...	52	10,260	12,742	7	63	23,124	...	311	527	...	...	838	...	30·31	41·35	...	...	36·23
Bogra ...	Bogra ... ... T	22	2,550	3,300	...	......	5,872	...	85	143	...	...	228	...	33·33	43·33	...	...	38·83
	Sherpore ... ... T	...	2,778	1,404	...	47	4,229	...	53	34	...	...	87	...	19·07	24·21	...	...	20·57
	Khetlal ... ... R	...	1,907	11,229	...	......	13,136	...	30	176	...	...	206	...	15·73	15·67	...	...	15·67
	Total ...	22	7,235	15,933	...	47	23,237	...	168	353	..	...	521	...	23·22	22·15	...	...	22·42
Pubna ...	Pubna ... ... T	39	7,547	8,144	...	......	15,730	...	318	404	...	...	722	...	42·13	49·39	...	...	45·89
	Furreedpore ... ... R	...	4,988	14,288	...	......	19,276	...	164	460	...	...	624	...	32·87	32·19	...	...	32·37
	Total ...	39	12,535	22,432	...	......	35,006	...	482	864	...	...	1,346	...	38·45	38·51	...	...	38·45
Darjeeling.	Darjeeling ... ... T	208	2,137	453	359	......	3,157	9	169	20	51	...	249	43·26	79·08	44·15	142·06	...	78·87
	Phansedeweh thana ... R	...	11,279	1,077	...	24	12,380	...	148	89	...	...	237	...	13·12	82·63	...	...	19·14
	Kurseong thana ... R	72	11,531	271	..	371	12,245	...	760	16	...	23	799	...	65·90	59·04	...	61·99	65·25
	Total ...	280	24,947	1,801	359	395	27,782	9	1,077	125	51	23	1,285	32·14	43·17	69·40	142·06	58·22	46·25
Julpigoree.	Julpigoree ... ... T	4	3,793	3,112	8	268	7,185	...	92	102	...	3	197	...	24·25	32·77	...	11·19	27·41
	Julpigoree thana ... R	28	21,656	25,596	...	1	47,281	...	548	445	...	...	993	...	25·30	17·38	...	...	21·03
	Total ...	32	25,449	28,708	8	269	54,466	...	640	547	...	3	1,190	...	25·14	19·05	...	11·15	21·84
Dacca ...	Dacca ... ... T	479	34,433	34,275	...	25	69,212	14	844	1,090	...	...	1,948	29·22	24·51	31·80	...	...	28·14
	Naraingunge and Muddungunge ... ... T	17	5,200	5,694	...	......	10,911	...	123	166	...	...	289	...	23·65	29·15	...	...	26·48
	Manickgunge ... ... T	...	6,381	5,159	...	2	11,542	...	271	231	...	...	502	...	42·46	44·77	...	...	43·49
	Moonsheegunge ... ... R	13	22,200	19,103	...	......	41,316	...	663	541	...	...	1,204	...	29·86	28·32	...	...	29·14
	Total ...	509	68,214	64,231	...	27	132,981	14	1,901	2,028	...	...	3,943	27·50	27·86	31·57	...	...	29·65
Furreedpore.	Furreedpore ... ... T	27	4,505	4,654	...	11	9,197	...	192	151	...	...	343	...	42·61	32·44	...	...	37·29
	Syedpore (union) ... R	...	2,990	3,177	...	157	6,324	...	145	244	...	3	392	...	48·49	76·80	...	19·10	61·98
	Sadarpore thana ... R	...	23,634	38,983	...	39	62,656	...	395	572	...	...	967	...	16·71	14·67	...	...	15·43
	Total ...	27	31,129	46,814	...	207	78,177	...	732	967	...	3	1,702	...	23·51	20·65	...	14·49	21·77
Backergunge.	Barisal ... ... T	160	6,315	6,784	...	9	13,268	4	166	334	...	...	504	25·00	26·28	49·23	...	...	37·98
	Dowlutkhan ... ... T	1	1,264	4,064	...	22	5,351	...	21	1,386	...	...	1,407	...	16·61	341·04	...	...	262·94
	Lakhutia thana ... ... R	4	1,820	7,261	...	......	9,085	...	67	256	...	...	323	...	36·81	35·25	...	...	35·55
	Manpura island ... ... R	...	3,296	1,271	...	......	4,567	...	1,911	730	...	...	2,641	...	579·79	574·35	...	...	578·27
	Total ...	165	12,605	19,380	...	31	32,271	4	2,165	2,706	...	...	4,875	24·24	168·17	139·62	...	...	151·06
Mymensing.	Nasirabad ... ... T	17	3,961	4,274	...	1	8,253	...	105	138	...	...	243	...	26·50	32·28	...	...	29·44
	Jamalpore ... ... T	...	4,452	9,740	...	120	14,312	...	91	190	..	...	281	...	20·44	19·50	...	...	19·63
	Sherepore ... ... T	...	3,718	4,297	...	......	8,015	...	103	119	...	...	222	...	27·70	27·69	...	...	27·69
	Kishoregunge ... ... T	...	6,294	7,335	...	8	13,637	..	276	208	...	...	484	...	43·85	28·35	...	...	35·49
	Basitpore ... ... T	...	1,174	2,891	...	3	4,068	...	40	21	...	...	61	...	34·07	7·26	...	...	14·99
	Mooktagacha ... ... T	...	1,751	1,474	...	97	3,322	...	49	82	...	...	131	...	27·98	55·63	...	...	39·43
	Tangail thana ... ... R	...	124,635	184,297	...	52	308,984	...	1,132	1,308	...	...	2,440	...	9·08	7·09	...	...	7·89
	Pingna thana ... ... R	1	21,953	77,416	...	21	99,391	...	296	965	...	...	1,261	...	13·48	12·46	...	...	12·68
	Total ...	18	167,938	291,724	...	302	459,982	...	2,092	3,031	...	...	5,123	...	12·45	10·38	...	...	11·18
Tipperah	Comillah ... ... T	70	5,575	7,300	...	3	12,948	2	175	272	...	...	449	28·57	31·39	37·26	...	...	34·67
	Brahmunberiah ... ... T	...	10,593	4,779	...	......	15,372	...	279	150	...	...	429	...	26·33	31·38	...	...	27·90
	Brahmunberiah ... ... R	..	6,043	3,213	...	......	9,256	...	155	87	...	...	242	...	25·64	27·07	...	...	26·14
	Total ...	70	22,211	15,292	...	3	37,576	2	609	509	...	...	1,120	28·57	27·41	33·28	...	...	29·80
Chittagong.	Chittagong ... ... T	744	4,687	15,051	122	......	20,604	50	154	633	2	...	839	67·20	32·85	42·05	16·39	...	40·72
	Cox's Bazar ... ... T	1	248	975	3,437	......	4,656	...	2	41	115	...	158	...	8·23	42·05	33·45	...	33·93
	Anwara ... ... R	...	13,545	16,268	305	......	30,118	...	479	525	12	...	1,016	...	35·36	32·27	39·94	...	33·73
	Total ...	745	18,475	32,294	3,864	......	55,378	50	635	1,199	129	...	2,013	67·11	34·37	37·12	33·38	...	36·35
Noakhalli.	Sudharam ... ... T	79	2,646	7,338	...	......	10,063	3	138	558	...	...	699	37·97	52·15	76·04	...	...	69·46
	Chakla Banchanagore ... R	...	2,685	7,843	...	......	10,528	...	67	287	...	...	354	...	24·95	36·59	...	...	33·62
	Total ...	79	5,331	15,181	...	......	20,591	3	205	845	...	...	1,053	37·97	38·45	55·66	...	...	51·13
Patna ...	Patna ... ... T	502	119,392	38,729	197	80	158,900	5	4,558	1,237	...	2	5,802	9·96	38·17	31·93	...	25·00	36·51
	Barh ... ... T	5	8,130	2,915	...	......	11,050	...	409	180	...	...	589	...	50·30	61·74	...	...	53·30
	Behar ... ... T	...	31,006	13,282	...	7	44,295	...	273	94	...	...	367	...	8·80	7·07	...	...	8·28
	Dinapore Nizamut ... T	108	21,361	6,418	...	27	27,914	6	564	107	...	...	677	55·55	26·40	16·67	...	...	24·25
	Dinapore Cantonment ... T	1,630	8,955	3,585	...	......	14,170	5	180	56	...	...	241	3·06	20·10	15·62	...	...	17·00
	Futooah ... ... T	...	9,968	1,326	...	1	11,295	...	370	29	...	...	399	...	37·11	21·87	...	...	35·32
	Mokameh ... ... T	...	8,698	2,017	...	......	10,715	...	390	86	...	...	476	...	44·83	42·63	...	...	44·42
	Munair ... ... T	...	3,905	1,421	...	......	5,326	...	105	51	...	...	156	...	26·88	35·89	...	...	29·29
	Mahomedpore ... ... T	...	5,103	950	...	36	6,089	...	227	34	...	...	261	...	44·28	35·78	...	...	42·86
	Baikutpore ... ... T	...	5,797	291	...	......	6,088	...	290	12	...	...	302	...	50·02	41·23	...	...	49·60
	Khagole ... ... T	214	3,972	1,069	...	2	5,257	8	139	49	...	...	196	37·38	34·99	45·83	...	...	37·28
	Behar thana ... ... R	1	197,328	24,567	...	......	221,896	...	3,510	752	...	...	4,262	...	17·78	30·61	...	...	19·20
	Futoonh thana ... ... R	...	53,559	6,600	...	27	60,186	...	1,519	135	...	...	1,654	...	28·36	20·45	...	...	27·48
	Bankipore thana ... R	185	64,082	8,425	...	54	72,746	1	1,622	217	...	...	1,840	5·40	25·31	25·75	...	...	25·29
	Total ...	2,645	541,256	111,595	197	234	655,927	25	14,156	3,039	...	2	17,222	9·45	26·15	27·23	...	8·63	26·25

ANNUAL FORM No. V.—*Deaths registered according to* **CLASS** *in the Rural Circles and Towns of the* **SELECTED CIRCL**
of the Districts of the Bengal Province during the year **1876—(continued).**

1	2	3		4						5						6				
				POPULATION ACCORDING TO CLASS.						NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED.						RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.				
Number.	DISTRICTS.	RURAL CIRCLES OR TOWNS.		Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Budhists.	All other classes.	Total.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Budhists.	All other classes.	Total.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Budhists.	All other classes.
106	GYA	Gya	T	134	52,265	14,444	...	......	66,843	1	2,591	666	...	...	3,258	7·46	49·57	46·10	...	...
107		Jehanabad	T	...	3,335	1,102	...	......	4,437	...	169	46	...	...	215	...	50·67	41·74	...	...
108		Aurungabad	T	...	1,668	1,806	...	1	3,475	...	76	62	...	...	138	...	45·56	34·33	...	...
109		Nowada	T	...	1,402	3,298	...	4	4,704	...	101	47	...	...	148	...	72·03	14·25	...	...
110		Hasna	T	...	4,963	1,088	...	68	6,119	...	314	55	...	...	369	...	63·26	50·55	...	...
111		Daudnagur	T	1	7,973	2,084	...	......	10,058	...	400	54	...	...	454	...	50·16	25·91	...	...
112		Tekari	T	...	6,092	2,075	...	11	8,178	...	559	116	...	...	675	...	91·75	55·90	...	...
113		Sherghotty	T	21	4,459	2,553	...	......	7,033	...	131	65	...	...	196	...	29·37	25·46	...	...
114		Rajowli	T	...	4,171	841	...	......	5,012	...	101	17	...	...	118	...	24·21	20·21	...	...
115		Gya	R	...	41,267	6,690	...	......	47,957	...	1,323	318	...	...	1,641	...	32·05	47·53	...	...
116		Jehanabad	R	...	89,501	8,964	...	......	98,465	...	1,139	160	...	...	1,299	...	12·72	17·84	...	...
117		Aurungabad	R	...	60,879	8,296	...	......	69,175	...	1,132	183	...	...	1,315	...	18·59	22·05	...	...
118		Nowada	R	...	81,307	8,675	...	......	89,982	...	1,730	122	...	...	1,852	...	21·28	14·06	...	...
		Total ...		156	359,282	61,916	...	84	421,438	1	9,766	1,911	...	...	11,678	6·50	27·18	30·86	...	...
119	SHAHABAD	Buxar	T	194	9,934	3,420	...	......	13,548	10	273	91	...	...	374	51·54	27·48	26·60	...	...
120		Arrah	T	83	28,435	10,866	2	......	39,386	1	778	285	...	...	1,064	12·04	27·36	26·22	...	...
121		Jugdispore	R	...	12,460	2,078	9	......	14,547	...	245	16	...	...	261	...	19·66	7·69	...	...
		Total ...		277	50,829	16,364	11	......	67,481	11	1,296	392	...	...	1,699	39·71	25·49	23·97	...	...
122	MOZUFFERPORE.	Mozufferpore	T	223	27,320	10,671	...	9	38,223	3	707	339	...	...	1,049	13·45	25·87	31·76	...	...
123		Hajipore	T	27	18,765	3,510	...	4	22,306	...	313	65	...	...	378	...	16·67	18·51	...	...
124		Seetamurhee	T	4	13,230	2,952	...	2	16,188	...	457	105	...	...	562	...	34·54	35·56	...	...
125		Lalgunge	T	1	10,853	1,463	...	21	12,338	...	314	36	...	...	350	...	28·93	24·60	...	...
126		Shewhur thana ...	R	60	139,120	20,186	...	11	159,377	...	1,119	158	...	...	1,277	...	8·04	7·82	...	...
127		Seetamurhee thana	R	9	133,421	17,069	...	......	150,499	...	2,266	353	...	...	2,619	...	16·98	20·68	...	...
		Total ...		324	342,709	55,851	...	47	398,931	3	5,176	1,056	...	...	6,235	9·25	16·85	18·54	...	...
128	DARBHUNGA.	Darbhunga	T	67	33,536	13,847	...	......	47,450	...	1,137	429	...	...	1,566	...	33·90	30·98	...	...
129		Roserah	T	4	9,168	269	...	......	9,441	...	235	14	...	...	249	...	25·63	52·04	...	...
130		Nagurbusti	R	...	2,585	7,296	...	......	9,881	...	586	105	...	...	691	...	226·69	14·39	...	...
131		Tajpore	R	...	7,236	3,146	...	......	10,382	...	533	78	...	...	611	...	73·65	24·79	...	...
		Total ...		71	52,525	24,558	...	......	77,154	...	2,491	626	...	...	3,117	...	47·42	25·49	...	...
132	SARUN	Chupra	T	83	35,908	10,295	...	1	46,287	6	1,248	367	...	...	1,621	72·28	34·75	35·64	...	...
133		Sewan	T	10	6,897	4,192	...	......	11,099	...	41	31	...	...	72	...	5·94	7·39	...	...
134		Revilgunge	T	...	11,125	2,290	...	......	13,415	...	442	104	...	...	546	...	39·37	45·41	...	...
135		Manjhi	R	3	14,890	2,609	...	......	17,502	...	364	84	...	...	448	...	24·44	32·19	...	...
136		Baragaon	R	...	18,352	4,313	...	......	22,665	...	333	103	...	...	436	...	18·14	23·88	...	...
		Total ...		96	87,172	23,699	...	1	110,968	6	2,428	689	...	...	3,123	6·25	27·85	29·07	...	...
137	CHUMPARUN.	Bettiah	T	1,173	13,726	4,809	...	......	19,708	83	446	231	...	...	760	70·75	32·49	48·03	...	...
138		Motihari	T	18	6,227	2,021	...	......	8,266	...	65	34	...	...	99	...	10·43	16·82	...	...
139		Kesaria thana ...	R	9	135,429	13,588	...	......	149,026	...	1,290	124	...	...	1,414	...	9·52	9·12	...	...
		Total ...		1,200	155,382	20,418	...	......	177,000	83	1,801	389	...	...	2,273	69·16	11·66	19·05	...	...
140	MONGHYR	Monghyr	T	305	44,990	14,346	33	24	59,698	7	1,318	401	...	2	1,728	22·95	29·29	27·96	...	83·33
141		Jamalpore	T	618	7,320	2,515	...	......	10,453	7	205	66	...	...	278	11·32	28·00	26·24	...	...
142		Burheya	T	...	9,757	648	...	......	10,405	...	587	27	...	...	614	...	60·16	41·66	...	...
143		Soorajgurrah	T	...	6,509	1,421	...	5	7,935	...	188	47	...	...	235	...	28·88	33·07	...	...
144		Burbigah	T	...	5,277	1,085	...	......	6,362	...	657	130	...	...	787	...	124·50	119·81	...	...
145		Sheikpoorah	T	...	7,612	3,924	...	......	11,536	...	228	106	...	...	334	...	29·95	27·01	...	...
146		Jamooee thana ...	R	96	123,256	9,349	...	4,416	137,117	...	2,727	200	...	22	2,949	...	22·12	21·39	...	4·98
147		Beegooserai thana ...	R	22	310,888	30,013	...	139	341,062	...	5,099	408	...	...	5,507	...	16·40	13·59	...	...
		Total ...		1,041	515,609	63,301	33	4,584	584,568	14	11,009	1,385	...	24	12,432	13·44	21·35	21·87	...	5·23
148	BHAGULPORE.	Bhagulpore	T	342	50,673	18,455	19	189	69,678	3	1,109	348	...	1	1,461	8·77	21·88	18·85	...	5·29
149		Colgong	T	8	4,107	1,064	...	......	5,239	...	99	40	...	...	139	...	23·75	37·59	...	...
150		Banka	R	...	8,962	453	...	3	9,418	...	350	20	...	...	370	...	39·05	44·15	...	...
151		Bhagulpore thana ...	R	...	70,111	11,897	...	......	82,008	...	1,295	177	...	...	1,472	...	18·47	14·87	...	...
152		Bongong thana ...	R	4	129,416	15,668	...	......	145,088	...	1,329	130	...	...	1,459	...	10·26	8·29	...	...
153		Muddehpoorah thana ...	R	42	236,633	15,006	...	3	251,683	...	989	88	...	...	1,077	...	4·17	5·86	...	...
		Total ...		396	499,962	63,542	19	195	563,114	3	5,171	803	...	1	5,978	7·57	10·34	12·83	...	5·12
154	PURNEAH	Purneah	T	227	9,645	6,185	...	......	16,057	2	263	176	...	...	441	8·81	27·26	28·45	...	...
155		Raneegunge	T	...	5,409	735	...	......	6,144	...	141	7	...	...	148	...	26·06	9·52	...	...
156		Kishengunge thana	R	1	44,458	99,687	...	18	144,164	...	641	1,437	...	...	2,078	...	14·41	14·41	...	...
157		Arrarea thana ...	R	2	107,519	74,941	...	409	182,871	...	1,574	1,170	...	9	2,753	...	14·63	15·61	...	22·00
		Total ...		230	167,031	181,548	...	427	349,236	2	2,619	2,790	...	9	5,420	8·69	15·67	15·42	...	21·07
158	SONTHAL PERGUNNAHS.	Doomka	T	6	6,693	243	...	4,251	11,193	...	221	10	...	121	352	...	33·01	41·15	...	28·46
159		Rajmehal	T	3	6,086	1,986	...	15	8,090	...	162	80	...	...	242	...	26·61	40·28	...	...
160		Deoghur	T	8	4,528	298	...	27	4,861	...	136	7	...	1	144	...	30·03	23·48	...	37·03
161		Sahebgunge	T	60	1,888	617	...	686	3,251	1	70	16	...	8	95	16·66	37·07	25·93	...	11·66
162		Barhait	R	73	2,914	878	...	8,294	12,159	1	30	5	...	91	127	13·69	10·29	5·69	...	10·97
163		Pakour	R	...	5,096	5,040	...	121	10,257	...	104	114	...	6	224	...	20·40	22·61	...	49·58
		Total ...		150	27,205	9,062	...	13,394	49,811	2	723	232	...	227	1,184	13·33	26·57	25·60	...	16·94

nual Form No. V.—*Deaths registered according to* **CLASS** *in the Rural Circles and Towns of the* SELECTED CIRCLES *of the Districts of the Bengal Province during the year* 1876—(concluded).

2	3	4						5						6					
Districts.	Rural Circles or Towns.	Population according to class.						Number of deaths registered.						Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.					
		Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Budhists.	All other classes.	Total.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Budhists.	All other classes.	Total.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Budhists.	All other classes.	Total.
Cuttack	Cuttack ... ... T	1,968	40,849	7,436	18	607	50,878	38	1,295	241	...	1	1,575	19·30	31·70	32·40	...	1·61	30·95
	Kendrapara ... ... T	10	9,442	1,225	...	5	10,682	...	330	43	...	...	373	...	34·95	35·10	...	...	34·91
	Jajpore ... ... T	10	10,161	576	...	6	10,753	...	375	15	...	...	390	...	36·90	26·04	...	...	36·26
	Solipore ... ... R	1	4,612	397	...	......	5,010	...	128	9	...	...	137	...	27·75	22·67	...	...	27·34
	Patamoondi ... ... R	...	9,363	211	...	250	9,824	...	330	4	...	...	334	...	35·24	18·95	...	...	33·99
	Total ...	1,989	74,427	9,845	18	868	87,147	38	2,458	312	...	1	2,809	19·10	33·02	31·69	...	1·15	32·23
Pooree ...	Pooree ... ... T	14	22,340	217	2	122	22,695	...	941	1	...	...	942	...	42·12	4·60	...	...	41·50
	Khurdah thana ... ... R	32	185,428	4,620	4	14,[illegible]	204,272	1	3,648	87	...	322	4,058	31·25	19·67	18·83	...	22·69	19·86
	Gope thana ... ... R	...	93,718	2,370	...	8	96,096	...	1,839	16	...	...	1,855	...	19·62	6·75	...	...	19 30
	Total ...	46	301,486	7,207	6	14,318	323,063	1	6,428	104	...	322	6,855	21·73	21·32	14·43	...	22·48	21·21
Balasore	Balasore ... ... T	400	14,497	2,562	...	151	17,610	1	421	60	...	...	482	2·50	29·04	23·41	...	...	27·37
	Bangriah ... ... R	...	10,833	349	...	208	11,390	...	264	7	...	1	272	...	24·36	20·05	...	4·80	23·88
	Total ...	400	25,330	2,911	...	359	29,000	1	685	67	...	1	754	2·50	27·04	23·01	...	2·78	26·00
Hazareebagh.	Hazareebagh ... ... T	52	7,240	3,384	...	374	11,050	...	470	137	...	...	607	...	64·91	40·48	...	...	54·93
	Chuttra ... ... T	...	6,519	2,196	...	103	8,818	...	317	110	...	...	427	...	48·62	17·30	...	...	48·42
	Rohak ... ... T	...	7,664	1,207	...	128	8,999	...	272	38	...	...	310	...	35·49	91·13	...	...	34·44
	Kodurma thana... ... R	...	43,381	5,098	...	160	48,639	...	796	85	...	...	881	...	18·34	16·67	...	...	18·11
	Total ...	52	64,804	11,885	...	765	77,506	...	1,855	370	...	...	2,225	...	28·62	31·13	...	...	28·70
Lohardugga.	Ranchee ... ... T	814	6,441	2,642	...	2,189	12,086	24	464	169	...	60	717	29·48	72·03	63·96	...	27·40	59·32
	Palma ... ... R	534	4,363	946	...	13,097	18,940	33	216	28	...	418	695	61·79	49·50	29·59	...	31 91	36·69
	Total ...	1,348	10,804	3,588	...	15,286	31,026	57	680	197	...	478	1,412	42·28	62·93	54·90	...	31·27	45·51
Singbhoom.	Chyebassa ... ... T	74	4,126	532	...	91	4,823	1	120	18	...	7	146	13·51	29·08	33·83	...	76·92	30·27
	Cherai thana ... ... R	...	1,980	......	...	7,156	9,136	...	42	...	...	158	200	...	21·21	...	...	22·07	21·89
	Ghatsila thana ... ... R	...	7,617	276	...	6,356	14,249	...	126	8	...	199	333	...	16·54	28·98	...	31·30	24·77
	Goomla thana ... ... R	72	6,499	5	...	20,011	26,587	...	100	...	...	311	411	...	15·38	...	...	15·54	15·45
	Kerai thana ... ... R	140	6,914	40	...	5,532	12,626	2	46	1	...	90	139	14·28	6·65	25·00	...	16·26	11·00
	Total ...	286	27,136	853	...	39,146	67,421	3	434	27	...	765	1,229	10·48	15·99	31·65	...	20·69	18·22
Manbhoom.	Purulia ... ... T	31	4,794	864	...	7	5,696	3	135	20	...	...	158	96·77	28·15	23·14	...	...	27·86
	Rughunathpore... ... T	...	5,131	249	...	......	5,380	...	60	6	...	...	66	...	11·69	24·09	...	...	12·26
	Jhaldah ... ... T	...	2,431	285	...	564	3,280	...	57	4	...	2	63	...	23·44	14·03	...	3·54	19·20
	Khaspel pergunnah ... R	...	41,339	3,022	...	8,899	53,260	...	893	64	...	165	1,122	...	21·60	21·17	...	18·54	21·06
	Para thana ... ... R	...	29,878	2,399	...	1,838	34,115	...	383	27	...	19	429	...	12 81	11·25	...	10·33	12·57
	Gobindpore thana ... R	24	19,471	3,777	...	7,499	30,771	...	412	69	...	129	610	...	21·15	18·26	...	17·20	19·82
	Total ...	55	103,044	10,596	...	18,807	132,502	3	1,940	190	...	315	2,448	2·84	18·82	17·93	...	16·74	18·47
	GRAND TOTAL ...	17,208	4,904,499	1,817,467	4,532	136,823	6,880,529	448	111,346	44,624	180	2,688	159,286	26·03	22·70	24·55	39·71	19·64	23·15

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal,
The 15th April 1877.

J. M. Coates, M.D.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

Annual Form No. VI.—*Deaths registered from* **CHOLERA** *in the Rural Circles and* **each month** *of*

1	2	3		4				
				Population.				
Number.	Districts.	Rural Circles or Towns.		Males.	Females.	Total.	January.	February.
1	Burdwan	Burdwan	T	16,290	16,031	32,321	1	1
2		Gangoor thana	R	66,375	64,825	131,200	......	......
		Total		82,665	80,856	163,521	1	1
3	Bankoora	Bankoora	T	8,695	8,099	16,794	......	......
4		Bishenpore	T	8,869	9,178	18,047	......	......
5		Jaipore	T	1,354	1,454	2,808	......	......
6		Chhatna	R	7,640	7,692	15,332	......	......
		Total		26,558	26,423	52,981	......	......
7	Beerbhoom	Soory	T	4,617	4,384	9,001	......	......
8		Soory thana, including Cynthea	R	33,669	36,499	70,168	2	3
9		Labpore thana	R	34,309	37,636	71,945	......	......
		Total		72,595	78,519	151,114	2	3
10	Midnapore	Midnapore	T	16,110	15,381	31,491	......	16
11		Bogri pergunnah	R	72,199	73,065	145,264	9	......
		Total		88,309	88,446	176,755	9	16
12	Hooghly	Hooghly and Chinsurah	T	17,114	17,647	34,761	......	1
13		Serampore	T	12,528	11,912	24,440	8	5
14		Ooterparah	T	2,405	1,984	4,389	......	4
15		Ballaghur	T	6,755	8,875	15,630	1	21
16		Bansbariah	T	3,133	3,804	6,937	5	......
17		Buddibatty	T	6,354	6,978	13,332	1	2
18		Bhuddressur	T	3,518	3,899	7,417	......	......
19		Kotrung	T	3,729	3,082	6,811	......	2
20		Bansbariah thana	R	16,609	17,763	34,372	37	38
21		Buddibatty thana	R	29,841	29,701	59,542	......	......
		Total		101,986	105,645	207,631	52	73
22	Howrah	Howrah	T	54,098	43,686	97,784	37	54
23		Doomjoor	R	12,544	13,071	25,615	8	2
		Total		66,642	56,757	123,399	45	56
24	24-Pergunnahs	North Suburban Town	T	14,348	12,915	27,263	7	4
25		Dum-Dum	R	9,336	8,766	18,102	17	......
		Total		23,684	21,681	45,365	24	4
26	Nuddea	Kishnaghur	T	12,871	13,879	26,750	31	16
27		Santipore	T	13,205	15,430	28,635	13	7
28		Ranaghat	T	4,266	4,605	8,871	1	......
29		Meherpore	T	2,623	2,939	5,562	......	......
30		Comercolly	T	2,479	2,772	5,251	4	......
31		Birnagur	T	2,036	2,675	4,711	1	......
32		Chooadangah thana	R	10,484	10,190	20,674	13	1
33		Meherpore thana	R	7,075	7,265	14,340	3	1
34		Bongong thana	R	6,923	8,262	15,185	......	1
		Total		61,962	68,017	129,979	66	26
35	Jessore	Jessore	T	4,639	3,513	8,152	5	1
36		Monirampore thana	R	71,819	71,102	142,921	62	56
		Total		76,458	74,615	151,073	67	57
37	Moorshedabad	Berhampore	T	14,849	12,261	27,110	......	2
38		Moorshedabad	T	23,392	22,790	46,182	5	18
39		Jungipore	T	6,030	5,331	11,361	2	......
40		Kandi	T	5,569	6,447	12,016	......	......
41		Gokurn thana	R	22,598	24,519	47,117	......	......
42		Dowlutbazar thana	R	21,630	24,149	45,779	5	......
		Total		94,068	95,497	189,565	12	20
43	Dinagepore	Dinagepore	T	9,147	5,459	14,606	1	......
44		Kotowali and Rajarampore	R	5,100	4,938	10,038	1	......
		Total		14,247	10,397	24,644	2	......
45	Maldah	English Bazar	T	6,460	6,399	12,859	1	3
46		Maldah	T	2,540	2,722	5,262	......	......
47		Nowabgunge	R	5,726	6,832	12,558	......	......
		Total		14,726	15,953	30,679	1	3
48	Rajshahye	Nattore	T	4,939	4,735	9,674	2	1
49		Bauleah	T	12,027	10,264	22,291	......	......
50		Nowhatta	R	10,980	11,100	22,080	......	......
51		Bauleah thana	R	33,378	32,558	65,936	......	......
52		Nattore thana	R	62,203	67,775	129,978	3	......
		Total		123,527	126,432	249,959	5	1

Towns of the SELECTED CIRCLES *of the Districts of the Bengal Province during the year* 1876.

5										6			7			8
										Total.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			
March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Number.
7	48	11	1	...	2	5	14	9	23	70	52	122	4·29	3·24	3·77	1
10	32	3	9	...	...	...	6	...	21	48	33	81	·72	·50	·61	2
17	80	14	10	...	2	5	20	9	44	118	85	203	1·42	1·05	1·24	
109	19	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	62	68	130	7·13	8·39	7·74	3
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	2	5	·33	·21	·27	4
1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	2·21	...	1·06	5
13	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	18	1·17	1·17	1·17	6
124	23	2	1	2	...	...	...	4	...	77	79	156	2·89	2·98	2·94	
28	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	18	33	24	57	7·14	5·47	6·33	7
96	6	3	...	9	5	...	...	...	32	81	75	156	2·40	2·05	2·22	8
51	37	1	2	...	...	...	1	9	16	59	58	117	1·71	1·54	1·62	9
175	52	5	2	9	5	...	1	10	66	173	157	330	2·38	1·99	2·18	
22	4	...	2	2	...	1	...	3	6	33	23	56	2·04	1·49	1·77	10
37	20	15	1	5	1	...	...	...	...	48	40	88	·66	·54	·60	11
59	24	15	3	7	1	1	...	3	6	81	63	144	·91	·71	·81	
50	101	24	1	1	...	...	...	4	15	117	80	197	6·83	4·53	5·66	12
49	20	22	9	3	...	...	6	18	7	86	61	147	6·86	5·12	6·01	13
4	11	1	...	1	...	1	1	4	4	20	11	31	8·31	5·54	7·06	14
19	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	34	17	51	5·03	1·91	3·26	15
5	12	3	1	2	1	1	...	...	2	18	14	32	5·74	3·68	4·61	16
23	18	1	10	2	1	...	...	...	...	33	25	58	5·19	3·59	4·35	17
3	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	5	3	8	1·42	·76	1·07	18
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	·26	·97	·58	19
37	85	3	2	...	...	1	...	1	9	144	119	263	8·66	6·69	7·65	20
3	14	10	1	5	1	...	1	2	1	28	10	38	·93	·33	·63	21
243	269	64	25	14	3	3	10	33	40	486	343	829	4·76	3·24	3·99	
78	66	61	57	21	9	7	12	52	58	342	170	512	6·33	3·89	5·23	22
10	4	16	8	...	5	1	...	10	5	37	32	69	2·94	2·44	2·69	23
88	70	77	65	21	14	8	12	62	63	379	202	581	5·68	3·55	4·70	
50	17	8	12	5	2	4	3	29	57	109	89	198	7·59	6·89	7·26	24
...	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	16	7	23	1·71	·79	1·27	25
50	17	10	14	6	2	4	3	29	58	125	96	221	5·27	4·42	4·87	
11	5	1	...	5	1	1	...	13	25	49	60	109	3·80	4·32	4·07	26
1	24	7	...	...	...	...	1	6	18	43	34	77	3·25	2·20	2·68	27
1	15	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	13	23	2·34	2·82	2·59	28
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	6	11	23	34	4·19	7·82	6·11	29
6	27	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	23	16	39	9·27	5·77	7·42	30
...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	3	3	6	1·47	1·12	1·27	31
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	15	9	24	1·43	·88	1·16	32
...	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	66	80	83	74	157	11·73	10·18	10·94	33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	·14	...	·06	34
20	76	17	...	6	1	1	3	115	139	238	232	470	3·84	3·41	3·61	
25	23	8	1	...	...	...	...	8	19	60	30	90	12·93	8·53	11·07	35
139	424	60	13	1	3	...	...	122	549	765	664	1,429	10·65	9·33	9·99	36
164	447	68	14	1	3	...	...	130	568	825	694	1,519	10·79	9·30	10·05	
21	12	4	...	...	...	6	43	52	9	83	66	149	5·58	5·38	5·49	37
30	53	2	...	...	...	...	7	29	10	84	70	154	3·59	3·07	3·33	38
4	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	3	25	20	45	4·14	3·75	3·96	39
15	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	16	11	27	2·87	1·70	2·24	40
5	10	2	...	...	...	...	3	6	16	20	22	42	·88	·89	·89	41
5	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	15	35	31	66	1·61	1·28	1·44	42
80	115	8	...	...	...	6	53	131	58	263	220	483	2·79	2·30	2·54	
4	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	13	4	17	1·42	·73	1·16	43
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	·58	...	·29	44
4	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	16	4	20	1·12	·38	·81	
1	10	21	1	...	1	...	...	2	31	46	25	71	7·12	3·90	5·52	45
3	16	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	16	5	21	6·29	1·83	3·99	46
2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	19	3	22	3·31	·43	1·75	47
6	28	23	1	...	2	...	1	2	47	81	33	114	5·50	2·06	3·71	
...	5	19	8	...	...	4	41	17	...	58	39	97	11·74	8·23	10·02	48
19	54	...	7	...	...	...	23	15	10	62	59	121	5·15	5·74	5·42	49
...	5	30	...	...	...	...	4	50	5	48	53	101	4·37	4·77	4·57	50
5	50	6	...	1	...	...	6	25	16	65	44	109	1·94	1·35	1·65	51
1	90	45	1	3	...	2	42	82	28	175	122	297	2·81	1·80	2·28	52
25	204	100	16	4	...	6	116	189	59	408	317	725	3·29	2·50	2·90	

Annual Form No. VI.—*Deaths registered from* **CHOLERA** *in the Rural Circles and* **each month** *of the*

1	2	3	4				
			Population.				
Number.	Districts.	Rural Circles or Towns.	Males.	Females.	Total.	January.	February.
53	Rungpore	Rungpore ... ... T	9,885	4,960	14,845	3	......
54		Kowergunge ... ... R	4,325	3,954	8,279	......	......
		Total ...	14,210	8,914	23,124	3	......
55	Bogra	Bogra ... ... T	3,343	2,529	5,872	7	......
56		Sherpore ... ... T	2,247	1,982	4,229	2	......
57		Khetlal ... ... R	6,472	6,664	13,136	2	......
		Total ...	12,062	11,175	23,237	11	......
58	Pubna	Pubna ... ... T	7,851	7,879	15,730	4	... ...
59		Furreedpore ... ... R	9,390	9,886	19,276	7	3
		Total ...	17,241	17,765	35,006	11	3
60	Darjeeling	Darjeeling ... ... T	2,108	1,049	3,157	......	......
61		Phansedewah thana ... ... R	6,735	5,645	12,380	......	......
62		Kurseong thana ... ... R	7,577	4,668	12,245	... ..	......
		Total ...	16,420	11,362	27,782	......	......
63	Julpigoree	Julpigoree ... ... T	4,286	2,899	7,185	......	......
64		Julpigoree thana ... ... R	24,019	23,262	47,281	......	......
		Total ...	28,305	26,161	54,466	......	......
65	Dacca	Dacca ... ... T	37,395	31,817	69,212	7	......
66		Naraingunge and Muddungunge ... ... T	7,101	3,810	10,911	1	.. ...
67		Manickgunge ... ... T	5,750	5,792	11,542	5	3
68		Moonsheegunge ... ... R	19,563	21,753	41,316	18	8
		Total ...	69,809	63,172	132,981	31	11
69	Furreedpore	Furreedpore ... ... T	5,021	4,176	9,197	......	......
70		Syedpore (union) ... ... R	2,965	3,359	6,324	14	......
71		Sadarpore thana ... ... R	29,333	33,323	62,656	16	4
		Total ...	37,319	40,858	78,177	30	4
72	Backergunge	Barisal ... ... T	9,073	4,195	13,268	1	5
73		Dowlutkhan ... ... T	3,140	2,211	5,351	1	6
74		Lakhutia ... ... R	4,614	4,471	9,085	3	......
75		Manpura island ... ... R	2,390	2,177	4,567	9	......
		Total ...	19,217	13,054	32,271	14	11
76	Mymensing	Nasirabad ... ... T	5,820	2,433	8,253	4	1
77		Jamalpore ... ... T	7,310	7,002	14,312	5	......
78		Sherepore ... ... T	4,250	3,765	8,015	1	......
79		Kishoregunge ... ... T	6,682	6,955	13,637	14	1
80		Bajitpore ... ... T	1,937	2,131	4,068	2	1
81		Mooktagacha ... ... T	1,951	1,371	3,322	2	......
82		Tangail thana ... ... R	151,337	157,647	308,984	116	23
83		Pingna thana ... ... R	49,322	50,069	99,391	2	2
		Total ...	228,609	231,373	459,982	146	28
84	Tipperah	Comilla ... ... T	7,999	4,949	12,948	7	15
85		Bramunberiah ... ... T	7,844	7,528	15,372	1	......
86		Bramunberiah ... ... R	4,689	4,567	9,256	12	7
		Total ..	20,532	17,044	37,576	20	22
87	Chittagong...	Chittagong ... ... T	12,206	8,398	20,604	...	6
88		Cox's Bazar ... ... T	2,293	2,363	4,656	...	......
89		Anwara ... ... R	13,707	16,411	30,118	3	2
		Total ...	28,206	27,172	55,378	3	8
90	Noakhalli	Sudharam ... ... T	5,777	4,286	10,063	2	......
91		Chakla Banchanagore ... ... R	5,490	5,038	10,528	4	......
		Total ...	11,267	9,324	20,591	6	......
92	Patna	Patna ... ... T	78,028	80,872	158,900	......	......
93		Barh ... ... T	5,329	5,721	11,050	1	......
94		Behar ... ... T	21,672	22,623	44,295	......	......
95		Dinapore Nizamut ... ... T	13,184	14,730	27,914	......	......
96		Dinapore Cantonment ... ... T	7,535	6,635	14,170	......	......
97		Futoosh ... ... T	5,318	5,977	11,295	......	......
98		Mokameh ... ... T	5,885	5,830	10,715	......	1
99		Munair ... ... T	2,363	2,963	5,326	......	......
100		Mahomedpore ... ... T	2,976	3,113	6,089	......	......
101		Baikutpore ... ... T	2,854	3,234	6,088	......	......
102		Khagole ... ... T	2,665	2,592	5,257	......	......
103		Behar thana ... ... R	109,734	112,162	221,896	......	......
104		Futoosh thana ... ... R	29,325	30,861	60,186	.....	......
105		Bankipore thana ... ... R	34,406	38,340	72,746	......	......
		Total ...	320,774	335,153	655,927	1	1

Towns of the **SELECTED CIRCLES** *of the Districts of the Bengal Province during year* **1876—(continued).**

5										6			7			8
										Total.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			
March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Number.
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	5	1	6	·50	·20	·40	53
...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	7	·92	·75	·84	54
...	6	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	9	4	13	·63	·44	·56	
1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	8	11	15	14	29	4·48	5·58	4·93	55
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	3	4	7	1·33	2·01	1·65	56
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	·15	·15	·15	57
1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	19	19	38	1·57	1·70	1·63	
1	4	2	...	...	...	...	2	59	76	76	72	148	9·68	9·13	9·40	58
...	13	12	9	8	...	3	4	15	35	62	47	109	6·60	4·75	5·65	59
1	17	14	9	8	...	3	6	74	111	138	119	257	8·00	6·69	7·34	
...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	16	28	5·69	15·25	8·86	60
...	...	4	41	11	...	...	...	...	...	28	28	56	4·15	4·96	4·52	61
2	16	75	509	12	11	...	...	...	...	368	257	625	48·56	55·05	51·04	62
2	16	79	578	23	11	...	...	...	...	408	301	709	24·84	26·49	25·52	
...	1	6	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	8	15	23	1·86	5·17	3·20	63
...	...	39	84	60	10	...	1	...	...	110	84	194	4·57	3·61	4·13	64
...	1	45	92	68	10	...	1	...	...	118	99	217	4·16	3·78	3·98	
18	53	35	8	...	...	...	2	119	63	196	109	305	5·24	3·42	4·40	65
7	11	4	1	1	1	...	14	66	12	73	45	118	10·28	11·81	10·81	66
23	39	6	...	...	1	...	1	39	21	75	63	138	13·04	10·87	11·95	67
24	121	21	7	2	1	...	5	116	93	219	197	416	11·19	9·05	10·06	68
72	234	66	16	3	3	...	22	340	189	563	414	977	8·06	6·55	7·34	
62	42	1	2	...	...	1	...	12	5	61	64	125	12·15	15·32	13·59	69
6	35	7	...	...	...	...	2	96	23	89	94	183	30·01	27·98	28·93	70
18	148	...	...	...	...	...	35	117	77	222	193	415	7·56	5·79	6·62	71
86	225	8	2	...	...	1	37	225	105	372	351	723	9·96	8·59	9·24	
8	37	25	1	1	...	2	34	9	39	112	50	162	12·34	11·91	12·20	72
4	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	41	37	78	13·05	16·73	14·57	73
20	37	23	1	...	...	...	3	46	26	79	80	159	17·12	17·89	17·50	74
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	10	6	16	4·18	2·75	3·50	75
33	74	48	2	1	...	2	37	55	138	242	173	415	12·59	13·25	12·85	
...	26	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	36	59	14	73	10·13	5·75	8·84	76
...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	7	3	10	·95	·42	·69	77
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	·47	·26	·37	78
1	3	...	1	2	...	1	1	2	32	32	26	58	4·78	3·73	4·25	79
1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	7	12	2·58	3·28	2·94	80
...	28	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	30	15	45	15·37	10·94	13·54	81
19	131	25	19	6	7	1	...	48	197	337	255	592	2·22	1·61	1·91	82
1	62	25	11	3	...	...	4	6	38	81	73	154	1·64	1·45	1·54	83
22	257	69	31	13	7	5	6	57	306	553	394	947	2·41	1·70	2·05	
45	29	...	1	...	...	...	...	6	3	72	34	106	9·00	6·87	8·18	84
18	5	24	...	...	1	...	...	19	43	58	53	111	7·39	7·04	7·22	85
6	1	3	...	3	1	1	...	1	2	21	16	37	4·47	3·50	3·99	86
69	35	27	1	3	2	1	...	26	48	151	103	254	7·35	6·04	6·75	
...	9	13	1	...	1	...	...	69	236	190	145	335	15·56	17·26	16·25	87
3	7	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	9	7	16	3·92	2·53	3·43	88
1	11	11	28	13	3	...	...	38	288	206	192	398	15·02	11·69	13·21	89
4	27	28	29	14	4	...	...	107	525	405	344	749	14·35	12·66	13·52	
10	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	348	118	239	244	483	41·37	56·92	47·99	90
2	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	42	44	59	41	100	10·74	8·13	9·49	91
12	6	4	...	...	...	...	3	390	162	298	285	583	26·44	30·56	28·31	
49	423	108	108	31	44	11	16	24	3	447	370	817	5·72	4·57	5·14	92
3	31	24	5	1	...	1	...	3	...	32	37	69	6·00	6·46	6·24	93
...	2	11	4	17	37	...	...	...	...	34	37	71	1·56	1·63	1·60	94
...	46	57	13	5	...	5	2	...	...	62	66	128	4·70	4·48	4·58	95
1	22	6	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	26	9	35	3·45	1·35	2·46	96
16	91	21	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	64	130	12·41	10·70	11·50	97
...	83	13	1	4	...	1	...	4	...	56	51	107	10·58	9·19	9·98	98
...	...	3	1	...	32	9	...	...	...	19	26	45	8·04	8·77	8·44	99
...	14	11	6	2	2	...	...	...	...	18	17	35	6·04	5·46	5·74	100
1	25	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	5	35	10·51	1·54	5·74	101
1	2	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	6	8	·75	2·31	1·52	102
28	18	99	134	280	118	21	...	...	...	359	339	698	3·27	3·02	3·14	103
6	53	86	64	49	17	...	...	...	...	150	125	275	5·11	4·05	4·56	104
34	45	31	4	4	31	10	...	1	...	85	75	160	2·47	1·95	2·19	105
139	855	476	354	394	281	59	18	32	3	1,386	1,227	2,613	4·32	3·66	3·98	

Annual Form No. VI.—*Deaths registered from* **CHOLERA** *in the Rural Circles and* **each month** *of the*

1	2	3		4				
Number.	Districts.	Rural Circles or Towns.		Population.				
				Males.	Females.	Total.	January.	February.
106		Gya	T	33,071	33,772	66,843	6	1
107		Jehanabad	T	2,267	2,170	4,437	......	......
108		Aurungabad	T	1,557	1,918	3,475	......	......
109		Nowada	T	2,311	2,393	4,704	......	......
110		Hansna	T	2,937	3,182	6,119	......	......
111		Daudnagur	T	4,952	5,106	10,058	......	......
112	Gya	Tekari	T	4,074	4,104	8,178	......	......
113		Sherghotty	T	3,095	3,938	7,033	......	......
114		Rajowli	T	2,397	2,615	5,012	......	......
115		Gya	R	23,301	24,656	47,957	......	......
116		Jehanabad	R	49,154	49,311	98,465	......	......
117		Aurungabad	R	34,959	34,216	69,175	......	......
118		Nowada	R	44,838	45,144	89,982	......	......
		Total ...		208,913	212,525	421,438	6	1
119		Buxar	T	6,706	6,842	13,548	......	......
120	Shahabad	Arrah	T	19,364	20,022	39,386	......	......
121		Jugdispore	R	9,514	5,033	14,547	......	......
		Total ...		35,584	31,897	67,481	.. ...	......
122		Mozufferpore...	T	21,729	16,494	38,223	......	......
123		Hajeepore	T	10,737	11,569	22,306	......	......
124	Mozufferpore	Seetamurhee...	T	6,813	9,375	16,188	......	......
125		Lalgunge	T	5,913	6,425	12,338	......	......
126		Shewhur thana	R	81,011	78,366	159,377	......	......
127		Seetamurhee thana	R	77,382	73,117	150,499	......	1
		Total ...		203,585	195,346	398,931	......	1
128		Darbhunga	T	23,603	23,847	47,450	......	......
129		Roserah	T	4,614	4,827	9,441	......	......
130	Darbhunga	Nagarbusti	R	4,628	5,253	9,881	......	......
131		Tajpore	R	7,236	3,146	10,382	......	......
		Total ...		40,081	37,073	77,154	......	......
132		Chupra	T	22,852	23,435	46,287	1	1
133		Sewan	T	5,556	5,543	11,099	......	......
134	Sarun	Revilgunge	T	6,741	6,674	13,415	......	......
135		Manjhi	R	8,284	9,218	17,502	......	......
136		Baragaon	R	11,367	11,298	22,665	......	......
		Total ...		54,800	56,168	110,968	1	1
137		Bettiah	T	11,220	8,488	19,708	......	......
138	Chumparun...	Motiharee	T	4,795	3,471	8,266	......	......
139		Kesaria thana	R	74,582	74,444	149,026	......	......
		Total ...		90,597	86,403	177,000	......	......
140		Monghyr	T	28,708	30,990	59,698	1	3
141		Jamalpore	T	5,875	4,578	10,453	......	......
142		Burheya	T	5,218	5,187	10,405	......	......
143		Soorujgurrah...	T	4,245	3,690	7,935	......	......
144	Monghyr	Burbigah	T	3,124	3,238	6,362	......	......
145		Sheikpoorah	T	5,474	6,062	11,536	......	......
146		Jamooee thana	R	69,053	68,064	137,117	1	......
147		Begooserai thana	R	166,459	174,603	341,062	......	......
		Total ...		288,156	296,412	584,568	2	3
148		Bhagulpore	T	35,021	34,657	69,678	......	......
149		Colgong	T	2,687	2,552	5,239	......	......
150		Banka	R	5,565	3,853	9,418	......	2
151	Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore thana	R	40,261	41,747	82,008	......	......
152		Bongong thana	R	73,569	71,519	145,088	......	......
153		Muddehpoorah thana	R	128,546	123,137	251,683	......	......
		Total ...		285,649	277,465	563,114	......	2
154		Purneah	T	9,677	6,380	16,057	......	......
155		Raneegunge	T	3,024	3,120	6,144	......	......
156	Purneah	Kishengunge thana	R	76,389	67,775	144,164	......	......
157		Arrarea thana	R	91,706	91,165	182,871	3	2
		Total ...		180,796	168,440	349,236	3	2
158		Doomka	T	5,659	5,584	11,193	......	1
159		Rajmehal	T	3,843	4,247	8,090	......	......
160	Sonthal Pergunnahs...	Deoghur	T	2,662	2,199	4,861	......	12
161		Shahebgunge	T	1,746	1,505	3,251	......	......
162		Barhait	R	6,173	5,986	12,159	......	......
163		Pakour	R	5,059	5,198	10,257	......	......
		Total ...		25,142	24,669	49,811	......	13

Towns of the SELECTED CIRCLES *of the Districts of the Bengal Province during year* 1876—(continued).

5										6			7			8
										Total.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			
March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Number.
26	129	32	22	186	14	43	11	8	4	263	199	462	8·55	5·89	7·21	106
...	1	1	...	1	6	3	...	...	...	9	3	12	3·97	1·38	2·70	107
...	...	...	8	8	2	...	...	...	...	8	5	13	5·13	2·60	3·74	108
...	3	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	4	3	7	1·73	1·25	1·48	109
1	4	...	1	4	31	2	...	...	...	22	21	43	7·49	6·59	7·02	110
5	5	35	33	45	...	...	...	...	...	70	56	126	14·13	10·96	12·52	111
...	5	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	7	4	11	1·71	·97	1·34	112
...	3	...	...	23	10	...	...	...	...	20	21	41	6·46	5·33	5·82	113
...	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	6	·41	1·91	1·19	114
...	8	...	7	15	177	...	...	...	...	103	104	207	4·42	4·21	4·31	115
...	13	54	9	88	14	9	...	...	...	86	51	137	1·74	1·03	1·39	116
...	...	34	47	203	22	...	...	...	...	151	155	306	4·31	4·53	4·41	117
3	4	11	29	57	...	...	...	...	...	64	40	104	1·42	·88	1·15	118
35	183	167	152	590	281	57	11	8	4	828	667	1,495	3·96	3·13	3·54	
1	53	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	31	67	5·36	4·53	4·94	119
...	23	129	28	20	15	12	...	...	...	132	95	227	6·81	4·74	5·76	120
...	...	40	22	...	1	1	...	...	...	40	24	64	4·20	4·76	4·39	121
1	76	175	57	20	16	13	..	...	...	208	150	358	5·84	4·70	5·30	
...	1	119	71	1	...	...	...	2	...	114	80	194	5·24	4·85	5·07	122
4	9	29	12	2	6	1	...	3	...	40	26	66	3·72	2·24	2·95	123
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	......	2	·29	... ..	·12	124
5	85	65	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	86	160	12·51	13·38	12·96	125
...	...	...	23	...	8	1	...	...	...	18	14	32	·22	·17	·20	126
...	...	47	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	58	118	·77	·75	·78	127
9	95	262	181	3	14	2	...	5	...	308	264	572	1·51	1·35	1·43	
1	7	247	115	1	...	...	...	...	...	209	162	371	8·85	6·79	7·81	128
...	12	50	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	18	71	11·48	3·72	7·52	129
...	35	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	56	119	13·61	10·66	12·04	130
...	24	87	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	26	81	7·60	8·26	7·80	131
1	78	418	144	1	...	...	...	...	...	380	262	642	9·48	7·06	8·32	
...	9	16	42	144	184	56	1	4	...	240	218	458	10·50	9·30	9·89	132
...	...	...	...	23	2	...	...	...	...	16	9	25	2·87	1·62	2·25	133
3	51	22	9	9	16	1	...	...	...	69	42	111	10·23	6·29	8·27	134
...	...	12	22	28	38	1	...	...	...	47	54	101	5·67	5·85	5·77	135
...	...	2	3	5	11	5	...	...	...	12	14	26	1·05	1·23	1·14	136
3	60	52	76	209	251	63	1	4	...	384	337	721	7·00	5·10	6·49	
...	...	26	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	118	226	9·62	13·90	11·46	137
...	...	1	...	1	15	4	...	1	...	22	......	22	4·58	......	2·66	138
...	...	26	48	57	18	23	...	...	...	93	79	172	1·24	1·06	1·15	139
...	...	53	248	58	33	27	...	1	...	223	197	420	2·46	2·28	2·37	
1	7	10	8	9	2	1	...	37	19	52	46	98	1·81	1·48	1·64	140
1	2	2	1	...	6	...	...	1	4	13	4	17	2·21	·87	1·62	141
...	19	57	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	17	64	81	3·25	12·33	7·78	142
1	4	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	9	1·17	1·08	1·13	143
...	29	47	78	14	12	...	...	...	...	95	85	180	30·40	26·25	28·29	144
...	...	15	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	11	8	19	2·00	1·31	1·64	145
22	33	46	50	57	20	...	...	...	...	120	109	229	1·73	1·60	1·67	146
...	17	122	60	6	21	7	49	11	2	174	121	295	1·04	·69	·86	147
25	111	302	203	88	63	8	49	49	25	487	441	928	1·69	1·48	1·58	
24	89	64	39	9	...	3	6	7	...	128	113	241	3·65	3·26	3·45	148
...	...	19	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	9	21	4·46	3·52	4·00	149
4	...	22	1	2	10	...	...	3	...	25	19	44	4·49	4·93	4·67	150
1	4	56	11	4	...	1	...	...	...	39	38	77	·96	·91	·93	151
...	...	8	10	3	...	...	...	...	...	10	6	16	·13	·08	·11	152
...	...	51	21	22	28	32	27	21	...	112	90	202	·87	·73	·80	153
29	93	215	84	40	38	36	33	31	...	326	275	601	1·14	·99	1·06	
...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	·20	·15	·18	154
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	·33	...	·16	155
...	30	122	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	85	70	155	1·11	1·03	1·07	156
7	25	216	44	24	...	...	...	...	...	188	133	321	2·05	1·45	1·75	157
7	55	341	45	26	1	...	...	...	...	276	204	480	1·52	1·21	1·37	
1	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	9	1·06	·54	·80	158
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	4	...	4	1·04	...	·49	159
41	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	27	33	60	10·14	15·00	12·34	160
...	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	5	1	6	2·86	·66	1·84	161
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	2	5	7	·32	·83	·57	162
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	6	9	·59	1·15	·87	163
42	7	5	1	...	...	1	4	13	9	47	48	95	1·86	1·94	1·90	

Annual Form No. VI.—*Deaths registered from* **CHOLERA** *in the Rural Circles and* **each month** *of the*

Number.	Districts.	Rural Circles or Towns.	Population. Males.	Population. Females.	Population. Total.	January.	February.
164	Cuttack	Cuttack ... T	25,869	25,009	50,878	4	1
165		Kendrapara ... T	5,201	5,481	10,682	1	......
166		Jajpore ... T	5,192	5,561	10,753	......	2
167		Solipore ... R	2,478	2,532	5,010	......	......
168		Patamundi ... R	4,681	5,143	9,824	1	......
		Total ...	43,421	43,726	87,147	6	3
169	Pooree	Pooree ... T	12,077	10,618	22,695	2	1
170		Khurdah thana ... R	102,058	102,214	204,272	3	1
171		Gope thana ... R	49,264	46,832	96,096	......	......
		Total ...	163,399	159,664	323,063	5	2
172	Balasore	Balasore ... T	8,721	8,889	17,610	1	1
173		Bangriah ... R	5,674	5,716	11,390	1	1
		Total ...	14,395	14,605	29,000	2	2
174	Hazareebagh	Hazareebagh ... T	6,312	4,738	11,050	......	......
175		Chuttra ... T	4,287	4,531	8,818	......	......
176		Echak ... T	4,661	4,338	8,999	......	......
177		Kodurma thana ... R	25,127	23,512	48,639	......	......
		Total ...	40,387	37,119	77,506	......	......
178	Lohardugga	Ranchee ... T	6,860	5,226	12,086	......	......
179		Palma ... R	9,352	9,588	18,940	......	......
		Total ...	16,212	14,814	31,026	......	......
180	Singbhoom	Chyebassa ... T	2,534	2,289	4,823	......	......
181		Cherai thana ... R	4,496	4,640	9,136	......	......
182		Ghatsila thana ... R	7,041	7,208	14,249	......	......
183		Goomla thana ... R	13,162	13,425	26,587	6	3
184		Kerai thana ... R	6,426	6,200	12,626	......	3
		Total ...	33,659	33,762	67,421	6	6
185	Manbhoom	Purulia ... T	3,026	2,670	5,696	1	......
186		Rughoonathpore ... T	2,648	2,732	5,380	......	......
187		Jaldah ... T	1,636	1,644	3,280	......	......
188		Khaspel pergunnah ... R	27,563	25,697	53,260	2	......
189		Para thana ... R	17,400	16,715	34,115	......	......
190		Govindpore thana ... R	15,557	15,214	30,771	......	3
		Total ...	67,830	64,672	132,502	3	3
		GRAND TOTAL ...	3,464,004	3,416,525	6,880,529	596	387

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal,
The 15*th April* 1877.

Towns of the SELECTED CIRCLES *of the Districts of the Bengal Province during year* 1876—(concluded).

5										6			7			8
										TOTAL.			RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			
March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Number.
5	...	...	12	61	18	39	16	18	3	80	97	177	3·09	3·83	3·47	164
2	2	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	11	1·34	·72	1·02	165
6	...	5	14	12	...	...	...	...	...	14	22	36	2·69	3·95	3·35	166
1	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	5	6	·40	1·97	1·19	167
...	1	10	20	9	...	...	...	6	...	31	16	47	6·62	3·11	4·78	168
11	4	21	47	83	18	40	16	25	3	133	144	277	3·06	3·29	3·17	
23	38	4	38	131	5	...	...	27	1	137	133	270	11·34	12·52	11·89	169
75	26	6	30	215	105	85	24	38	99	378	329	707	3·70	3·21	3·46	170
17	16	1	11	52	10	4	...	20	2	68	65	133	1·37	1·38	1·38	171
115	80	11	79	398	120	89	24	85	102	583	527	1,110	3·56	3·30	3·43	
9	...	2	6	32	1	...	...	1	1	41	13	54	4·70	1·46	3·06	172
...	..	1	1	4	...	...	...	2	...	4	6	10	·70	1·04	·87	173
9	...	3	7	36	1	...	...	3	1	45	19	64	3·12	1·30	2·20	
...	...	7	2	54	62	2	...	..	...	65	62	127	10·29	13·08	11·49	174
...	...	...	...	43	47	...	...	...	...	39	51	90	9·09	11·25	10·20	175
...	...	12	2	...	13	...	...	...	...	15	12	27	3·21	2·76	3·00	176
...	...	...	1	5	1	...	...	...	...	3	4	7	·11	·17	·14	177
...	...	19	5	102	123	2	...	...	...	122	129	251	3·02	3·47	3·23	
3	1	29	19	69	48	3	...	...	...	103	69	172	15·01	13·20	14·23	178
..	...	2	3	1	28	...	...	...	...	13	21	34	1·39	2·19	1·79	179
3	1	31	22	70	76	3	...	...	..	116	90	206	7·15	6·07	6·63	
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	·39	...	·20	180
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	·21	·12	181
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	2	·14	·13	·14	182
2	1	1	...	8	10	1	...	...	...	14	18	32	1·06	1·34	1·20	183
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	2	5	·46	·32	·39	184
2	1	2	...	9	10	2	1	2	..	19	23	41	·56	·65	·60	
1	1	2	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	8	6	14	2·64	2·24	2·45	185
...	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	6	1·50	·73	1·11	186
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	·61	...	·30	187
...	10	70	141	28	2	...	...	...	...	145	108	253	5·26	4·20	4·75	188
...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	12	·34	·35	·35	189
19	65	76	47	2	1	2	3	...	...	140	78	218	8.99	5·12	7·08	190
21	78	157	199	35	3	2	3	...	...	304	200	504	4·46	3·09	3·80	
1,809	4,075	3,518	2,815	2,365	1,399	450	492	2,261	2,898	12,721	10,334	23,055	3·67	3·02	3·35	

J. M. COATES, M.D.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

Annual Form No. VII.—*Deaths registered from* **SMALL-POX** *in the Rural Circles and Towns of the* **SELECTED CIRCLES** *of the Districts of the Bengal Province during* **each month** *of the year* **1876.**

1	2	3	4			5												6			7	8		
Number.	Districts.	Rural Circles or Towns.	Population.															Total.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 among infants, boys and girls.	Total ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Burdwan	Burdwan ... ... T	16,290	16,081	32,821	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1		·06	...	·03
2		Gangoor thana ... R	66,375	64,825	131,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
		Total ...	82,665	80,856	163,521	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1		·01	...	·006
3	Bankoora	Bankoora ... ... T	8,695	8,099	16,794	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
4		Bishenpore ... ... T	8,869	9,178	18,047	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
5		Jaipore ... ... T	1,354	1,454	2,808	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
6		Chhatna ... ... R	7,640	7,692	15,332	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1		·13	...	·06
		Total ...	26,558	26,423	52,981	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1		·03	...	·01
	Beerbhoom	Soory ... ... T	4,617	4,384	9,001	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
7, 8		Soory thana, including Cynthea ... R	33,669	36,499	70,168	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
9		Labpore thana ... R	34,309	37,636	71,945	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2		·02	·02	·02
		Total ...	72,596	78,519	151,114	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2		·01	·01	·01
10	Midnapore	Midnapore ... ... T	16,110	15,381	31,491	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3		·18	...	·09
11		Bogri pergunnah ... R	72,199	73,065	145,264	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
		Total ...	88,309	88,446	176,755	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3		·03	...	·01
12	Hooghly	Hooghly and Chinsurah ... ... T	17,114	17,647	34,761	7	10	15	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	11	36		1·46	·62	1·03
13		Serampore ... ... T	12,528	11,912	24,440	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
14		Ooterparrah ... ... T	2,405	1,984	4,389	...	1	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	7		1·66	1·51	1·59
15		Ballaghur ... ... T	6,755	8,875	15,630	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2		·14	·11	·12
16		Bansbariah ... ... T	3,133	3,804	6,937	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
17		Buddibatty ... ... T	6,354	6,978	13,332	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
18		Bhuddressur ... ... T	3,518	3,899	7,417	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
19		Kotrung ... ... T	3,729	3,082	6,811	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	11		1·60	1·62	1·61
20		Bansbariah thana ... R	16,609	17,763	34,372	2	4	6	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	8	15		·42	·45	·43
21		Buddibatty thana ... R	29,841	29,701	59,542	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
		Total ...	101,986	105,645	207,631	18	18	24	5	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	28	71		·42	·26	·34
22	Howrah	Howrah ... ... T	54,098	43,686	97,784	...	3	4	7	6	3	8	4	2	...	...	1	16	27	43		·29	·61	·43
23		Doomjoor ... ... R	12,544	13,071	25,615	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	2		...	·15	·07
		Total ...	66,642	56,757	123,399	...	3	4	7	6	8	8	4	2	1	1	1	16	29	45		·22	·51	·36
24	24-Pergunnahs.	North Suburban Town T	14,348	12,915	27,263	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4		·06	·23	·14
25		Dum-Dum ... ... R	9,336	8,766	18,102	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1		·10	...	·05
		Total ...	23,684	21,681	45,365	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5		·08	·13	·11
26	Nuddea	Kishnaghur ... ... T	12,871	13,879	26,750	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	No data.	...	·14	·07
27		Santipore ... ... T	13,205	15,430	28,635	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	3		...	·19	·10
28		Ranaghat ... ... T	4,266	4,605	8,871	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2		...	·43	·22
29		Meherpore ... ... T	2,623	2,939	5,562	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
30		Comercolly ... ... T	2,479	2,772	5,251	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
31		Birnagur ... ... T	2,036	2,675	4,711	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
32		Chooadangah thana R	10,484	10,190	20,674	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
33		Meherpore thana ... R	7,075	7,265	14,340	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
34		Bongong thana ... R	6,923	8,262	15,185	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
		Total ...	61,962	68,017	129,979	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	7	7		...	·10	·05
35	Jessore	Jessore... ... ... T	4,639	3,513	8,152	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
36		Monirampore thana R	71,819	71,102	142,921	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3		·04	...	·02
		Total ...	76,458	74,615	151,073	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3		·03	...	·01
37	Moorshedabad.	Berhampore ... ... T	14,849	12,261	27,110	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2		·13	...	·07
38		Moorshedabad ... T	23,392	22,790	46,182	...	...	7	7	5	2	...	1	...	1	1	1	11	14	25		·47	·61	·54
39		Jungypore ... ... T	6,030	5,331	11,361	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	2	4		·33	·37	·35
40		Kandi ... ... T	5,569	6,447	12,016	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
41		Gokurn thana ... R	22,598	24,519	47,117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1		...	·04	·02
42		Dowlutbazar thana R	21,630	24,149	45,779	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
		Total ...	94,068	95,497	189,565	...	...	8	8	5	2	...	1	...	2	1	5	15	17	32		·15	·17	·16
43	Dinagepore	Dinagepore ... ... T	9,147	5,459	14,606	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4		·43	...	·27
44		Kotowali and Rajarampore ... ... R	5,100	4,938	10,038	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
		Total ...	14,247	10,397	24,644	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4		·28	...	·16
45	Maldah	English Bazar ... T	6,460	6,399	12,859	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1		...	·15	·07
46		Maldah ... ... T	2,540	2,722	5,262	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
47		Nawabgunge ... ... R	5,726	6,832	12,558	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
		Total ...	14,726	15,953	30,679	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1		...	·06	·03
48	Rajshahye	Nattore ... ... T	4,939	4,735	9,674	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1		...	·21	·10
49		Bauleah ... ... T	12,027	10,264	22,291	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1		...	·09	·04
50		Nowhatta ... ... R	10,980	11,100	22,080	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
51		Bauleah thana ... R	33,378	32,558	65,936	13	...	...	1	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	16	5	21		·47	·15	·31
52		Nattore thana ... R	62,203	67,775	129,978	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	4		·06	...	·03
		Total ...	123,527	126,432	249,959	13	...	...	3	3	4	3	...	...	...	1	...	20	7	27		·16	·05	·10

[A]NUAL FORM No. VII.—*Deaths registered from* **SMALL-POX** *in the Rural Circles and Towns of the* **SELECTED CIRCLES** *of the Districts of the Bengal Province during* **each month** *of the year* 1876—**(continued.)**

2	3	4			5												6			7	8			9
DISTRICTS.	RURAL CIRCLES OR TOWNS.	POPULATION.															TOTAL.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 among infants, boys and girls.	TOTAL RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			Number.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.	
RUNGPORE...	Rungpore ... ... T	9,885	4,960	14,845	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2		·10	·20	·13	53
	Kowergunge ... ... R	4,325	3,954	8,279	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	54
	Total ...	14,210	8,914	23,124	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2		·07	·11	·08	
BOGRA ...	Bogra ... ... T	3,343	2,529	5,872	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	55
	Sherepore ... ... T	2,247	1,982	4,229	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	56
	Khetlal ... ... R	6,472	6,664	13,136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	57
	Total ...	12,062	11,175	23,237	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	
PUBNA ...	Pubna ... ... T	7,851	7,879	15,730	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1		...	·12	·06	58
	Furreedpore ... ... R	9,390	9,886	19,276	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6		·63	...	·31	59
	Total ...	17,241	17,765	35,006	..	...	...	...	1	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	7		·34	·05	·19	
DARJEELING	Darjeeling ... ... T	2,108	1,049	3,157	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	2	1	3		·94	·95	·95	60
	Phausedewah thana R	6,735	5,645	12,380	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1		·14	...	·08	61
	Kurseong thana ... R	7,577	4,668	12,245	2	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	10		·79	·85	·81	62
	Total ...	16,420	11,362	27,782	2	8	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	9	5	14		·54	·44	·50	
JULPIGOREE	Julpigoree ... ... T	4,286	2,899	7,185	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	63
	Julpigoree thana ... R	24,019	23,262	47,281	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	64
	Total ...	28,305	26,161	54,466	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	
DACCA ...	Dacca ... . T	37,395	31,817	69,212	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	2	3	6	2	8		·16	·06	·11	65
	Naraingunge and Muddungunge ... T	7,101	3,810	10,911	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	66
	Manickgunge ... T	5,750	5,792	11,542	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3		·34	·17	·25	67
	Moonsheegunge ... R	19,563	21,753	41,316	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	68
	Total ...	69,809	63,172	132,981	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	1	2	3	8	3	11		·11	·04	·08	
FURREEDPORE.	Furreedpore ... ... T	5,021	4,176	9,197	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	69
	Syedpore (union) ... R	2,965	3,359	6,324	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	70
	Sadarpore thana ... R	29,333	33,323	62,656	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	71
	Total ...	37,319	40,858	78,177	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No data.	...	...	...	
BACKERGUNGE.	Barisal ... ... T	9,073	4,195	13,268	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	3		·11	·47	·22	72
	Dowlutkhan ... ... T	3,140	2,211	5,351	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1		·31	...	·18	73
	Lakhutia ... ... R	4,614	4,471	9,085	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	2		·21	·22	·22	74
	Manpura Island ... R	2,390	2,177	4,567	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	75
	Total ...	19,217	13,054	32,271	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	3	6		·15	·22	·18	
MYMENSING.	Nasirabad ... ... T	5,820	2,433	8,253	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2		·34	...	·24	76
	Jumalpore ... ... T	7,310	7,002	14,312	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3		·27	·14	·20	77
	Sherepore ... ... T	4,250	3,765	8,015	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	78
	Kishoregunge ... T	6,682	6,955	13,637	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	3	1	6	...	9	4	13		1·34	·57	·95	79
	Bajitpore ... ... T	1,937	2,131	4,068	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	3	6		1·54	1·40	1·47	80
	Mooktagacha ... ... T	1,951	1,371	3,322	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	81
	Tangail thana ... R	151,337	157,647	308,984	...	...	4	3	7	2	10	1	...	6	...	...	18	15	33		·11	·09	·10	82
	Pingna thana... ... R	49,322	50,069	99,391	...	1	6	8	11	5	2	2	6	...	2	1	28	16	44		·56	·31	·44	83
	Total ...	228,609	231,373	459,982	1	1	11	11	21	7	13	4	9	7	8	8	62	39	101		·27	·16	·21	
TIPPERAH ...	Comillah ... ... T	7,999	4,949	12,948	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	84
	Bramunberiah ... T	7,844	7,528	15,372	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	85
	Bramunberiah ... R	4,689	4,567	9,256	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	86
	Total ...	20,532	17,044	37,576	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	
CHITTAGONG	Chittagong ... ... T	12,206	8,398	20,604	...	1	...	2	2	3	...	2	1	2	1	2	12	4	16		·98	·47	·77	87
	Cox's Bazar ... ... T	2,293	2,363	4,656	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3		·87	·42	·64	88
	Anwara ... ... R	13,707	16,411	30,118	1	5	22	22	9	2	8	4	3	1	1	...	44	34	78		3·21	2·07	2·58	89
	Total ...	28,206	27,172	55,378	1	6	23	25	11	5	9	6	4	3	2	2	58	39	97		2·05	1·43	1·75	
NOAKHALLI	Sudharam ... ... T	5,777	4,286	10,063	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	90
	Chakla Bamchanagore R	5,490	5,038	10,528	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	91
	Total ...	11,267	9,324	20,591	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	
PATNA ...	Patna ... ... T	78,028	80,872	158,900	...	15	20	26	22	25	10	12	2	2	...	...	61	73	134		·78	·90	·84	92
	Barh ... ... T	5,329	5,721	11,050	9	8	19	27	17	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	34	52	86		6·38	9·08	7·78	93
	Behar ... ... T	21,672	22,623	44,295	...	1	6	15	20	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	23	25	48		1·06	1·10	1·08	94
	Dinapore Nizamut T	13,184	14,730	27,914	11	1	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	8	17		·68	·54	·60	95
	Dinapore Cantonment ... ... T	7,535	6,635	14,170	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2		·13	·15	·14	96
	Futoocah ... ... T	5,318	5,977	11,295	...	...	6	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	8	10		·37	1·33	·88	97
	Mokameh ... ... T	5,385	5,330	10,715	...	4	3	4	11	2	8	...	1	1	3	...	17	15	32		3·15	2·81	2·98	98
	Monair ... ... T	2,363	2,963	5,326	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4		1·26	·33	·75	99
	Mohomedpore ... T	2,976	3,113	6,089	...	1	2	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	11		2·01	1·60	1·80	100
	Baikutpore ... ... T	2,854	3,234	6,088	1	...	2	6	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	10	17		2·45	3·09	2·79	101
	Khagole ... ... T	2,665	2,592	5,257	...	...	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5		·75	1·15	·95	102
	Behar thana ... ... R	109,734	112,162	221,896	1	35	49	48	31	29	18	3	2	1	5	11	118	115	233		1·07	1·02	1·05	103
	Futoocah thana ... R	29,325	30,861	60,186	...	5	34	36	52	17	23	2	...	...	...	...	96	73	169		3·27	2·36	2·80	104
	Bankipore thana ... R	34,406	38,340	72,746	...	...	1	5	10	9	5	5	1	1	...	2	19	20	39		·55	·52	·53	105
	Total ...	320,774	335,153	655,927	22	70	145	172	176	102	62	23	8	6	8	13	398	409	807		1·24	1·22	1·23	

ANNUAL FORM No. VII.—*Deaths registered from* **SMALL-POX** *in the Rural Circles and Towns of the* **SELECTE** CIRCLES *of the Districts of the Bengal Province during* **each month** *of the year* 1876—(continued).

1	2	3	4			5												6			7	8		
			POPULATION.															TOTAL.				TOTAL RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.		
Number.	DISTRICTS.	RURAL CIRCLES OR TOWNS.	Males.	Females.	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 among infants, boys and girls.	Males.	Females.	Total.
106	GYA ...	Gya ... ... T	33,071	33,772	66,843	3	10	24	46	17	7	2	...	...	...	...	1	49	61	110		1·48	1·80	[illegible]
107		Jehanabad ... ... T	2,267	2,170	4,437	...	...	1	3	9	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	12	15		1·32	5·52	[illegible]
108		Aurungabad ... ... T	1,557	1,918	3,475	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
109		Nowada ... ... T	2,311	2,393	4,704	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5		1·29	·83	1·06
110		Hasna ... ... T	2,937	3,182	6,119	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
111		Daudnagur ... ... T	4,952	5,106	10,058	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2		·20	·19	·19
112		Tekari ... ... T	4,074	4,104	8,178	...	1	1	2	4	5	2	...	...	...	6	...	11	10	21		2·70	2·43	[illegible]
113		Sherghotty ... ... T	3,095	3,938	7,033	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1		·32	...	[illegible]
114		Rajowli ... ... T	2,397	2,615	5,012	...	...	...	1	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	6		·83	1·52	[illegible]
115		Gya ... ... R	23,301	24,656	47,957	...	...	3	...	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	5	9		·17	·20	·18
116		Jehanabad ... ... R	49,154	49,311	98,465	...	...	1	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	6		·04	·08	[illegible]
117		Aurungabad ... ... R	34,959	34,216	69,175	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4		·05	·05	[illegible]
118		Nowada ... ... R	44,838	45,144	89,982	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3		·02	·04	[illegible]
		Total ...	208,913	212,525	421,438	3	11	33	56	38	22	9	3	...	...	6	1	79	103	182		·37	·48	[illegible]
119	SHAHABAD	Buxar ... ... T	6,706	6,842	13,548	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2		·14	·14	·14
120		Arrah ... ... T	19,364	20,022	39,386	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
121		Jugdispore ... ... R	9,514	5,033	14,547	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1		·10	...	[illegible]
		Total ...	35,584	31,897	67,481	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	1	3		·05	·03	[illegible]
122	MOZUFFER-PORE.	Mozufferpore ... T	21,729	16,494	38,223	...	1	3	5	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	8	14		·27	·48	[illegible]
123		Hajipore ... ... T	10,737	11,569	22,306	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2		·18	...	[illegible]
124		Seetamurhee... ... T	6,813	9,375	16,188	2	1	13	2	9	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	22	11	33		3·22	1·17	[illegible]
125		Lalgunge ... ... T	5,913	6,425	12,338	...	2	2	4	1	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	6	15		1·52	·93	[illegible]
126		Shewhar thana ... R	81,011	78,366	159,377	...	3	16	42	8	13	4	...	...	...	...	...	48	38	86		·59	·48	[illegible]
127		Seetamurhee thana R	97,382	73,117	150,499	2	15	13	18	22	1	4	2	...	...	1	1	42	37	79		·54	·47	[illegible]
		Total ...	203,585	195,346	398,931	4	22	48	71	42	24	11	4	...	...	1	2	129	100	229		·63	·51	[illegible]
128	DARBHUNGA	Darbhunga ... ... T	23,603	23,847	47,450	...	2	1	2	12	16	...	2	...	...	2	2	23	16	39		·97	·67	[illegible]
129		Roserah ... ... T	4,614	4,827	9,441	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3		·43	·20	[illegible]
130		Nagarbusti ... ... R	4,628	5,253	9,881	2	15	6	5	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	24	37		2·80	4·56	3·74
131		Tajpore ... ... R	7,236	3,146	10,382	...	2	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	1	12		1·52	·31	1·15
		Total ...	40,081	37,073	77,154	2	20	14	10	20	19	...	2	...	...	2	2	49	42	91		1·22	1·13	1·17
132	SARUN ...	Chupra ... ... T	22,852	23,435	46,287	...	2	1	9	14	15	7	1	2	...	...	...	28	23	51		1·22	·98	1·10
133		Sewan ... ... T	5,556	5,543	11,099	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
134		Revilgunge ... ... T	6,741	6,674	13,415	...	...	11	9	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	17	7	24		2·52	1·04	1·78
135		Manjhi... ... .. R	8,284	9,218	17,502	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
136		Baragaon ... ... R	11,367	11,298	22,665	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2		·08	·08	·08
		Total ...	54,800	56,168	110,968	...	2	12	18	15	17	8	3	2	...	...	...	46	31	77		·83	·55	·69
137	CHUMPARUN	Bettiah ... ... T	11,220	8,488	19,708	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
138		Motiharee ... ... T	4,795	3,471	8,266	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	No data.	·20	...	·12
139		Kesaria thana ... R	74,582	74,444	149,026	...	...	1	10	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	8	23		·20	·17	·15
		Total ...	90,597	86,403	177,000	...	...	1	10	4	8	...	...	...	...	1	...	16	8	24		·17	·09	·13
140	MONGHYR ...	Monghyr ... ... T	28,708	30,990	59,698	1	1	...	9	26	12	4	...	1	...	1	2	28	29	57		·97	·93	·95
141		Jamalpore ... ... T	5,875	4,578	10,453	...	...	1	1	2	9	5	...	...	...	1	3	11	11	22		1·87	2·40	2·10
142		Burheya ... ... T	5,218	5,187	10,405	..	...	9	6	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	23	28		·95	4·43	2·69
143		Soorujgurrah ... T	4,245	3,690	7,935	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	6	3	9		1·41	·81	1·13
144		Burbigah ... ... T	3,124	3,238	6,362	...	..	8	16	14	8	4	4	6	...	...	...	32	28	60		10·24	8·64	9·43
145		Sheikpoorah ... ... T	5,474	6,062	11,536	1	1	6	4	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	19	21	19	40		3·83	3·13	3·46
146		Jamooee thana ... R	69,053	68,064	137,117	1	1	6	25	16	17	13	7	3	...	8	3	47	48	95		·68	·70	·69
147		Begooserai thana ... R	166,459	174,603	341,062	...	10	55	37	18	10	3	1	2	2	1	10	81	68	149		·48	·38	·43
			288,156	296,412	584,568	3	13	86	99	98	58	29	12	12	3	8	39	231	229	460		·80	·77	·78
148	BHAGULPORE	Bhagulpore ... T	35,021	34,657	69,678	...	...	11	8	8	6	10	4	1	...	1	4	30	23	53		·85	·66	·76
149		Colgong ... ... T	2,687	2,552	5,239	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4		1·48	...	·76
150		Banka ... ... R	5,565	3,853	9,418	...	...	...	3	1	17	5	1	...	...	...	...	15	12	27		2·69	3·11	2·86
151		Bhagulpore thana ... R	40,261	41,747	82,008	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	1	3	2	5		·07	·04	·06
152		Bongong thana ... R	73,569	71,519	145,088	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2		·02	...	·01
153		Muddehpoorah thana R	128,546	123,137	251,683	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2		·007	·008	·007
		Total	285,649	277,465	563,114	...	...	11	16	12	23	16	5	3	...	2	5	55	38	93		·19	·13	·16
154	PURNEAH ...	Purneah ... ... T	9,677	6,380	16,057	...	2	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	8		·51	·47	·49
155		Raneegunge ... ... T	3,024	3,120	6,144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
156		Kishengunge thana R	76,389	67,775	144,164	...	1	...	17	9	...	7	...	...	...	...	7	21	20	41		·27	·29	·28
157		Arrareah thana ... R	91,706	91,165	182,871	...	...	3	9	8	10	9	2	2	2	3	...	26	22	48		·28	·24	·26
		Total ...	180,796	168,440	3,49,236	...	3	3	29	20	10	16	2	2	2	3	7	52	45	97		·28	·26	·27
158	SONTHAL PERGUNNAHS	Doomka ... ... T	5,659	5,534	11,193	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	4		·35	·36	·35
159		Rajmehal ... ... T	3,843	4,247	8,090	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1		·26	...	·12
160		Deoghur ... ... T	2,662	2,199	4,861	...	1	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	9	7	16		3·38	3·18	3·29
161		Shahebgunge ... T	1,746	1,505	3,251	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1		...	·66	·30
162		Barhait ... ... R	6,173	5,986	12,159	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
163		Pakour ... ... R	5,059	5,198	10,257	...	3	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	10		1·18	·77	·97
			25,142	24,669	49,811	...	4	6	4	1	1	...	...	1	...	14	1	18	14	32		·71	·56	·64
164	CUTTACK ...	Cuttack ... ... T	25,869	25,009	50,878	3	5	4	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	6	19		·50	·23	·37
165		Kendrapara ... ... T	5,201	5,481	10,682	5	8	8	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	9	12	21		1·73	2·19	1·96
166		Jajpore ... ... T	5,192	5,561	10,753	.	8	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	8	14		1·15	1·43	1·30
167		Solipore ... ... R	2,478	2,532	5,010	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2		·40	·39	·39
168		Patamundi ... ... R	4,681	5,143	9,824	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4		·42	·38	·40
		Total ...	43,421	43,726	87,147	11	22	15	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	29	60		·71	·66	·68

[A]nnual Form No. VII.—*Deaths registered from* **SMALL-POX** *in the Rural Circles and Towns of the* SELECTED CIRCLES *of the Districts of the Bengal Province during* **each month** *of the year* 1876—(concluded).

2	3	4			5												6			7	8			9
Districts.	Rural Circles or Towns.	Population.															Total.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 among infants, boys and girls.	Total ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			
		Males.	Females.	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.	Number.
Pooree	Pooree ... ... T	12,077	10,618	22,695	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2		·16	...	·08	169
	Khurdah thana ... R	102,068	1,02,214	204,272	11	14	8	4	1	2	...	1	1	1	2	7	30	22	52		·29	·21	·25	170
	Gope thana ... ... R	49,264	46,832	96,096	2	4	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	8	18		·20	·17	·18	171
	Total ...	163,399	159,664	323,063	13	18	19	5	2	2	...	1	1	1	2	8	42	30	72		·25	·18	·22	
Balasore	Balasore ... ... T	8,721	8,889	17,610	1	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	6		·11	·56	·34	172
	Bangriah ... ... R	5,674	5,716	11,390	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	173
	Total ...	14,395	14,605	29,000	1	2	2	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	6		·06	·34	·20	
Hazareebagh.	Hazareebagh ... T	6,312	4,738	11,050	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	174
	Chuttra ... ... T	4,287	4,531	8,818	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3		·46	·22	·34	175
	Echak ... ... T	4,661	4,338	8,999	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	176
	Kodurma thana ... R	25,127	23,512	48,639	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1		...	·04	·02	177
	Total ...	40,387	37,119	77,506	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	4		·04	·05	·05	
Loharduga.	Ranchee ... ... T	6,860	5,226	12,086	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	No data.	·29	·19	·24	178
	Palma ... ... R	9,352	9,588	18,940	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	6		·10	·52	·31	179
	Total ...	16,212	14,814	31,026	...	...	2	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	9		·18	·40	·29	
Singbhoom	Chyebassa ... ... T	2,534	2,289	4,823	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	180
	Cherai thana... ... R	4,496	4,640	9,136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	3		...	·64	·32	181
	Ghatsila thana ... R	7,041	7,208	14,249	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	3		·13	·27	·21	182
	Goomla thana ... R	13,162	13,425	26,587	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1		...	·07	·03	183
	Kerai thana ... ... R	6,426	6,200	12,626	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1		·15	...	·07	184
	Total ...	33,659	33,762	67,421	...	1	...	1	1		...	...	4	...	...	1	2	6	8		·05	·17	·11	
Manbhoom	Purulia ... ... T	3,026	2,670	5,696	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1		...	·37	·17	185
	Rughunathpore ... T	2,648	2,732	5,380	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	186
	Jhaldah ... ... T	1,636	1,644	3,280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	187
	Khaspel pergunnah R	27,563	25,697	53,260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	188
	Para thana ... ... R	17,400	16,715	34,115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	189
	Govindpore thana ... R	15,557	15,214	30,771	...	...	1	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	8		·32	·19	·25	190
	Total ...	67,830	64,672	132,502	...	...	1	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	9		·07	·06	·06	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	3,464,004	3,416,525	6,880,529	97	227	475	576	500	319	191	72	49	31	66	100	1,417	1,286	2,703		·40	·37	·39	

[O]ffice of the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal,
The 15th April 1877.

J. M. Coates, M.D.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

ANNUAL FORM No. VIII.—*Deaths registered from* **FEVER** *in the Rural Circles and Towns of the*

1	2	3	4					
Number.	Districts.	Rural Circles or Towns.	Population. Males.	Females.	Total.	January.	February.	March.
1	Burdwan	Burdwan ... ... T	16,290	16,031	32,321	64	68	67
2		Gangoor thana ... ... R	66,375	64,825	131,200	248	185	187
		Total ...	82,665	80,856	163,521	312	253	254
3	Bankoora	Bankoora ... ... T	8,695	8,099	16,794	7	8	10
4		Bishenpore ... ... T	8,869	9,178	18,047	7	8	11
5		Jaipore ... ... T	1,354	1,454	2,808	6	6	8
6		Chhatna ... ... R	7,640	7,692	15,332	7	10	15
		Total ...	26,558	26,423	52,981	27	30	44
7	Beerbhoom	Soory ... ... T	4,617	4,384	9,001	6	14	9
8		Soory thana, including Cynthea R	33,669	36,499	70,168	124	87	111
9		Labpore thana ... ... R	34,309	37,636	71,945	45	35	64
		Total ...	72,595	78,519	151,114	175	136	184
10	Midnapore	Midnapore ... ... T	16,110	15,381	31,491	18	27	19
11		Bogri pergunnah ... ... R	72,199	73,065	145,264	126	148	148
		Total ...	88,309	88,446	176,755	144	175	167
12	Hooghly	Hooghly and Chinsurah ... T	17,114	17,647	34,761	43	55	57
13		Serampore ... ... T	12,528	11,912	24,440	39	30	53
14		Ooterparrah ... ... T	2,405	1,984	4,389	6	4	7
15		Ballarhur ... ... T	6,755	8,875	15,630	4	5	7
16		Bansbariah ... ... T	3,133	3,804	6,937	19	16	19
17		Buddibatty ... ... T	6,354	6,978	13,332	21	7	25
18		Bhuddressur ... ... T	3,518	3,899	7,417	10	19	19
19		Kotrung ... ... T	3,729	3,082	6,811	8	5	8
20		Bansbariah thana ... ... R	16,609	17,763	34,372	202	222	141
21		Buddibatty thana ... ... R	29,841	29,701	59,542	60	59	90
		Total ...	101,986	105,645	207,631	431	423	435
22	Howrah	Howrah ... ... T	54,098	43,686	97,784	160	107	90
23		Doomjoor ... ... R	12,544	13,071	25,615	28	13	30
		Total ...	66,642	56,757	123,399	188	120	120
24	24-Pergunnahs	North Suburban Town ... ... T	14,348	12,915	27,263	74	39	43
25		Dum-Dum ... ... R	9,336	8,766	18,102	40	33	45
		Total	23,684	21,681	45,365	114	72	88
26	Nuddea	Kishnaghur ... ... T	12,871	13,879	26,750	17	12	14
27		Santipore ... ... T	13,205	15,430	28,635	28	33	36
28		Ranaghat ... ... T	4,266	4,605	8,871	5	5	5
29		Meherpore ... ... T	2,623	2,939	5,562	6	9	2
30		Coomercolly... ... ... T	2,479	2,772	5,251	5	4	13
31		Birnagur ... ... T	2,036	2,675	4,711	7	13	39
32		Chooadangah thana ... ... R	10,484	10,190	20,674	27	29	42
33		Meherpore thana ... ... R	7,075	7,265	14,340	30	23	22
34		Bongong thana ... ... R	6,923	8,262	15,185	......	5	12
		Total ...	61,962	68,017	129,979	125	132	185
35	Jessore	Jessore ... ... T	4,639	3,513	8,152	13	14	15
36		Monirampore thana ... ... R	71,819	71,102	142,921	178	211	212
		Total ...	76,458	74,615	151,073	191	225	227
37	Moorshedabad	Berhampore ... ... T	14,849	12,261	27,110	42	31	48
38		Moorshedabad ... ... T	23,392	22,790	46,182	142	135	113
39		Jungypore ... ... T	6,030	5,331	11,361	55	11	19
40		Kandi ... ... T	5,569	6,447	12,016	8	15	18
41		Gokurn thana ... ... R	22,598	24,519	47,117	39	44	63
42		Dowlutbazar thana ... ... R	21,630	24,149	45,779	39	32	58
		Total ...	94,068	95,497	189,565	325	268	319
43	Dinagepore	Dinagepore ... ... T	9,147	5,459	14,606	51	28	32
44		Kotowali and Rajarampore ... R	5,100	4,938	10,038	38	39	32
		Total ...	14,247	10,397	24,644	89	67	64
45	Maldah	English Basar ... ... T	6,460	6,399	12,859	23	22	23
46		Maldah ... ... T	2,540	2,722	5,262	29	21	18
47		Nawabgunge ... ... R	5,726	6,832	12,558	30	32	35
		Total ...	14,726	15,953	30,679	82	75	78
48	Rajshahye	Nattore ... ... T	4,939	4,735	9,674	40	20	24
49		Bauleah ... ... T	12,027	10,264	22,291	16	31	25
50		Nowhatta ... ... R	10,980	11,100	22,080	65	65	64
51		Bauleah thana ... ... R	33,378	32,558	65,936	22	106	73
52		Nattore thana ... ... R	62,203	67,775	129,978	63	78	94
		Total ...	123,527	126,432	249,959	206	300	280

of the SELECTED CIRCLES *of the Districts of the Bengal Province during* **each month** *year* 1876.

5									6			7			8
									TOTAL.			RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			
April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Number.
46	30	34	39	35	37	68	72	61	302	316	618	18·53	19·71	19·12	1
178	128	90	119	99	93	146	185	230	1,061	827	1,888	15·98	12·75	14·30	2
224	158	124	158	134	130	211	257	291	1,363	1,143	2,506	16·48	14·13	15·32	
17	7	4	14	5	8	11	16	5	72	40	112	8·28	4·93	6·66	3
15	5	16	9	20	18	35	50	20	130	82	212	14·65	8·93	11·74	4
6	3	3	1	19	30	33	27	25	61	96	157	45·05	66·02	55·90	5
14	12	13	14	5	11	12	4	6	64	59	123	8·37	7·67	8·02	6
52	27	36	38	49	67	91	97	56	327	277	604	12·31	10·47	11·40	
6	8	4	6	10	18	25	31	42	67	107	174	14·51	24·40	19·33	7
107	71	66	113	220	320	544	705	462	1,474	1,456	2,930	43·77	39·89	41·75	8
60	29	28	44	89	93	222	249	185	587	556	1,143	17·10	14·77	15·88	9
173	103	98	163	319	431	791	985	689	2,128	2,119	4,247	29·31	26·98	28·10	
17	6	16	20	16	17	25	31	32	132	112	244	8·19	7·28	7·74	10
117	76	105	89	77	194	222	189	182	957	716	1,673	13·25	9·79	11·51	11
134	82	121	109	93	211	247	220	214	1,089	828	1,917	12·33	9·36	10·84	
39	29	37	24	38	43	46	31	44	277	228	505	16·18	12·92	14·52	12
52	21	16	19	33	38	57	75	73	244	261	505	19·47	21·91	20·66	13
6	3	1	1	4	5	10	11	9	33	34	67	13·72	17·13	15·26	14
8	14	7	6	12	9	13	21	9	56	61	117	8·23	6·87	7·48	15
13	5	8	5	8	3	4	9	18	77	50	127	24·57	13·14	18·90	16
13	13	27	17	23	30	40	63	26	144	161	305	22·78	23·07	22·87	17
16	7	8	11	11	19	24	34	24	103	99	202	29·27	25·39	27·23	18
8	......	7	......	8	16	27	17	16	59	61	120	15·82	19·79	17·61	19
80	54	46	54	56	64	70	58	81	545	583	1,128	33·81	33·82	33·81	20
81	60	54	48	61	45	106	96	104	527	332	859	17·66	11·17	14·42	21
316	206	211	182	254	272	397	415	404	2,065	1,870	3,935	20·22	17·70	18·95	
73	74	61	92	129	143	183	196	132	821	619	1,440	15·17	14·16	14·72	22
27	24	22	29	22	41	64	50	51	218	183	401	17·37	14·00	15·65	23
100	98	83	121	151	184	247	246	183	1,039	802	1,841	15·59	14·13	14·91	
56	40	31	24	37	38	80	80	89	336	295	631	23·41	22·64	23·14	24
65	29	25	21	32	39	55	50	63	258	239	497	27·63	27·26	27·45	25
121	69	56	45	69	77	135	130	152	594	534	1,128	25·08	24·62	24·86	
29	18	8	30	23	15	27	40	21	109	135	244	8·46	9·72	9·12	26
39	34	24	25	31	35	40	42	34	199	202	401	15·07	13·02	14·00	27
7	6	6	10	10	12	14	11	11	55	47	102	12·89	10·20	11·49	28
7	4	8	2	3	7	5	9	7	38	26	64	14·48	8·84	11·50	29
2	3	6	5	5	8	5	7	6	38	31	69	15·32	11·17	13·14	30
22	4	2	3	6	11	25	30	29	96	95	191	46·66	35·51	40·54	31
30	25	29	20	22	35	26	34	32	182	169	351	17·35	16·58	16·97	32
29	10	13	15	14	31	24	25	29	132	133	265	18·65	18·30	18·47	33
14	6	7	9	11	17	46	56	43	120	106	226	17·33	12·82	14·88	34
179	110	98	109	125	172	212	254	212	969	944	1,913	15·63	13·87	14·71	
12	6	11	7	13	8	10	33	13	90	65	155	19·40	18·50	19·01	35
196	141	108	133	182	136	323	456	382	1,451	1,207	2,658	20·20	16·97	18·59	36
208	147	119	140	195	144	333	489	395	1,541	1,272	2,813	20·15	17·04	18·62	
21	29	34	48	72	41	69	84	91	335	275	610	22·56	22·42	22·50	37
79	96	64	74	86	103	126	155	118	651	640	1,291	27·82	28·08	27·97	38
21	16	15	12	13	13	23	25	13	127	108	235	21·06	20·35	20·69	39
17	11	7	23	17	10	12	17	15	86	84	170	15·44	13·03	14·14	40
61	20	24	45	63	69	108	164	121	478	342	820	21·15	13·94	17·40	41
97	42	24	28	73	58	183	275	189	610	488	1,098	28·20	20·20	23·98	42
296	214	168	230	323	293	521	720	547	2,287	1,937	4,224	24·31	20·28	22·28	
47	35	31	35	35	20	38	40	35	252	175	427	27·55	32·05	29·23	43
41	34	17	31	22	21	38	35	36	203	181	384	39·80	36·65	38·25	44
88	69	48	66	57	41	76	75	71	455	356	811	31·93	34·24	32·90	
23	18	20	12	12	22	25	47	39	165	116	281	25·54	18·12	21·85	45
27	13	7	4	13	14	20	23	28	105	112	217	41·33	41·14	41·23	46
22	26	21	25	41	35	31	82	76	284	172	456	49·59	25·17	36·31	47
72	53	48	41	69	71	76	152	143	554	406	960	37·62	25·44	31·29	
44	14	10	13	14	22	22	31	26	160	120	280	32·39	25·34	28·94	48
22	7	24	15	29	79	78	99	73	263	238	501	21·86	23·18	22·47	49
57	53	29	60	108	127	233	239	146	687	559	1,246	62·56	50·36	56·43	50
79	47	70	76	125	302	400	393	295	1,090	898	1,988	32·65	27·58	30·15	51
87	54	71	96	87	145	283	279	380	1,043	674	1,717	16·76	9·94	13·20	52
289	175	204	263	363	675	1,016	1,041	920	3,243	2,489	5,732	26·25	19·68	22·93	

Annual Form No. VIII.—*Deaths registered from* **FEVER** *in the Rural Circles and Towns of the year* 1876

1	2	3	4					
			Population.					
Number.	Districts.	Rural Circles or Towns.	Males.	Females.	Total.	January.	February.	March.
53	Rungpore	Rungpore ... T	9,885	4,960	14,845	38	30	34
54		Kowergunge ... R	4,325	3,954	8,279	16	29	26
		Total ...	14,210	8,914	23,124	54	59	60
55	Bogra	Bogra ... T	3,343	2,529	5,872	23	20	9
56		Sherepore ... T	2,247	1,982	4,229	4	3	3
57		Khetlai ... R	6,472	6,664	13,136	24	23	31
		Total ...	12,062	11,175	23,237	51	46	43
58	Pubna	Pubna ... T	7,851	7,879	15,730	72	40	52
59		Furreedpore ... R	9,390	9,886	19,276	30	36	38
		Total ...	17,241	17,765	35,006	102	76	90
60	Darjeeling	Darjeeling ... T	2,108	1,049	3,157	17	15	16
61		Phansedewah thana ... R	6,735	5,645	12,380	15	8	9
62		Kurseong thana ... R	7,577	4,668	12,245	3	6	14
		Total ...	16,420	11,362	27,782	35	29	39
63	Julpigoree	Julpigoree ... T	4,286	2,899	7,185	11	9	12
64		Julpigoree thana ... R	24,019	23,262	47,281	56	44	46
		Total ...	28,305	26,161	54,466	67	53	58
65	Dacca	Dacca ... T	37,395	31,817	69,212	52	38	29
66		Naraingunge and Muddungunge T	7,101	3,810	10,911	8	7	8
67		Manickgunge ... T	5,750	5,792	11,542	15	23	18
68		Moonsheegunge ... R	19,563	21,753	41,316	43	53	43
		Total ...	69,809	63,172	132,981	118	121	98
69	Furreedpore	Furreedpore ... T	5,021	4,176	9,197	19	12	20
70		Syedpore (union) ... R	2,965	3,359	6,324	16	13	11
71		Sadarpore thana ... R	29,333	33,323	62,656	34	10	38
		Total ...	37,319	40,858	78,177	69	35	69
72	Backergunge	Barisal ... T	9,073	4,195	13,268	15	22	16
73		Dowlutkhan ... T	3,140	2,211	5,351	13	1	2
74		Lakhutia ... R	4,614	4,471	9,085	11	5	18
75		Manpura Island ... R	2,390	2,177	4,567	7	5	4
		Total ...	19,217	13,054	32,271	46	33	38
76	Mymensing	Nasirabad ... T	5,820	2,433	8,253	6	5	7
77		Jamalpore ... T	7,310	7,002	14,312	17	17	15
78		Sherepore ... T	4,250	3,765	8,015	7	5	8
79		Kishoregunge ... T	6,682	6,955	13,637	36	23	12
80		Bajitpore ... T	1,937	2,131	4,068	......	1	......
81		Mooktagacha ... T	1,951	1,371	3,322	4	5	8
82		Tangail thana ... R	151,337	157,647	308,984	117	92	111
83		Pingna thana ... R	49,322	50,069	99,391	23	98	51
		Total ...	228,609	231,373	459,982	210	246	212
84	Tipperah	Comillah ... T	7,999	4,949	12,948	22	20	18
85		Bramunberiah ... T	7,844	7,528	15,372	9	3	8
86		Bramunberiah ... R	4,689	4,567	9,256	8	9	10
		Total ...	20,532	17,044	37,576	39	32	36
87	Chittagong	Chittagong ... T	12,206	8,398	20,604	34	31	37
88		Cox's Bazar ... T	2,293	2,363	4,656	3	5	7
89		Anwara ... R	13,707	16,411	30,118	41	33	52
		Total ...	28,206	27,172	55,378	78	69	96
90	Noakhalli	Sudharam ... T	5,777	4,286	10,063	14	16	15
91		Chakla Banchanagore ... R	5,490	5,038	10,528	29	15	22
		Total ...	11,267	9,324	20,591	43	31	37
92	Patna	Patna ... T	78,028	80,872	158,900	122	132	184
93		Barh ... T	5,329	5,721	11,050	10	16	39
94		Behar ... T	21,672	22,623	44,295	10	3	14
95		Dinapore Nizamut ... T	13,184	14,730	27,914	1	11	9
96		Dinapore Cantonment ... T	7,535	6,635	14,170	6	5	14
97		Futoosh ... T	5,318	5,977	11,295	10	5	20
98		Mokameh ... T	5,385	5,330	10,715	17	4	22
99		Monair ... T	2,363	2,963	5,326	2	2	4
100		Mohomedpore ... T	2,976	3,113	6,089	7	5	21
101		Baikutpore ... T	2,854	3,234	6,088	6	8	10
102		Khagole ... T	2,665	2,592	5,257	2	3	5
103		Behar thana ... R	109,734	112,162	221,896	89	86	114
104		Futoosh thana ... R	29,325	30,861	60,186	20	21	52
105		Bankipore thana ... R	34,406	38,340	72,746	38	58	70
		Total ...	320,774	335,153	655,927	340	359	578

of the **SELECTED CIRCLES** *of the Districts of the Bengal Province during* **each month —(continued).**

5									6			7			8
									TOTAL.			RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			
April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Number.
35	42	25	31	33	30	34	39	54	219	206	425	22·15	41·33	28·62	53
29	21	28	14	10	10	11	8	24	138	88	226	31·90	22·25	27·29	54
64	63	53	45	48	49	45	47	78	357	294	651	25·12	32·98	28·15	
13	11	8	20	14	6	14	25	11	90	84	174	26·92	33·21	29·63	55
2	......	3	5	......	6	15	16	7	35	29	64	15·57	14·63	15·13	56
22	12	19	18	32	......	......	......	......	92	89	181	14·21	13·35	13·77	57
37	23	30	43	46	12	29	41	18	217	202	419	17·99	18·07	18·03	
35	34	29	30	27	42	36	58	54	246	263	509	31·33	33·37	32·35	58
24	38	26	32	52	48	48	39	85	243	253	496	25·67	25·59	25·73	59
59	72	55	62	79	90	84	97	139	489	516	1,005	28·36	29·04	28·70	
12	5	12	13	6	8	11	2	8	89	36	125	42·22	34·31	39·59	60
29	13	16	......	3	12	13	20	21	84	75	159	12·47	13·28	12·84	61
17	16	13	13	11	3	10	13	21	104	36	140	13·72	7·71	11·43	62
58	34	41	26	20	23	34	35	50	277	147	424	16·86	12·93	15·26	
6	9	19	12	7	7	6	8	14	70	50	120	16·33	17·24	16·70	63
52	74	78	49	56	27	36	60	44	340	282	622	14·15	12·12	13·15	64
58	83	97	61	63	34	42	68	58	410	332	742	14·48	12·69	13·62	
38	31	29	30	30	43	40	107	82	311	238	549	8·31	7·48	7·93	65
4	5	5	6	5	5	8	7	15	49	34	83	6·90	8·71	7·60	66
27	14	10	9	11	19	28	47	60	133	148	281	23·13	25·55	24·34	67
32	30	24	30	26	27	22	28	35	202	191	393	10·32	8·78	9·51	68
101	80	68	75	72	94	98	189	192	695	611	1,306	9·95	9·67	9·82	
11	5	6	9	8	11	12	16	14	75	68	143	14·93	16·28	15·54	69
17	17	4	8	11	7	13	15	16	64	84	148	21·58	25·00	23·40	70
35	24	16	41	40	41	61	80	68	284	204	488	9·68	6·12	7·78	71
63	46	26	58	59	59	86	111	98	423	356	779	11·33	8·71	9·96	
18	12	8	13	10	13	16	33	26	112	90	202	12·34	21·45	15·22	72
5	2	2	4	3	5	......	1	......	21	17	38	6·68	7·68	7·10	73
21	14	3	5	15	12	6	24	17	77	74	151	16·68	16·55	16·62	74
4	5	3	5	3	3	......	1	1	18	23	41	7·53	10·56	8·97	75
48	32	16	27	28	33	22	59	44	228	198	426	11·86	15·16	13·20	
9	6	7	5	8	9	11	13	5	49	42	91	8·41	17·26	11·02	76
27	16	22	18	15	15	17	18	22	138	81	219	18·87	10·56	14·81	77
10	8	6	11	9	2	7	3	22	53	45	98	12·47	11·95	12·22	78
13	15	6	23	17	19	19	16	23	107	115	222	16·01	16·53	16·27	79
......	1	1	3	1	3	2	5	......	9	8	17	4·64	3·75	4·17	80
5	2	7	4	2	3	3	6	11	33	27	60	16·91	19·69	18·06	81
141	112	89	85	98	119	165	147	123	871	528	1,399	5·75	3·34	4·52	82
90	88	70	57	39	85	114	88	92	513	382	895	10·40	7·62	9·00	83
295	248	208	206	189	255	338	296	298	1.773	1,228	3,001	7·75	5·30	6·52	
16	10	12	20	9	12	13	16	18	100	86	186	12·50	17·37	14·44	84
14	9	14	14	8	16	22	21	13	75	76	151	9·56	10·09	9·82	85
6	5	7	11	8	8	9	10	9	53	42	95	11·30	9·19	10·26	86
36	24	33	45	25	31	44	47	40	228	204	432	11·10	11·96	11·49	
26	27	29	29	13	23	21	35	33	162	176	338	13·27	20·95	16·40	87
6	5	11	10	10	6	3	3	5	26	48	74	11·33	20·31	15·89	88
21	25	25	31	35	16	26	26	47	219	159	378	15·97	9·67	12·55	89
53	57	65	70	58	45	50	64	85	407	383	790	14·42	14·09	14·26	
13	12	7	12	9	13	9	7	10	70	67	137	12·11	15·63	13·61	90
15	23	15	14	20	20	17	21	16	113	114	227	20·53	22·62	21·56	91
28	35	22	26	29	33	26	28	26	183	181	364	16·24	19·41	17·67	
215	169	184	170	229	235	174	186	141	993	1,138	2,131	12·72	14·07	13·41	92
36	21	24	20	18	14	9	11	7	100	125	225	18·76	21·84	20·36	93
15	8	4	7	13	13	9	8	10	53	61	114	2·44	2·69	2·57	94
39	35	18	34	34	49	34	37	29	158	172	330	11·96	11·67	11·82	95
22	7	7	2	12	7	12	10	7	34	77	111	4·51	11·60	7·83	96
7	9	7	11	15	18	9	12	10	60	73	133	11·28	12·21	11·77	97
20	15	12	32	14	21	10	24	9	110	90	200	20·42	16·88	18·66	98
6	3	5	6	20	13	12	3	5	41	40	81	17·35	13·49	15·19	99
9	8	3	3	6	12	12	5	1	53	39	92	17·80	12·52	15·10	100
17	18	32	23	31	8	7	25	7	113	79	192	39·59	24·42	31·53	101
10	5	5	7	8	4	10	6	5	37	33	70	18·88	12·34	13·31	102
152	143	135	201	199	296	185	282	335	1,169	1,048	2,217	10·65	9·34	9·99	103
56	54	50	52	89	93	99	59	59	375	329	704	12·78	10·66	11·69	104
100	79	75	89	121	125	82	109	108	534	520	1,054	15·52	13·56	14·48	105
704	574	561	657	809	898	664	777	733	3,830	3,824	7,654	11·93	11·40	11·66	

Annual Form No. VIII.—*Deaths registered from* **FEVER** *in the Rural Circles and Towns of the year* 1876

1	2	3		4					
				Population.					
Number.	Districts.	Rural Circles or Towns.		Males.	Females.	Total.	January.	February.	March.
106	Gya	Gya	T	33,071	33,772	66,843	118	90	158
107		Jehanabad	T	2,267	2,170	4,437	8	11	6
108		Aurungabad	T	1,557	1,918	3,475	7	8	6
109		Nowada	T	2,311	2,393	4,704	8	11	7
110		Hasna	T	2,937	3,182	6,119	4	3	85
111		Daudnagur	T	4,952	5,106	10,058	5	8	24
112		Tekari	T	4,074	4,104	8,178	17	97	76
113		Sherghotty	T	3,095	3,938	7,033	4	5	4
114		Rajowli	T	2,397	2,615	5,012	1	......	2
115		Gya	R	23,301	24,656	47,957	70	60	75
116		Jehanabad	R	49,154	49,311	98,465	60	77	65
117		Aurungabad	R	34,959	34,216	69,175	64	39	48
118		Nowada	R	44,838	45,144	89,982	105	114	126
		Total ...		208,913	212,525	421,438	466	518	582
119	Shahabad	Buxar	T	6,706	6,842	13,548	18	10	11
120		Arrah	T	19,364	20,022	39,386	14	13	52
121		Jugdispore	R	9,514	5,033	14,547	18	19	18
		Total ...		35,584	31,897	67,461	50	42	81
122	Mozufferpore ...	Mozufferpore	T	21,729	16,494	38,223	28	26	28
123		Hajipore	T	10,737	11,569	22,306	11	18	13
124		Seetamurhee	T	6,813	9,375	16,188	13	23	13
125		Lalgunge	T	5,913	6,425	12,338	14	7	6
126		Sheewhur thana	R	81,011	78,366	159,377	47	42	76
127		Seetamurhee thana	R	77,382	73,117	150,499	136	98	173
		Total ...		203,585	195,346	398,931	244	213	308
128	Darbhunga	Darbhunga	T	23,603	23,847	47,450	36	18	61
129		Roserah	T	4,614	4,827	9,441	8	13	24
130		Nagarbusti	R	4,628	5,253	9,881	66	50	43
131		Tajpore	R	7,236	3,146	10,382	20	57	34
		Total ...		40,081	37,073	77,154	130	138	162
132	Sarun	Chupra	T	22,852	23,435	46,287	29	40	53
133		Sewan	T	5,556	5,543	11,099	2	2	1
134		Revilgunge	T	6,741	6,674	13,415	12	4	2
135		Manjhi	R	8,284	9,218	17,502	15	16	20
136		Baragaon	R	11,367	11,298	22,665	22	16	15
		Total ...		54,800	56,168	110,968	80	78	91
137	Chumparun	Bettiah	T	11,220	8,488	19,708	36	44	31
138		Motiharee	T	4,795	3,471	8,266	6	5	......
139		Kesaria thana	R	74,582	74,444	149,026	18	19	23
		Total ...		90,597	86,403	177,000	60	68	54
140	Monghyr	Monghyr	T	28,708	30,990	59,698	64	32	90
141		Jamalpore	T	5,875	4,578	10,453	2	3	7
142		Burheya	T	5,218	5,187	10,405	9	7	66
143		Soorujgurrah	T	4,245	3,690	7,935	4	47	7
144		Burbigah	T	3,124	3,238	6,362	9	13	22
145		Sheikpoorah	T	5,474	6,062	11,536	20	10	11
146		Jamooee thana	R	69,053	68,064	137,117	134	112	175
147		Begooserai thana	R	166,459	174,603	341,062	187	204	294
		Total ...		288,156	296,412	584,568	429	428	672
148	Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore	T	35,021	34,657	69,678	3	15	27
149		Coigong	T	2,687	2,552	5,239	2	1	3
150		Banka	R	5,565	3,853	9,418	14	5	12
151		Bhagulpore thana	R	40,261	41,747	82,008	67	68	85
152		Bongong thana	R	73,569	71,519	145,088	16	16	19
153		Muddehpoorah thana	R	128,546	123,137	251,683	60	44	56
		Total ...		285,649	277,465	563,114	162	149	202
154	Purneah	Purneah	T	9,677	6,380	16,057	45	47	38
155		Raneegunge	T	3,024	3,120	6,144	11	10	12
156		Kishengunge thana	R	76,389	67,775	144,164	191	122	189
157		Arrarea thana	R	91,706	91,165	182,871	62	55	51
		Total ...		180,796	168,440	349,236	309	234	290
158	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Doomka	T	5,659	5,534	11,193	19	9	24
159		Rajmehal	T	3,843	4,247	8,090	6	14	7
160		Deoghur	T	2,662	2,199	4,861	4	8	4
161		Shahebgunge	T	1,746	1,505	3,251	3	5	5
162		Barhait	R	6,173	5,986	12,159	7	4	11
163		Pakour	R	5,059	5,198	10,257	11	16	11
		Total ...		25,142	24,669	49,811	50	56	62
164	Cuttack	Cuttack	T	25,869	25,009	50,878	45	50	35
165		Kendrapara	T	5,201	5,481	10,682	4	7	10
166		Jajpore	T	5,192	5,561	10,753	15	7	20
167		Solipore	R	2,478	2,532	5,010	5	7	2
168		Patamundi	R	4,681	5,143	9,824	6	6	24
		Total ...		43,421	43,726	87,147	75	77	91

of the **SELECTED CIRCLES** *of the Districts of the Bengal Province during* **each month —(continued).**

5									6			7			8
									TOTAL.			RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			
April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Number.
194	181	163	142	166	194	185	124	122	896	889	1,787	27·15	26·32	26·73	106
10	6	11	8	17	12	8	4	8	52	57	109	22·93	26·26	24·52	107
9	6	12	15	14	6	6	9	3	52	44	96	33·39	22·94	27·62	108
9	11	8	8	5	5	6	5	2	43	36	79	18·60	15·04	16·79	109
106	14	9	22	12	16	6	5	7	138	151	289	46·98	47·45	47·24	110
27	38	48	47	13	8	7	11	3	128	111	239	25·84	21·73	23·76	111
127	32	23	37	91	27	22	......	9	292	265	557	71·67	64·57	68·10	112
5	14	16	20	17	13	12	6	10	73	53	126	26·58	13·45	17·91	113
6	3	16	15	7	4	9	4	5	47	25	72	19·60	9·56	14·36	114
103	96	115	139	170	121	80	88	58	596	579	1,175	25·53	23·48	24·50	115
74	44	86	86	138	90	80	71	73	530	414	944	10·78	8·39	9·58	116
36	50	139	75	59	145	82	60	43	413	427	840	11·81	12·47	12·14	117
110	125	169	169	200	150	171	101	63	824	779	1,603	18·37	17·25	17·81	118
816	620	814	783	909	791	624	488	406	4,086	3,830	7,916	19·55	18·02	18·78	
20	16	15	18	11	14	21	12	14	100	80	180	14·91	11·69	13·28	119
79	96	63	84	107	115	80	54	59	445	371	816	22·98	18·52	20·71	120
12	3	15	23	19	24	23	10	9	131	62	193	13·76	12·31	13·26	121
111	115	93	125	137	153	124	76	82	676	513	1,189	18·99	16·08	17·61	
32	76	50	41	28	37	35	42	29	225	221	446	10·35	13·39	11·66	122
21	10	15	20	17	16	14	20	16	119	71	190	11·08	6·13	8·51	123
19	18	13	20	12	17	77	16	19	160	100	260	23·48	10·66	16·06	124
18	11	10	8	8	3	9	1	5	50	45	95	8·45	7·00	7·69	125
67	14	67	55	73	62	70	58	85	390	326	716	4·81	4·15	4·49	126
119	104	107	128	130	144	123	162	140	948	616	1,564	12·25	7·98	10·39	127
276	233	262	172	263	279	328	299	294	1,892	1,379	3,271	9·29	7·05	8·19	
55	123	59	47	50	47	65	33	47	356	285	641	15·12	11·95	13·50	128
27	6	7	12	14	13	7	8	11	89	61	150	19·28	12·69	15·86	129
40	78	18	11	11	16	9	7	10	182	177	359	39·32	33·69	36·33	130
27	37	12	6	5	11	3	6	14	175	57	232	24·18	18·11	22·34	131
149	244	96	76	80	87	84	54	82	802	580	1,382	20·09	15·64	17·90	
51	49	43	32	61	49	39	33	34	248	265	513	10·85	11·20	11·08	132
1	1	......	......	1	......	1	......	......	7	2	9	1·25	·36	·81	133
10	7	23	18	19	17	17	6	8	66	72	138	9·79	10·78	10·28	134
26	25	24	23	32	19	17	13	14	131	113	244	15·81	12·25	13·94	135
8	19	8	14	5	18	6	10	5	74	67	141	6·51	5·93	6·22	136
96	101	98	82	118	98	80	62	61	526	519	1,045	9·59	9·24	9·41	
25	26	23	19	22	19	27	22	26	155	165	320	13·81	19·43	16·23	137
2	5	6	6	14	9	6	1	2	32	30	62	6·67	8·64	7·40	138
31	26	20	49	63	58	38	17	13	235	140	375	3·15	1·88	2·51	139
58	57	49	74	99	86	71	40	41	422	335	757	4·65	3·87	4·27	
74	64	67	60	135	83	127	100	50	485	461	946	16·89	14·87	15·84	140
12	3	8	8	17	27	20	12	25	72	72	144	12·25	15·72	13·77	141
93	81	24	19	31	99	20	21	14	251	233	484	48·10	44·91	46·51	142
8	17	13	18	19	16	12	15	28	101	103	204	23·79	27·91	25·70	143
39	12	17	8	55	67	41	15	26	174	150	324	55·69	46·32	50·92	144
13	23	12	20	2	31	11	15	......	91	77	168	16·61	12·70	14·56	145
213	194	161	201	232	245	209	184	144	1,248	956	2,204	18·07	14·04	16·07	146
336	275	270	251	388	588	647	472	461	2,526	1,847	4,373	15·17	10·57	12·82	147
788	669	572	585	879	1,156	1,087	834	748	4,948	3,899	8,847	17·24	13·15	14·79	
13	16	13	8	14	15	13	18	8	100	63	163	2·85	1·81	2·35	148
1	12	4	6	6	4	10	12	5	27	39	66	10·04	15·28	12·59	149
17	24	29	19	24	11	27	25	9	103	113	216	18·50	29·32	22·93	150
133	102	69	124	109	68	178	140	93	642	594	1,236	15·94	14·22	15·07	151
13	11	7	20	33	39	87	52	59	198	174	372	2·69	2·43	2·56	152
36	12	30	20	33	66	83	94	212	515	231	746	4·00	1·87	2·96	153
218	177	152	197	219	203	398	341	386	1,585	1,214	2,799	5·54	4·37	4·97	
40	33	27	32	29	21	23	35	35	243	162	405	25·11	25·39	25·22	154
12	15	12	13	11	17	3	17	12	92	53	145	30·42	16·98	23·60	155
90	58	69	145	223	195	120	200	181	1,143	640	1,783	14·96	9·44	12·36	156
41	151	121	334	205	223	232	289	318	1,162	920	2,082	12·67	10·09	11·38	157
183	257	229	524	468	456	378	541	546	2,640	1,775	4,415	14·60	10·53	12·35	
26	14	17	22	8	11	12	13	16	89	102	191	15·72	18·43	17·06	158
32	13	8	11	10	14	28	39	22	121	83	204	31·48	19·54	25·21	159
4	3	1	......	6	8	6	3	3	23	27	50	8·64	12·27	10·28	160
5	3	1	7	7	3	7	5	23	47	27	74	26·91	17·94	22·76	161
4	7	7	6	10	5	13	11	12	60	37	97	9·71	6·18	7·97	162
11	12	9	13	10	6	17	17	6	76	63	139	15·02	12·12	13·55	163
82	52	43	59	51	47	83	88	82	416	339	755	16·54	13·74	15·15	
23	17	14	20	23	21	18	26	27	170	149	319	6·57	5·95	6·26	164
6	8	7	10	16	12	7	12	3	64	38	102	12·30	6·93	9·54	165
8	9	14	4	5	7	6	10	11	55	61	116	10·59	10·96	10·78	166
1	1	2	3	6	3	3	2	2	17	20	37	6·86	7·89	7·38	167
17	17	16	5	14	7	18	10	16	80	76	156	17·09	14·77	15·87	168
55	52	53	42	64	50	52	60	59	386	344	730	8·88	7·86	8·37	

Annual Form No. VIII.—*Deaths registered from* **FEVER** *in the Rural Circles and Towns of the year* 1876

1	2	3	4					
			Population.					
Number.	Districts.	Rural Circles or Towns.	Males.	Females.	Total.	January.	February.	March.
169	Pooree	Pooree ... ... T	12,077	10,618	22,695	9	14	12
170		Khurdah thana ... ... R	102,058	102,214	204,272	120	90	117
171		Gope thana ... ... R	49,264	46,832	96,096	48	33	48
		Total ...	163,399	159,664	323,063	177	137	177
172	Balasore	Balasore ... ... T	8,721	8,889	17,610	10	12	10
173		Bangriah ... ... R	5,674	5,716	11,390	3	3	2
		Total ...	14,395	14,605	29,000	13	15	12
174	Hazareebagh ...	Hazareebagh ... ... T	6,312	4,738	11,050	18	27	25
175		Chuttra ... ... T	4,287	4,531	8,818	15	14	24
176		Echak ... ... T	4,661	4,338	8,999	8	8	12
177		Kodurma thana ... ... R	25,127	23,512	48,639	57	41	49
		Total ...	40,387	37,119	77,506	98	90	110
178	Lohardugga ...	Ranchee ... ... T	6,860	5,226	12,086	17	19	21
179		Palma ... ... R	9,352	9,588	18,940	16	15	21
		Total ...	16,212	14,814	31,026	33	34	42
180	Singbhoom	Chybassa ... ... T	2,534	2,289	4,823	......	2	6
181		Cherai thana ... ... R	4,496	4,640	9,136	10	6	10
182		Ghatsila thana ... ... R	7,041	7,208	14,249	14	20	23
183		Goomla thana ... ... R	13,162	13,425	26,587	19	35	16
184		Kerai thana ... ... R	6,426	6,200	12,626	4	5	4
		Total ...	33,659	33,762	67,421	47	68	59
185	Manbhoom	Purulia ... ... T	3,026	2,670	5,696	2	10	4
186		Rughunathpore ... ... T	2,648	2,732	5,380	3	2	2
187		Jhaldah ... . T	1,636	1,644	3,280	......	......	4
188		Khaspel pergunnah ... ... R	27,563	25,697	53,260	53	33	48
189		Para thana ... ... R	17,400	16,715	34,115	25	9	24
190		Govindpore thana... ... ... R	15,557	15,214	30,771	6	21	22
		Total ...	67,830	64,672	132,502	89	75	104
		GRAND TOTAL ...	3,464,004	3,416,525	6,880,529	6,172	5,884	7,088

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal,
The 15*th April* 1877.

of the **SELECTED CIRCLES** *of the Districts of the Bengal Province during* **each month —(concluded).**

5									6			7			8
									Total.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.			
April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Number.
10	7	16	19	16	10	18	19	18	77	86	163	6·37	8·09	7·18	169
70	65	52	72	74	51	48	66	92	445	467	912	4·36	4·56	4·46	170
48	44	36	63	46	62	58	66	82	301	328	629	6·10	7·00	6·54	171
128	116	104	154	136	128	109	151	192	823	881	1,704	5·03	5·51	5·27	
13	14	18	8	8	11	5	14	16	75	64	139	8·59	7·19	7·89	172
3	3	6	7	6	4	10	8	......	33	22	55	5·81	3·85	4·82	173
16	17	24	15	14	15	15	22	16	108	86	194	7·50	5·88	6·68	
36	37	22	55	38	55	43	16	19	233	158	391	36·91	33·34	35·38	174
35	42	24	26	15	25	32	26	19	162	135	297	37·78	29·79	33·68	175
19	34	29	23	32	22	24	15	7	122	111	233	26·17	-5·58	25·89	176
76	61	41	61	70	119	60	73	37	431	314	745	17·15	13·35	15·31	177
166	174	116	165	155	221	159	180	82	948	718	1,666	23·47	19·34	21·49	
33	30	29	29	20	21	21	26	14	161	119	280	23·46	22·77	23·16	178
27	30	30	41	37	53	31	27	26	178	176	354	19·03	18·35	18·69	179
60	60	59	70	57	74	52	53	40	339	295	634	20·91	19·91	20·43	
6	10	11	17	10	6	6	6	9	48	41	89	18·94	17·91	18·45	180
15	8	12	10	10	26	10	12	12	76	65	141	16·90	14·00	15·43	181
20	23	18	17	14	29	11	23	30	103	139	242	14·62	19·28	16·98	182
14	10	17	26	14	26	25	29	19	125	125	250	9·40	9·31	9·40	183
2	2	9	4	10	10	10	3	5	37	31	68	5·75	5·00	5·38	184
57	53	67	74	58	97	62	73	75	389	401	790	11·55	11·87	11·71	
4	6	6	10	8	7	9	4	4	43	31	74	14·21	11·61	12·99	185
6	7	5	3	2	6	2	6	6	29	21	50	10·95	7·68	9·29	186
4	3	4	1	5	6	6	4	2	28	11	39	17·11	6·69	11·89	187
45	58	53	79	73	74	41	42	32	327	304	631	11·86	11·83	11·84	188
32	13	20	41	22	23	21	12	22	168	96	264	9·65	5·74	7·73	189
22	30	37	24	18	36	24	25	48	166	147	313	10·67	9·66	10·17	190
113	117	125	158	128	152	103	98	114	761	610	1,371	11·21	9·43	10·34	
7,223	5,996	5,645	6,521	7,556	8,493	9,724	10,346	9,442	48,918	41,171	90,089	14·12	12·05	13·09	

J. M. Coates, M.D.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

ANNUAL FORM No. IX.—*Deaths registered from* **BOWEL COMPLAINTS** *in the Rural*
during **each month**

1	2	3	4					
			POPULATION.					
Number.	DISTRICTS.	RURAL CIRCLES OR TOWNS.	Males.	Females.	Total.	January.	February.	March.
1	BURDWAN	Burdwan ... ... T	16,290	16,031	32,321	2	......	3
2		Gangoor thana ... ... R	66,375	64,825	131,200	4	1	......
		Total ..	82,665	80,856	163,521	6	1	3
3	BANKOORA	Bankoora ... ... T	8,695	8,099	16,794	5	3	3
4		Bishenpore ... ... T	8,869	9,178	18,047	5	3	3
5		Jaipore ... ... T	1,354	1,454	2,808	......	2	1
6		Chhatna ... ... R	7,640	7.692	15,332	3	3	5
		Total ...	26,558	26,423	52,981	13	11	12
7	BEERBHOOM	Soory ... ... T	4,617	4,384	9,001	......	1	......
8		Soory thana, including Cynthea R	33,669	36,499	70,168	2	7	8
9		Labpore thana ... ... R	34,309	37,636	71,945	1	......	1
		Total ...	72,595	78,519	151,114	3	8	9
10	MIDNAPORE	Midnapore... ... ... T	16,110	15,381	31,491	3	9	9
11		Bogri pergunnah ... ... R	72,199	73,065	145,264	24	26	25
		Total ...	88,309	88,446	176,755	27	35	34
12	HOOGHLY	Hooghly and Chinsurah ... T	17,114	17,647	34,761	10	7	11
13		Serampore ... ... T	12,528	11,912	24,440	14	7	9
14		Ooterparah ... ... T	2,405	1,984	4,389	4	10	4
15		Ballaghur ... ... T	6,755	8,875	15,630	1	1	2
16		Bansbariah ... ... T	3,133	3,804	6,937	1	6	3
17		Buddibatty ... ... T	6,354	6,978	13,332	2	1	1
18		Bhuddressur ... ... T	3,518	3,899	7,417	2	3	4
19		Kotrung ... ... T	3,729	3,082	6,811	5	9	5
20		Bansbariah thana ... ... R	16,609	17,763	34,372	23	42	15
21		Buddibatty thana ... ... R	29,841	29,701	59,542	19	9	23
		Total ...	101,986	105,645	207,631	81	95	77
22	HOWRAH	Howrah ... ... T	54,098	43,686	97,784	53	46	54
23		Doomjoor ... ... R	12,544	13,071	25,615	2	10	3
		Total ...	66,642	56,757	123,399	55	56	57
24	24-PERGUNNAHS ...	North Suburban Town... ... T	14,348	12,915	27,263	30	15	9
25		Dum-Dum ... ... R	9,336	8,766	18,102	......	......	......
		Total ...	23,684	21,681	45,365	30	15	9
26	NUDDEA	Kishnaghur ... ... T	12,871	13,879	26,750	2	7	2
27		Santipore ... ... T	13,205	15,430	28,635	1	1	1
28		Ranaghat ... ... T	4,266	4,605	8,871	......	......	......
29		Meherpore ... ... T	2,623	2,939	5,562	......	......	......
30		Coomercolly ... ... T	2,479	2,772	5,251	......	......	......
31		Birnagur ... ... T	2,036	2,675	4,711	......	......	......
32		Choosdangah thana ... ... R	10,484	10,190	20,674	......	2	......
33		Meherpore thana ... ... R	7,075	7,265	14,340	......	......	1
34		Bougong thana ... ... R	6,923	8,262	15,185	3	5	2
		Total ...	61,962	68,017	129,979	6	15	6
35	JESSORE	Jessore ... ... T	4,639	3,513	8,152	6	1	1
36		Monirampore thana ... ... R	71,819	71,102	142,921	......	1	2
		Total ...	76,458	74,615	151,073	6	2	3
37	MOORSHEDABAD ...	Berhampore ... ... T	14,849	12,261	27,110	......	2	6
38		Moorshedabad ... ... T	23,392	22,790	46,182	9	6	11
39		Jungipore ... ... T	6,030	5,331	11,361	......	......	3
40		Kandi ... ... T	5,569	6,447	12,016	1	......	1
41		Gokurn thana ... ... R	22,598	24,519	47,117	6	3	5
42		Dowlutbazar thana ... ... R	21,630	24,149	45,779	......	......	......
		Total ...	94,068	95,497	189,565	16	11	26
43	DINAGEPORE ...	Dinagepore ... ... T	9,147	5,459	14,606	4	2	3
44		Kotowali and Rajarampore ... R	5,100	4,938	10,038	......	1	......
		Total ...	14,247	10,397	24,644	4	3	3
45	MALDAH	English Bazar ... ... T	6,460	6,399	12,859	1	4	2
46		Maldah ... ... T	2,540	2,722	5,262	......	......	2
47		Nowabgunge ... ... R	5,726	6,832	12,558	......	......	......
		Total ...	14,726	15,953	30,679	1	4	4
48	RAJSHAHYE ...	Nattore ... ... T	4,939	4,735	9,674	......	1	1
49		Bauleah ... ... T	12,027	10,264	22,291	......	......	......
50		Nowhatta ... ... R	10,980	11,100	22,080	......	2	2
51		Bauleah thana ... ... R	33,378	32,558	65,936	......	1	......
52		Nattore thana ... ... R	62,203	67,775	129,978	......	1	2
		Total ...	123,527	126,433	249,959	......	5	5

Circles and Towns of the SELECTED CIRCLES *of the Districts of the Bengal Province of the year* 1876.

5									6			7			8
									TOTAL.			RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			
April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Number.
3	2	3	16	9	15	13	20	16	61	41	102	3·74	2·55	3·15	1
3	2	......	1	......	......	7	6	2	18	8	26	·27	·12	·19	2
6	4	3	17	9	15	20	26	18	79	49	128	·95	·60	·78	
3	1	5	4	2	6	7	7	4	32	18	50	3·68	2·22	2·97	3
......	......	4	4	3	1	3	4	1	22	9	31	2·48	·98	1·71	4
2	1	......	1	......	......	......	......	4	10	1	11	7·38	·68	3·91	5
5	3	1	7	8	4	2	......	1	23	19	42	3·01	2·47	2·73	6
10	5	10	16	13	11	12	11	10	87	47	134	3·27	1·78	2·52	
......	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	1	1	2	·21	·22	·22	7
2	4	......	2	2	2	......	......	1	18	13	31	·53	·35	·44	8
......	3	2	2	1	1	......	2	......	5	8	13	·14	·23	·18	9
3	7	2	4	3	4	......	2	1	24	22	46	·33	·28	·30	
11	9	7	13	13	10	20	17	17	77	61	138	4·77	·396	4·38	10
30	31	26	16	16	14	18	20	23	163	106	269	2·28	1·45	1·85	11
41	40	33	29	29	24	38	37	40	240	167	407	2·71	1·88	2·30	
2	1	8	7	7	11	11	14	14	41	62	103	2·39	3·51	2·96	12
13	9	5	8	31	12	25	35	34	107	95	202	8·54	7·97	8·26	13
5	4	4	1	9	6	5	4	8	40	23	63	16·63	11·59	14·35	14
2	1	2	2	......	1	......	5	5	14	8	22	2·07	·90	1·40	15
3	......	1	......	......	......	2	4	1	10	11	21	3·19	2·89	3·02	16
3	2	1	6	2	4	2	5	20	23	26	49	3·62	3·72	3·67	17
4	1	1	5	1	3	4	4	1	19	14	33	5·40	3·59	4·44	18
3	1	......	......	......	4	3	6	4	27	13	40	7·24	4·21	5·87	19
19	12	10	5	14	14	5	8	4	76	95	171	4·57	5·34	4·97	20
23	17	19	18	18	9	24	19	17	122	93	215	4·08	3·13	3·61	21
77	48	51	52	82	63	81	104	103	479	440	919	4·69	4·16	4·42	
55	45	44	43	47	65	72	52	62	321	317	638	5·93	7·25	6·52	22
5	3	4	4	7	7	2	4	8	29	30	59	2·31	2·29	2·30	23
60	48	48	47	54	72	74	56	70	350	347	697	5·25	6·11	5·64	
5	9	9	14	8	13	10	21	29	71	101	172	4·93	7·82	6·30	24
......	1	2	1	1	......	1	3	9	14	4	18	1·49	·45	·99	25
5	10	11	15	9	13	11	24	38	85	105	190	3·58	4·84	4·18	
7	......	5	5	1	3	5	5	4	26	20	46	2·02	1·44	1·71	26
......	1	......	......	......	......	......	6	5	5	10	15	·37	·64	·52	27
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	28
......	......	......	......	......	......	2	......	......	1	1	2	·38	·34	·35	29
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3	1	2	2	4	·80	·72	·76	30
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	31
......	......	......	1	......	2	1	1	2	5	4	9	·47	·39	·43	32
1	2	1	1	......	......	3	......	6	10	5	15	1·41	·68	1·04	33
5	......	......	......	......	4	6	1	1	19	8	27	2·74	·96	1·77	34
13	3	6	7	1	9	17	16	19	68	50	118	1·09	·73	·90	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	6	2	8	1·29	·56	·98	35
4	......	......	1	1	2	......	......	......	1	10	11	·01	·14	·07	36
4	......	......	1	1	2	......	......	......	7	12	19	·09	·16	·12	
7	5	1	6	1	6	5	4	8	32	19	51	2·15	1·54	1·88	37
10	8	1	4	3	1	3	5	9	37	33	70	1·58	1·44	1·51	38
1	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	1	3	3	6	·49	·56	·52	39
2	......	......	1	2	......	......	......	......	5	2	7	·89	·31	·58	40
9	2	1	......	......	1	......	......	......	17	10	27	·75	·40	·57	41
......	1	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	2	......	2	·09	......	·04	42
29	16	3	11	6	9	9	9	18	96	67	163	1·02	·70	·85	
12	8	6	11	9	12	5	2	4	58	20	78	6·34	3·66	5·34	43
2	1	2	......	......	......	2	......	1	5	4	9	·98	·81	·89	44
14	9	8	11	9	12	7	2	5	63	24	87	4·42	2·30	3·53	
4	1	......	......	......	......	7	5	8	17	15	32	2·63	2·34	2·48	45
......	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	3	......	3	1·18	......	·57	46
......	......	......	......	2	......	......	......	......	1	1	2	·17	·14	·15	47
4	1	......	......	3	......	7	5	8	21	16	37	1·42	1·00	1·20	
......	......	......	1	......	......	......	2	......	5	......	5	1·01	......	·51	48
......	......	......	......	1	6	6	8	6	17	10	27	1·41	·97	1·21	49
2	2	11	10	4	......	2	......	......	26	9	35	2·36	·81	1·58	50
1	1	......	......	......	4	3	1	......	7	4	11	·20	·12	·16	51
1	2	1	2	2	4	5	3	1	15	9	24	·24	·13	·18	52
4	5	12	13	7	14	16	14	7	70	32	102	·56	·25	·40	

ANNUAL FORM No. IX.—*Deaths registered from* **BOWEL COMPLAINTS** *in the Rural during* **each month** *of the*

1	2	3	4					
			POPULATION.					
Number.	DISTRICTS.	RURAL CIRCLES OR TOWNS.	Males.	Females.	Total.	January.	February.	March.
53	RUNGPORE ...	Rungpore ... ... T	9,885	4,960	14,845	3	......	3
54		Kowergunge ... ... R	4,325	3,954	8,279	3	1	4
		Total ...	14,210	8,914	23,124	6	1	7
55	BOGRA ...	Bogra ... ... T	3,343	2,529	5,872	......	......	1
56		Sherpore ... ... T	2,247	1,982	4,229	......	2	......
57		Khetlal ... ... R	6,472	6,664	13,136	......	......	......
		Total ...	12,062	11,175	23,237	......	2	1
58	PUBNA ...	Pubna ... ... T	7,851	7,879	15,730	3	......	2
59		Furreedpore ... ... R	9,390	9,886	19,276	1	......	......
		Total ...	17,241	17,765	35,006	4	......	2
60	DARJEELING	Darjeeling ... ... T	2,108	1,049	3,157	4	6	4
61		Phansedewah thana ... ... R	6,735	5,645	12,380	3	......	1
62		Kurseong thana ... ... R	7,577	4,668	12,245	3	......	......
		Total ...	16,420	11,362	27,782	10	6	5
63	JULPIGOREE	Julpigoree ... ... T	4,286	2,899	7,185	1	1	1
64		Julpigoree thana ... ... R	24,019	23,262	47,281	2	1	1
		Total ...	28,305	26,161	54,466	3	2	2
65	DACCA	Dacca ... ... T	37,395	31,817	69,212	21	12	14
66		Naraingunge and Muddungunge T	7,101	3,810	10,911	1	1	5
67		Manickgunge ... ... T	5,750	5,792	11,542	......	......	......
68		Moonsheegunge ... ... R	19,563	21,753	41,316	16	10	11
		Total ...	69,809	63,172	132,981	38	23	30
69	FURREEDPORE	Furreedpore ... ... T	5,021	4,176	9,197	3	3	1
70		Syedpore (union) ... ... R	2,965	3,359	6,324	......	2	2
71		Sadarpore thana ... ... R	29,333	33,323	62,656	......	3	......
		Total ...	37,319	40,858	78,177	3	8	3
72	BACKERGUNGE	Barisal ... ... T	9,073	4,195	13,268	1	5	6
73		Dowlutkhan ... ... T	3,140	2,211	5,351	2	......	......
74		Lakhutia ... ... R	4,614	4,471	9,085	......	......	1
75		Manpura island ... ... R	2,390	2,177	4,567	......	1	1
		Total ...	19,217	13,054	32,271	3	6	8
76	MYMENSING	Nasirabad ... ... T	5,820	2,433	8,253	4	......	4
77		Jamalpore ... ... T	7,310	7,002	14,312	1	2	1
78		Sherepore ... ... T	4,250	3,765	8,015	3	2	2
79		Kishoregunge ... ... T	6,682	6,955	13,637	5	4	2
80		Bajitpore ... ... T	1,937	2,131	4,068	1	1	......
81		Mooktagacha ... ... T	1,951	1,371	3,322	......	1	1
82		Tangail thana ... ... R	151,337	157,647	308,984	......	1	5
83		Pingna thana ... ... R	49,322	50,069	99,391	1	1	2
		Total ...	228,609	231,373	459,982	15	12	17
84	TIPPERAH ...	Comillah ... ... T	7,999	4,949	12,948	5	2	3
85		Brahmunberiah ... ... T	7,844	7,528	15,372	......	1	1
86		Brahmunberiah ... ... R	4,689	4,567	9,256	......	......	......
		Total ...	20,532	17,044	37,576	5	3	4
87	CHITTAGONG...	Chittagong ... ... T	12,206	8,398	20,604	1	4	3
88		Cox's Basar ... ... T	2,293	2,363	4,656	1	4	2
89		Anwara ... ... R	13,707	16,411	30,118	3	1	1
		Total ...	28,206	27.172	55,378	5	9	6
90	NOAKHALLI ...	Sudharam ... ... T	5,777	4,256	10,033	......	......	2
91		Chakla Banchanagore ... ... R	5,490	5,038	10,528	......	......	......
		Total ...	11,267	9,324	20,591	......	......	2
92	PATNA ...	Patna ... ... T	78,028	80,872	158,900	54	58	74
93		Barh ... ... T	5,329	5,721	11,050	4	7	3
94		Behar ... ... T	21,672	22,623	44,295	......	......	1
95		Dinapore Nizamut ... ... T	13,184	14,730	27,914	......	4	5
96		Dinapore Cantonment ... ... T	7,535	6,635	14,170	1	......	2
97		Futooah ... ... T	5,318	5,977	11,295	4	3	5
98		Mokameh ... ... T	5,385	5,330	10,715	......	3	6
99		Munair ... ... T	2,363	2,963	5,326	......	......	1
100		Mahomedpore ... ... T	2,976	3,113	6,089	3	3	1
101		Baikutpore ... ... T	2,854	3,234	6,088	1	......	......
102		Khagole ... ... T	2,665	2,592	5,257	1	3	3
103		Behar thana ... ... R	109,734	112,162	221,896	11	2	2
104		Futooah thana ... ... R	29,325	30,861	60,186	4	6	4
105		Bankipore thana... ... ... R	34,406	38,340	72,746	13	21	30
		Total ...	320,774	335,153	655,927	96	110	137

Circles and Towns of the SELECTED CIRCLES *of the Districts of the Bengal Province year* 1876—(continued).

5									6			7			8
									TOTAL.			RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			
April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Number.
1	11	......	......	1	......	7	1	6	20	13	33	2·02	2·62	2·22	53
6	8	6	2	2	2	......	3	3	20	20	40	4·62	5·05	4·83	54
7	19	6	2	3	2	7	4	9	40	33	73	2·81	3·70	3·15	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	4	4	1	5	1·19	·39	·85	55
......	......	......	......	......	......	1	2	2	5	2	7	2·22	1·00	1·65	56
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	57
......	......	......	......	......	......	1	2	6	9	3	12	·74	·26	·51	
......	......	1	......	1	......	1	......	......	8	......	8	1·01	......	·50	58
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1	1	......	·10	·05	59
......	......	1	......	1	......	1	......	......	8	1	9	·46	·05	·25	
5	10	12	15	4	4	1	1	......	44	22	66	20·87	20·97	20·90	60
3	......	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	4	4	8	·59	·70	·64	61
......	1	2	1	4	2	......	2	3	15	3	18	1·97	·64	1·46	62
8	11	14	16	8	7	1	3	3	63	29	92	3·83	2·55	3·31	
1	2	7	2	......	......	3	......	3	16	5	21	3·73	1·72	2·92	63
......	3	......	......	1	......	2	5	1	12	4	16	·49	·17	·33	64
1	5	7	2	1	......	5	5	4	28	9	37	·98	·34	·67	
20	17	18	16	18	9	19	27	23	123	86	209	3·28	2·70	3·01	65
......	......	1	1	3	1	5	5	2	14	11	25	1·97	2·88	2·29	66
2	1	1	2	......	1	1	1	2	9	2	11	1·56	·34	·95	67
9	8	4	......	2	8	11	12	13	55	49	104	2·81	2·25	2·51	68
31	26	19	19	23	19	36	45	40	201	148	349	2·87	2·34	2·62	
5	2	3	2	2	......	......	1	2	15	9	24	2·98	2·15	2·60	69
......	......	......	1	1	1	1	......	2	4	6	10	1·34	1·78	1·58	70
1	3	1	......	3	......	8	3	......	14	8	22	·47	·24	·35	71
6	5	4	3	6	1	9	4	4	33	23	56	·88	·56	·71	
6	5	10	6	1	9	5	6	9	61	8	69	6·72	1·90	5·20	72
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	......	2	·63	......	·37	73
......	......	......	......	1	......	......	......	......	1	1	2	·21	·22	·22	74
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	2	......	·91	·43	75
6	5	10	6	2	9	5	6	9	64	11	75	3·33	·84	2·32	
1	4	......	......	......	2	5	1	6	20	7	27	3·43	2·87	3·27	76
2	1	......	......	......	1	1	1	......	1	9	10	·13	1·28	·69	77
4	8	6	8	4	2	4	3	1	22	25	47	5·17	6·64	5·86	78
5	1	1	1	......	3	3	3	3	14	17	31	2·09	2·44	2·27	79
1	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	2	4	1·03	·93	·98	80
3	1	1	......	2	1	......	......	1	6	5	11	3·07	3·64	3·31	81
2	7	5	12	3	2	8	5	6	38	18	56	·25	·11	·18	82
3	1	17	......	......	......	......	......	2	17	10	27	·34	·19	·27	83
21	24	30	21	9	11	21	13	19	120	93	213	·52	·40	·46	
5	2	1	2	2	......	4	5	......	20	11	31	2·50	2·22	2·39	84
......	......	......	1	2	......	3	5	4	6	11	17	·76	1·46	1·10	85
2	2	3	1	......	......	......	......	1	3	6	9	·65	1·31	·97	86
7	4	4	4	4	......	7	10	5	29	28	57	1·41	1·64	1·51	
4	3	5	3	3	4	1	7	4	23	19	42	1·88	2·26	2·03	87
2	......	1	......	1	2	......	1	1	10	5	15	4·36	2·11	3·22	88
1	3	6	1	2	1	......	1	6	12	14	26	·87	·85	·86	89
7	6	12	4	6	7	1	9	11	45	38	83	1·59	1·39	1·49	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	......	2	·34	......	·19	90
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	91
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	......	2	·17	......	·09	
108	94	121	128	132	107	128	141	87	623	604	1,227	7·98	7·46	7·72	92
17	14	16	8	11	9	7	7	3	49	57	106	9·19	9·96	9·59	93
......	1	......	1	3	2	2	......	2	10	3	13	·46	·13	·29	94
15	5	6	3	6	7	9	5	10	47	28	75	3·56	1·90	2·68	95
6	2	4	1	1	4	3	4	5	18	15	33	2·38	2·26	2·32	96
7	1	5	7	4	6	4	7	3	32	24	56	6·01	4·01	4·95	97
10	......	4	......	1	5	2	5	4	22	18	40	4·08	3·37	3·73	98
2	......	2	7	3	2	3	......	......	7	13	20	2·96	4·38	3·75	99
6	5	5	7	5	10	10	2	3	24	36	60	8·06	11·56	9·86	100
......	1	......	......	1	2	1	1	......	3	4	7	1·05	1·23	1·14	101
4	3	6	7	12	11	4	2	2	38	20	58	14·25	7·71	11·03	102
2	3	2	3	4	4	6	9	20	37	31	68	·33	·28	·30	103
4	9	8	22	35	28	24	26	13	104	79	183	3·54	2·55	3·04	104
10	11	19	36	51	49	33	49	32	205	149	354	5·95	3·88	4·86	105
186	149	198	230	269	247	236	258	184	1,119	1,061	2,300	3·80	3·22	3·56	

Annual Form No. IX.—*Deaths registered from* **BOWEL COMPLAINTS** *in the Rural during* **each month** *of the*

1	2	3	4					
			Population.					
Number.	Districts.	Rural Circles or Towns.	Males.	Females.	Total.	January.	February.	March.
106	Gya	Gya ... T	33,071	33,772	66,843	22	13	35
107		Jehanabad ... T	2,267	2,170	4,437	......	......	2
108		Aurungabad ... T	1,557	1,918	3,475	......	1	......
109		Nowada ... T	2,311	2,393	4,704	......	......	......
110		Hasna ... T	2,937	3,182	6,119	......	......	1
111		Daudnagur ... T	4,952	5,106	10,058	2	......	3
112		Tekari ... T	4,074	4,104	8,178	......	9	2
113		Sherghotty ... T	3,095	3,938	7,033	2	......	3
114		Rajowli ... T	2,397	2,615	5,012	......	......	......
115		Gya ... R	23,301	24,656	47,957	1	......	......
116		Jehanabad ... R	49,154	49,311	98,465	......	4	3
117		Aurungabad ... R	34,959	34,216	69,175	2	1	6
118		Nowada ... R	44,838	45,144	89,982	......	......	2
		Total ...	208,918	212,525	421,438	29	28	57
119	Shahabad	Buxar ... T	6,706	6,842	13,548	3	2	1
120		Arrah ... T	19,364	20,022	39,386	......	2	......
121		Jugdispore ... R	9,514	5,033	14,547	1	1	......
		Total ...	35,584	31,897	67,481	4	5	1
122	Mozufferpore	Mozufferpore ... T	21,729	16,494	38,223	......	......	1
123		Hajipore ... T	10,737	11,569	22,306	4	4	1
124		Seetamurhee ... T	6,813	9,375	16,188	2	10	28
125		Lalgunge ... T	5,913	6,425	12,338	5	3	5
126		Shewhur thana ... R	81,011	78,366	159,377	22	13	19
127		Seetamurhee thana ... R	77,382	73,117	150,499	12	15	16
		Total ...	203,585	195,346	398,931	45	45	70
128	Darbhunga	Darbhunga ... T	23,603	23,847	47,450	39	33	21
129		Roserah ... T	4,614	4,827	9,441	2	6	......
130		Nagurbusti ... R	4,628	5,253	9,881	......	6	2
131		Tajpore ... R	7,236	3,146	10,382	4	9	2
		Total ...	40,081	37,073	77,154	45	51	25
132	Sarun	Chupra ... T	22,852	23,435	46,287	12	14	19
133		Sewan ... T	5,556	5,543	11,099	......	......	1
134		Revilgunge ... T	6,741	6,674	13,415	5	2	......
135		Manjhi ... R	8,284	9,218	17,502	3	2	1
136		Baragaon ... R	11,367	11,298	22,665	......	2	7
		Total ...	54,800	56,168	110,968	20	20	28
137	Chumparun	Bettiah ... T	11,220	8,488	19,708	2	4	2
138		Motiharee ... T	4,795	3,471	8,266	1	......	2
139		Kesaria thana ... R	74,582	74,444	149,026	......	......	......
		Total ...	90,597	86,403	177,000	3	4	4
140	Monghyr	Monghyr ... T	28,708	30,990	59,698	2	21	14
141		Jamalpore ... T	5,875	4,578	10,453	......	......	3
142		Burheya ... T	5,218	5,187	10,405	......	......	4
143		Soorujgurrah ... T	4,245	3,690	7,935	......	......	......
144		Burbigah ... T	3,124	3,238	6,362	......	4	2
145		Sheikpoorah ... T	5,474	6,062	11,536	......	2	4
146		Jamooee thana ... R	69,053	68,064	137,117	4	5	1
147		Begooserai thana ... R	166,459	174,603	341,062	......	15	12
		Total ...	288,156	296,412	584,568	6	47	40
148	Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore ... T	35,021	34,657	69,678	48	17	5
149		Colgong ... T	2,687	2,552	5,239	......	1	1
150		Banka ... R	5,565	3,853	9,418	......	......	......
151		Bhagulpore thana ... R	40,261	41,747	82,008	2	......	1
152		Bongong thana ... R	73,569	71,519	145,088	......	......	......
153		Muddehpoorah thana ... R	128,546	123,137	251,683	......	......	......
		Total ...	285,640	277,465	563,114	50	18	7
154	Purneah	Purneah ... T	9,677	6,380	16,057	......	3	1
155		Raneegunge ... T	3,024	3,120	6,144	......	......	......
156		Kishengunge thana ... R	76,389	67,775	144,164	5	2	1
157		Arrarea thana ... R	91,706	91,165	182,871	......	1	5
		Total ...	180,796	168,440	349,236	5	5	7
158	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	Doomka ... T	5,659	5,534	11,193	2	4	6
159		Rajmehal ... T	3,843	4,247	8,090	......	1	2
160		Deoghur ... T	2,662	2,199	4,861	......	......	......
161		Shahebgunge ... T	1,746	1,505	3,251	......	......	......
162		Barhait ... R	6,173	5,986	12,159	......	1	4
163		Pakour ... R	5,059	5,198	10,257	......	......	......
		Total ...	25,142	24,669	49,811	2	6	12
164	Cuttack	Cuttack ... T	25,869	25,009	50,878	56	46	28
165		Kendrapara ... T	5,201	5,481	10,682	5	4	4
166		Jajipore ... T	5,192	5,561	10,753	7	4	6
167		Solipore ... R	2,478	2,532	5,010	2	......	2
168		Patamundi ... R	4,681	5,143	9,824	......	2	7
		Total ...	43,421	43,726	87,147	70	56	47

Circles and Towns of the SELECTED CIRCLES *of the Districts of the Bengal Province year* 1876—(continued).

5									6			7			8
									TOTAL.			RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.			
April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Number.
19	2	20	57	1	39	31	24	28	158	133	291	4·77	3·93	4·35	106
2	2	1	1	5	2	2	2	......	10	9	19	4·41	4·14	4·28	107
......	2	1	1	......	......	......	2	2	4	5	9	2·56	2·60	2·58	108
......	1	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	2	......	·83	·42	109
4	......	2	......	......	......	......	......	......	4	3	7	1·36	·94	1·14	110
4	3	2	......	......	2	1	......	1	12	6	18	2·42	1·17	1·78	111
8	9	5	......	30	......	......	......	......	40	23	63	9·81	5·60	7·70	112
......	1	2	3	6	......	......	......	......	13	4	17	4·20	1·01	2·41	113
......	1	4	......	2	......	1	......	......	6	2	8	2·50	·76	1·59	114
......	2	2	......	44	......	4	......	......	26	27	53	1·11	1·09	1·10	115
5	8	6	3	15	4	9	15	5	50	27	77	1·01	·54	·78	116
6	6	8	1	1	10	......	3	5	32	17	49	·91	·49	·70	117
......	......	......	......	......	......	3	......	......	3	2	5	·06	·04	·05	118
48	37	53	67	104	57	51	46	41	358	260	618	1·71	1·22	1·46	
1	......	1	3	3	6	5	6	2	18	15	33	2·68	2·19	2·43	119
......	......	4	......	......	......	3	......	......	7	2	9	·36	·09	·22	120
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	2	......	·39	·13	121
1	......	5	3	3	6	8	6	2	25	19	44	·70	·59	·65	
......	......	26	15	......	......	8	9	12	35	31	66	1·61	1·87	1·72	122
9	7	2	3	5	8	2	5	5	27	28	55	2·51	2·42	2·46	123
42	27	7	11	12	4	4	3	8	90	68	158	13·21	7·25	9·76	124
9	3	......	......	3	......	......	......	......	9	19	28	1·52	2·95	2·26	125
18	10	22	18	15	18	17	26	14	127	80	207	1·56	1·08	1·29	126
21	15	16	31	19	25	16	17	9	139	73	212	1·79	·94	1·40	127
99	62	73	78	64	50	42	60	48	427	299	726	2·09	1·53	1·81	
3	66	47	34	65	18	2	33	37	205	163	368	8·68	6·89	7·75	128
2	......	......	1	1	......	......	......	......	9	3	12	1·95	·62	1·27	129
5	8	2	3	3	7	1	1	1	17	19	36	3·67	3·61	3·65	130
2	4	1	2	3	2	2	......	2	19	14	33	2·62	4·45	3·17	131
12	78	50	40	42	27	5	34	40	250	199	449	6·23	5·36	5·81	
15	20	25	25	40	24	14	11	14	130	103	233	5·68	4·39	5·03	132
......	2	3	1	1	......	1	1	1	6	5	11	1·07	·90	·99	133
10	11	7	22	31	22	25	10	5	79	71	150	11·57	10·63	11·18	134
3	3	7	3	5	7	5	7	2	24	24	48	2·89	2·60	2·74	135
......	4	8	3	2	6	4	1	8	24	21	45	2·11	1·85	1·98	136
28	40	50	54	79	59	49	30	30	263	224	487	4·79	3·99	4·38	
5	11	11	11	8	11	12	11	9	58	39	97	5·16	4·59	4·92	137
......	2	......	2	......	2	......	......	2	8	3	11	1·66	·86	1·33	138
1	2	......	......	4	11	......	......	......	13	5	18	·18	·06	·12	139
6	15	11	13	12	24	12	11	11	79	47	126	·87	·54	·71	
12	10	10	11	32	20	15	26	14	118	69	187	4·11	2·22	3·13	140
3	5	......	3	5	5	6	5	6	21	20	41	3·57	4·36	3·92	141
......	5	......	......	......	......	......	2	......	4	7	11	·76	1·34	1·05	142
......	3	......	......	1	......	......	1	......	4	1	5	·94	·27	·63	143
7	2	5	......	8	8	12	......	3	36	15	51	11·52	4·63	8·01	144
14	5	1	1	32	......	......	......	......	33	26	59	6·02	4·28	5·11	145
10	......	6	2	8	10	6	2	7	35	26	61	·50	·38	·44	146
12	11	19	11	10	24	47	42	34	145	92	237	·87	·52	·69	147
58	41	41	28	96	67	86	78	64	396	256	652	1·37	·85	1·11	
5	8	13	22	24	16	31	30	26	130	115	245	3·71	3·31	3·51	148
1	......	......	1	......	......	......	1	3	5	3	8	1·86	1·17	1·52	149
......	......	1	......	1	......	......	......	......	1	1	2	·17	·25	·21	150
3	1	......	5	7	25	8	5	3	29	31	60	·72	·74	·73	151
1	......	1	......	......	1	1	......	......	3	1	4	·04	·01	·02	152
......	......	......	......	......	1	4	10	4	14	5	19	·10	·04	·07	153
10	9	15	28	32	43	44	46	36	182	156	338	·63	·56	·60	
1	2	1	......	......	1	......	......	......	5	3	8	·51	·47	·49	154
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	155
6	3	2	......	......	1	2	1	2	10	15	25	·13	·22	·17	156
13	11	10	27	5	10	13	36	42	100	73	173	1·09	·80	·94	157
20	16	13	27	5	12	15	37	44	115	91	206	·63	·54	·58	
2	4	......	......	1	......	3	......	2	13	11	24	2·29	1·98	2·14	158
5	......	......	......	......	......	4	5	2	13	6	19	3·38	1·41	2·34	159
3	2	1	......	......	......	2	......	1	4	5	9	1·50	2·27	1·85	160
......	......	1	1	1	......	......	......	1	3	1	4	1·71	·66	1·23	161
1	......	1	2	3	1	......	3	1	11	6	17	1·78	1·00	1·39	162
......	1	1	1	1	......	......	......	1	3	2	5	·59	·38	·48	163
11	7	4	4	6	1	9	8	8	47	31	78	1·86	1·25	·156	
38	37	28	68	73	49	34	36	20	283	233	513	10·82	9·31	10·08	164
1	2	5	5	14	5	6	8	8	32	35	67	6·15	6·38	6·27	165
9	5	12	6	8	7	4	4	5	38	39	77	7·31	7·01	7·16	166
2	1	1	3	4	2	1	2	2	12	10	22	4·84	3·94	4·39	167
8	3	6	1	2	2	1	2	1	21	14	35	4·48	2·73	3·56	168
58	48	52	83	101	65	46	52	36	383	331	714	8·83	7·56	8·19	

Annual Form No. IX.—*Deaths registered from* **BOWEL COMPLAINTS** *in the Rural during* **each month** *of the*

1	2	3	4					
			Population.					
Number.	Districts.	Rural Circles or Towns.	Males.	Females.	Total.	January.	February.	March.
169	Pooree ...	Pooree ... ... T	12,077	10,618	22,695	12	13	13
170		Khurdah thana ... ... R	102,058	102,214	204,272	57	62	54
171		Gope thana ... ... R	49,264	46,832	96,096	10	6	16
		Total ...	163,399	159,664	323,063	79	81	83
172	Balasore ...	Balasore ... ... T	8,721	8,889	17,610	18	12	13
173		Bangriah ... . R	5,674	5,716	11,390	7	8	5
		Total ...	14,395	14,605	29,000	25	20	18
174	Hazareebagh ...	Hazareebagh ... ... T	6,312	4,738	11,050	......	......	......
175		Chuttra ... ... T	4,287	4,531	8,818	......	......	1
176		Echak ... ... T	4,661	4,338	8,999	......	......	......
177		Kodurma thana ... ... R	25,127	23,512	48,639	......	5	7
		Total ...	40,387	37,119	77,506	......	5	8
178	Lohardugga ...	Banchee ... ... T	6,860	5,226	12,086	6	14	9
179		Palma ... ... R	9,352	9,588	18,940	6	9	11
		Total ...	16,212	14,814	31,026	12	23	20
180	Singbhoom ...	Chyebassa... ... ... T	2,534	2,289	4,823	1	1	2
181		Cherai thana ... ... R	4,496	4,640	9,136	2	7	1
182		Ghatsila thana ... ... R	7,041	7,208	14,249	1	1	......
183		Goomla thana ... ... R	13,162	13,425	26,587	5	4	2
184		Kerai thana ... ... R	6,426	6,200	12,626	3	2	......
		Total ...	33,659	33,762	67,421	12	15	5
185	Manbhoom ...	Purulia ... ... T	3,026	2,670	5,696	2	2	1
186		Rughunathpore ... ... T	2,648	2,732	5,380	......	......	2
187		Jhaldah ... ... T	1,636	1,644	3,280	......	......	4
188		Khaspel pergunnah ... ... R	27,563	25,697	53,260	2	2	1
189		Para thana ... ... R	17,400	16,715	34,115	2	......	2
190		Govindpore thana ... ... R	15,557	15,214	30,771	2	5	2
		Total ...	67,830	64,672	132,502	8	9	12
		GRAND TOTAL ...	3,464,004	3,416,525	6,880,529	851	881	916

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal,
The 15*th April* 1877.

Circles and Towns of the SELECTED CIRCLES *of the Districts of the Bengal Province year* 1876—(concluded).

5									6			7			8
									Total.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population			
April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Number.
17	11	19	28	32	32	23	28	12	120	120	240	9·93	11·30	10·57	169
54	48	41	63	48	59	31	45	18	323	257	580	3·16	2·51	2·83	170
8	3	3	16	26	10	18	17	29	91	71	162	1·84	1·51	1·68	171
79	62	63	107	106	101	72	90	59	534	448	982	3·26	2·85	3·04	
9	7	13	10	5	10	9	9	10	79	46	125	9·05	5·17	7·09	172
7	6	13	10	12	11	11	12	9	60	51	111	10·57	8·92	9·74	173
16	13	26	20	17	21	20	21	19	139	97	236	9 65	6·64	8·13	
......	......	......	......	.....	18	16	10	2	44	2	46	6·97	·42	4·16	174
......	... ..	......	3	2	......	......	......	......	3	3	6	·69	·66	·68	175
......	4	1	3	1	......	1	......	4	9	5	14	1·93	1·15	1·55	176
2	1	1	2	2	1	1	......	1	13	10	23	·51	·42	·47	177
2	5	2	8	5	19	18	10	7	69	20	89	1·70	·53	1·14	
12	22	14	24	21	11	......	6	......	87	52	139	12·68	9·95	11·50	178
12	19	30	38	39	24	12	13	4	104	113	217	11·13	11·78	11·25	179
24	41	44	62	60	35	12	19	4	191	165	356	11·78	11·13	11·47	
2	7	1	2	1	......	5	2	4	18	10	28	7·10	4·36	5·80	180
......	6	3	2	1	5	5	4	3	26	13	39	5·78	2·80	4·26	181
6	5	2	5	3	4	......	......	6	21	12	33	2·98	1·66	2·31	182
9	1	11	10	12	14	7	9	4	55	33	88	4·17	2·45	3·30	183
......	2	2	4	4	2	......	2	3	14	10	24	2·17	1·61	1·90	184
17	21	19	23	21	25	17	17	20	134	78	212	3·98	2·31	3·14	
5	......	......	2	1	3	2	......	1	10	9	19	3·30	3·37	3·33	185
......	......	......	......	1	......	1	......	......	3	1	4	1·13	·36	·74	186
1	......	2	2	1	2	......	......	1	11	2	13	6·72	1·21	3·96	187
......	6	1	8	......	1	......	......	......	8	13	21	·28	·50	·39	188
2	4	......	10	3	4	......	2	1	16	14	30	·91	·83	·87	189
1	1	1	......	3	4	4	1	4	22	6	28	1·41	·39	·90	190
9	11	4	22	9	14	7	8	7	70	45	115	1·03	·69	·86	
1,048	956	1,017	1,197	1,310	1,177	1,135	1,233	1,112	7,192	5,641	12,833	2·07	1·65	1·86	

J. M. Coates, M.D.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

ANNUAL FORM No. X*.—*Comparative Statement of* **BIRTHS** *and* **DEATHS** *registered in the Rural Circles and Towns of the* SELECTED CIRCLES *of the Districts of the Bengal Province during the year* 1876.

1	2	3	4			5			6			7	8
Number.	DISTRICTS.	RURAL CIRCLES OR TOWNS.	POPULATION.			NUMBER OF BIRTHS REGISTERED.			RATIO OF BIRTHS PER 1,000 OF TOTAL POPULATION.			Excess of births over deaths per 1,000 of population.	Excess of deaths over births per 1,000 of population.
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
1	BURDWAN ...	Burdwan ... ... T	16,290	16,031	32,321	231	203	434	7·14	6·28	13·42	...	16·06
2		Gangoor thana ... ... R	66,375	64,825	131,200	694	601	1,295	5·28	4·58	9·87	...	5·99
		Total ...	82,665	80,856	163,521	925	804	1,729	5·65	4·91	10·57	...	7·97
3	BANKOORA...	Bankoora ... ... T	8,695	8,099	16,794	216	173	389	12·86	10·30	23·16	...	3·21
4		Chhatna ... ... R	7,640	7,692	15,332	278	247	525	18·13	16·11	34·24	15·59	...
		Total ...	16,335	15,791	32,126	494	420	914	15·37	13·07	28·45	5·76	...
5	BEERBHOOM	Soory ... ... T	4,617	4,384	9,001	125	78	203	13·88	8·66	22·55	...	10·89
6	MIDNAPORE	Midnapore ... ... T	16,110	15,381	31,491	269	252	521	8·54	8·00	16·54	...	2·32
7		Bogri pergunnah ... ... R	72,199	73,065	145,264	1,905	1,800	3,705	13·11	12·39	25·50	10·96	...
		Total ...	88,309	88,446	176,755	2,174	2,052	4,226	12·29	11·60	23·90	8·59	...
8	HOOGHLY ...	Hooghly and Chinsurah ... T	17,114	17,647	34,761	434	380	814	12·48	10·93	23·41	...	5·78
9		Serampore ... ... T	12,528	11,912	24,440	373	323	696	15·26	13·21	28·47	...	13·42
10		Ooterparah ... ... T	2,405	1,984	4,389	82	78	160	18·68	17·77	36·45	...	10·62
11		Ballaghur ... ... T	6,755	8,875	15,630	116	93	209	7·42	5·95	13·37	...	·89
12		Bansbariah ... ... T	3,133	3,804	6,937	57	37	94	8·21	5·33	13·55	...	15·56
13		Buddibatty ... ... T	6,354	6,978	13,332	79	57	136	5·92	4·27	10·20	...	21·90
14		Bhuddressur... ... ... T	3,518	3,899	7,417	84	58	142	11·32	7·81	19·14	...	14·29
15		Kotrung ... ... T	3,729	3,082	6,811	55	45	100	8·07	6·60	14·68	...	12·04
16		Bansbariah thana ... ... R	16,609	17,763	34,372	581	458	1,039	16·90	13·32	30·22	...	19·29
17		Buddibatty thana ... ... R	29,841	29,701	59,542	395	257	652	6·63	4·31	10·95	...	8·56
		Total ...	101,986	105,645	207,631	2,251	1,791	4,042	10·84	8·62	19·46	...	11·32
18	HOWRAH ...	Howrah ... ... T	54,098	43,686	97,784	854	637	1,491	8·73	6·51	15·24	...	17·24
19		Doomjoor ... ... R	12,544	13,071	25,615	302	225	527	11·78	8·78	20·57	...	3·00
		Total ...	66,642	56,757	123,399	1,156	862	2,018	9·36	6·98	16·35	...	14·29
20	24-PERGUN-NAHS.	North Suburban Town ... T	14,348	12,915	27,263	315	272	587	11·55	9·97	21·53	...	19·63
21		Dum-Dum ... ... R	9,336	8,766	18,102	211	181	392	11·65	9·99	21·65	...	10·99
		Total ...	23,684	21,681	45,365	526	453	979	11·59	9·98	21·58	...	15·82
22	NUDDEA ...	Kishnaghur ... ... T	12,871	13,879	26,750	373	323	696	13·94	12·07	26·01	3·77	...
23		Chooadangah thana ... R	10,484	10,190	20,674	325	324	649	15·72	15·67	31·39	8·[illegible]8	...
		Total ...	23,355	24,069	47,424	698	647	1,345	14·71	13·64	28·36	5·65	...
24	JESSORE ...	Jessore... ... ... T	4,639	3,513	8,152	59	47	106	7·23	5·76	13·00	...	23·18
25	MALDAH ...	English Bazar ... ... T	6,460	6,399	12,859	205	173	378	15·94	13·45	29·39	...	5·21
26		Maldah ... ... T	2,540	2,722	5,262	55	53	108	10·45	10·07	20·52	...	30·69
27		Nowabgunge... ... ... R	5,726	6,832	12,558	279	211	490	22·21	16·80	39·01	...	·48
		Total ...	14,726	15,953	30,679	539	437	976	17·56	14·24	31·81	...	7·63
28	RAJSHAHYE	Nattore ... ... T	4,939	4,735	9,674	139	123	262	14·36	12·71	27·08	...	19·22
29		Nowhatta ... ... R	10,980	11,100	22,080	484	351	835	21·92	15·89	37·81	...	25·86
		Total ...	15,919	15,835	31,754	623	474	1,097	19·61	14·92	34·54	...	23·84
30	BOGRA ...	Bogra ... ... T	3,343	2,529	5,872	66	53	119	11·23	9·02	20·26	...	18·56
31	PUBNA ...	Pubna ... ... T	7,851	7,879	15,730	229	232	461	14·55	14·74	29·30	...	16·59
32		Furreedpore ... ... R	9,390	9,886	19,276	309	288	597	16·03	14·94	30·97	...	1·40
		Total ...	17,241	17,765	35,006	538	520	1,058	15·36	14·85	30·22	...	8·23
33	DARJEELING	Darjeeling ... ... T	2,108	1,049	3,157	80	70	150	25·34	22·17	47·51	...	31·36
34		Phansedewah thana ... R	6,735	5,645	12,380	60	44	104	4·84	3·55	8·40	...	10·74
		Total ...	8,843	6,694	15,537	140	114	254	9·01	7·33	16·34	...	14·94
35	JULPIGOREE	Julpigoree ... ... T	4,286	2,899	7,185	28	29	57	3·89	4·03	7·93	...	19·48
36		Julpigoree thana ... ... R	24,019	23,262	47,281	425	365	790	8·98	7·71	16·70	...	4·33
		Total ...	28,305	26,161	54,466	453	394	847	8·31	7·23	15·55	...	6·29
37	DACCA ...	Dacca ... ... T	37,395	31,817	69,212	858	778	1,636	12·39	11·24	23·63	...	4·51
38		Naraingunge and Muddungunge ... ... T	7,101	3,810	10,911	131	120	251	12·00	10·99	23·00	...	3·46
39		Manickgunge ... ... T	5,750	5,792	11,542	197	186	383	17·06	16·02	33·18	...	10·21
40		Moonsheegunge ... ... R	19,563	21,753	41,316	898	752	1,650	21·73	18·20	39·93	10·79	...
		Total ...	69,809	63,172	132,981	2,084	1,836	3,920	15·67	13·80	29·47	...	·18
41	FURREED-PORE.	Furreedpore ... ... T	5,021	4,176	9,197	126	121	247	13·70	13·15	26·85	...	10·44
42		Syedpore (union) ... ... R	2,965	3,359	6,324	167	155	322	26·40	24·50	50·91	...	11·07
		Total ...	7,986	7,535	15,521	293	276	569	18·87	17·78	36·66	...	10·69
43	BACKER-GUNGE.	Barisal ... ... T	9,073	4,195	13,268	132	126	258	9·94	9·48	19·43	...	18·55
44		Dowlutkhan ... ... T	3,140	2,211	5,351	73	52	125	13·64	9·71	23·36	...	239·58
45		Lakhutia thana ... ... R	4,614	4,471	9,085	120	156	276	13·20	17·17	30·37	...	5·18
46		Manpura island ... ... R	2,390	2,177	4,567	44	26	70	9·63	5·69	15·32	...	563·96
		Total ...	19,217	13,054	32,271	369	360	729	11·43	11·15	22·58	...	128·48

* 51 circles, the birth statistics of which could not be furnished for the *entire* year, have been omitted from this statement.

Annual Form No. X.—*Comparative Statement of* **BIRTHS** *and* **DEATHS** *registered in the Rural Circles and Towns of the* SELECTED CIRCLES *of the Districts of the Bengal Province during the year* 1876—(contd.)

1	2	3	4			5			6			7	8
Number.	Districts.	Rural Circles or Towns.	Population.			Number of Births registered.			Ratio of Births per 1,000 of total Population.			Excess of births over deaths per 1,000 of population.	Excess of deaths over births per 1,000 of population.
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
47	Mymensing.	Nasirabad ... ... T	5,820	2,433	8,253	57	55	112	6.90	6.66	13.57	...	15.87
48		Jamalpore ... ... T	7,310	7,002	14,312	244	170	414	17.04	11.87	28.92	9.29	...
49		Sherepore ... ... T	4,250	3,765	8,015	102	73	175	12.72	9.10	21.83	...	5.86
50		Kishoregunge ... ... T	6,682	6,955	13,637	160	164	324	11.73	12.02	23.75	...	11.74
51		Bajitpore ... ... T	1,937	2,131	4,068	45	21	66	11.06	5.16	16.22	1.23	...
52		Mooktagacha ... ... T	1,951	1,371	3,322	42	37	79	12.64	11.13	23.78	...	15.65
53		Tangail thana ... ... R	151,337	157,647	308,984	1,267	983	2,250	4.10	3.18	7.28	...	.61
54		Pingna thana ... ... R	49,322	50,069	99,391	608	583	1,191	6.11	5.86	11.98	...	.70
		Total ...	228,609	231,373	459,982	2,525	2,086	4,611	5.48	4.53	10.02	...	1.11
55	Tipperah ...	Comillah ... ... T	7,999	4,949	12,948	181	157	338	13.98	12.12	26.10	...	8.57
56		Brahmunberiah ... ... T	7,844	7,528	15,372	280	281	561	18.21	18.27	36.49	8.59	...
57		Brahmunberiah ... ... R	4,689	4,567	9,256	162	136	298	17.50	14.69	32.19	6.05	...
		Total ...	20,532	17,044	37,576	623	574	1,197	16.57	15.27	31.85	2.05	...
58	Chittagong	Chittagong ... ... T	12,206	8,398	20,604	183	142	325	8.88	6.89	15.77	...	24.95
59		Cox's Bazar ... ... T	2,293	2,363	4,656	117	106	223	25.12	22.76	47.89	13.96	...
60		Anwara ... ... R	13,707	16,411	30,118	339	279	618	11.25	9.26	20.51	...	13.22
		Total ...	28,206	27,172	55,378	639	527	1,166	11.53	9.51	21.05	...	15.30
61	Noakhalli	Sudharam ... ... T	5,777	4,286	10,063	142	135	277	14.11	13.41	27.52	...	41.94
62		Chakla Banchanagore ... R	5,490	5,038	10,528	207	209	416	19.66	19.85	39.51	5.89	...
		Total ...	11,267	9,324	20,591	349	344	693	16.94	16.70	33.65	...	18.48
63	Patna ...	Patna ... ... T	78,028	80,872	158,900	2,290	2,059	4,349	14.41	12.95	27.36	...	9.15
64		Barh ... ... T	5,329	5,721	11,050	254	198	452	22.98	17.91	40.90	...	12.40
65		Behar ... ... T	21,672	22,623	44,295	198	191	389	4.47	4.31	8.78	.50	...
66		Dinapore Nizamut... ... T	13,184	14,730	27,914	289	245	534	10.35	8.77	19.13	...	5.12
67		Dinapore Cantonment ... T	7,535	6,635	14,170	158	105	263	11.15	7.41	18.56	1.56	...
68		Futooah ... ... T	5,318	5,977	11,295	263	250	513	23.28	22.13	45.41	10.09	...
69		Mokameh ... ... T	5,385	5,330	10,715	278	202	480	25.94	18.85	44.79	.37	...
70		Munair ... ... T	2,363	2,963	5,326	74	61	135	13.89	11.45	25.34	...	3.95
71		Mahomedpore ... ... T	2,976	3,113	6,089	161	132	293	26.44	21.67	48.11	5.25	...
72		Baikutpore ... ... T	2,854	3,234	6,088	155	182	337	25.45	29.89	55.35	5.75	...
73		Khagole ... ... T	2,665	2,592	5,257	173	166	339	32.90	31.57	64.48	27.20	...
74		Behar thana ... ... R	109,734	112,162	221,896	3,173	2,982	6,155	14.29	13.43	27.73	8.53	...
75		Futooah thana ... ... R	29,325	30,861	60,186	1,053	980	2,033	17.49	16.28	33.77	6.29	...
76		Bankipore thana ... ... R	34,406	38,340	72,746	1,302	1,128	2,430	17.89	15.50	33.40	8.11	...
		Total ...	320,774	335,153	655,927	9,821	8,881	18,702	14.97	13.53	28.51	2.26	...
77	Gya ...	Gya ... ... T	33,071	33,772	66,843	1,119	969	2,088	16.74	14.49	31.23	...	17.51
78		Jehanabad ... ... T	2,267	2,170	4,437	76	86	162	17.12	19.38	36.51	...	11.94
79		Aurungabad ... ... T	1,557	1,918	3,475	103	101	204	29.64	29.06	58.70	18.99	...
80		Nowada ... ... T	2,311	2,393	4,704	68	95	163	14.45	20.19	34.65	3.19	...
81		Gya ... ... R	23,301	24,656	47,957	812	679	1,491	16.93	14.15	31.08	...	3.13
82		Jehanabad ... ... R	49,154	49,311	98,465	217	164	381	2.20	1.66	3.86	...	9.33
83		Aurungabad ... ... R	34,959	34,216	69,175	632	515	1,147	9.13	7.44	16.58	...	2.42
84		Nowada ... ... R	44,838	45,144	89,982	774	502	1,276	8.60	5.57	14.18	...	6.40
		Total ...	191,458	193,580	385,038	3,801	3,111	6,912	9.01	7.38	16.40	...	9.22
85	Shahabad...	Buxar ... ... T	6,706	6,842	13,548	247	213	460	18.23	15.72	33.95	6.35	...
86		Arrah ... ... T	19,364	20,022	39,386	528	398	926	13.40	10.10	23.51	...	3.50
87		Jugdispore ... ... R	9,514	5,033	14,547	178	163	341	12.23	11.20	23.44	5.50	...
		Total ...	35,584	31,897	67,481	775	611	1,386	11.48	9.05	20.53	...	4.64
88	Mozufferpore.	Mozufferpore... ... ... T	21,729	16,494	38,223	430	342	772	11.24	8.94	20.19	...	7.24
89		Hajeepore ... ... T	10,737	11,569	22,306	177	138	315	7.93	6.18	14.12	...	2.82
90		Seetamurhee... ... ... T	6,813	9,375	16,188	474	408	882	29.28	25.20	54.48	19.77	...
91		Lalgunge ... ... T	5,913	6,425	12,338	280	165	445	22.69	13.37	36.06	7.70	...
		Total ...	45,192	43,863	89,055	1,361	1,053	2,414	15.28	11.82	27.10	...	.28
92	Darbhunga	Darbhunga ... ... T	20,603	23,847	47,450	650	531	1,181	13.69	11.19	24.88	...	8.12
93		Roserah ... ... T	4,614	4,827	9,441	74	66	140	7.83	6.99	14.82	...	11.55
94		Nagarbusti ... ... R	4,628	5,253	9,881	421	295	716	42.60	29.85	72.46	2.53	...
95		Tajpore ... ... R	7,236	3,146	10,382	230	215	445	22.15	20.70	42.86	...	15.99
		Total ...	40,081	37,073	77,154	724	597	1,321	9.38	7.73	17.12	...	23.27
96	Sarun ...	Chupra ... ... T	22,852	23,435	46,287	858	829	1,687	18.53	17.90	36.44	1.42	...
97		Sewan... ... ... T	5,556	5,543	11,099	59	45	104	5.31	4.05	9.37	2.89	...
98		Revilgunge ... ... T	6,741	6,674	13,415	302	290	592	22.51	21.61	44.12	8.48	...
99		Manjhee ... ... R	8,284	9,218	17,502	258	204	462	14.74	11.65	26.39	.80	...
100		Baragaon ... ... R	11,367	11,298	22,665	348	287	635	15.35	12.66	28.01	8.78	...
		Total ...	54,800	56,168	110,968	1,825	1,655	3,480	16.44	14.91	31.36	3.22	...
101	Chumparun	Bettiah ... ... T	11,220	8,488	19,708	375	286	661	19.02	14.51	33.53	...	5.03
102		Motiharee ... ... T	4,795	3,471	8,266	52	59	111	6.29	7.13	13.42	1.45	...
		Total ...	16,015	11,959	27,974	427	345	772	15.26	12.33	27.59	...	3.11
103	Bhagulpore.	Bhagulpore ... ... T	35,021	34,657	69,678	829	685	1,514	11.89	9.83	21.72	.76	...
104		Banka ... ... R	5,565	3,853	9,418	221	244	465	23.46	25.90	49.37	10.09	...
		Total ...	40,586	38,510	79,096	1,050	929	1,979	13.27	11.74	25.02	1.88	...

Annual Form No. X.—*Comparative Statement of* **BIRTHS** *and* **DEATHS** *registered in the Rural Circles and Towns of the* SELECTED CIRCLES *of the Districts of the Bengal Province during the year* 1876—(concluded).

1	2	3	4			5			6			7	8
Number.	Districts.	Rural Circles or Towns.	Population.			Number of Births registered.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of total population.			Excess of births over deaths per 1,000 of population.	Excess of deaths over births per 1,000 of population.
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
105	Purneah ...	Purneah ... ... T	9,677	6,380	16,057	92	84	176	5·72	5·23	10·96	...	16·50
106		Raneekunge ... ... T	3,024	3,120	6,144	91	81	172	14·81	13·18	27·99	3·91	...
107		Kishengunge thana ... R	76,389	67,775	144,164	666	564	1,230	4·61	3·91	8·53	...	5·88
108		Arrarea thana ... ... R	91,706	91,165	182,871	1,905	1,655	3,560	10·41	9·05	19·46	4·41	...
		Total ...	180,796	168,440	349,236	2,754	2,384	5,138	7·88	6·82	14·71	...	·80
109	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Doomka ... ... T	5,659	5,534	11,193	290	283	573	25·90	25·29	51·55	20·11	...
110		Rajmehal ... ... T	3,843	4,247	8,090	147	126	273	18·17	15·57	33·74	3·83	...
111		Deoghur ... ... T	2,662	2,199	4,861	51	55	106	10·49	11·31	21·80	...	7·82
112		Sahibgunge ... ... T	1,746	1,505	3,251	17	15	32	5·22	4·61	9·84	...	19·38
113		Barhait ... ... R	6,173	5,986	12,159	94	103	197	7·73	8·47	16·20	5·76	...
114		Pakour ... ... R	5,059	5,198	10,257	224	184	408	21·83	17·93	39·77	17·94	...
		Total ...	25,142	24,669	49,811	823	766	1,589	16·52	15·37	31·90	8·14	...
115	Cuttack ...	Cuttack ... ... T	25,869	25,009	50,878	797	738	1,535	15·66	14·50	30·17	...	·78
116		Kendrapara ... ... T	5,201	5,481	10,682	255	230	485	23·87	21·53	45·40	10·49	...
117		Jajipore ... ... T	5,192	5,561	10,753	199	202	401	18·50	18·78	37·29	1·03	...
118		Solipore ... ... R	2,478	2,532	5,010	101	101	202	20·15	20·15	40·31	12·97	...
119		Patamundi ... ... R	4,681	5,143	9,824	236	233	469	24·02	23·71	47·74	13·75	...
		Total ...	43,421	43,726	87,147	1,588	1,504	3,092	18·22	17·25	35·48	3·25	...
120	Pooree ...	Pooree ... ... T	12,077	10,618	22,695	286	227	513	12·60	10·00	22·60	...	18·90
121		Khurdah thana ... ... R	102,058	102,214	204,272	1,869	1,549	3,418	9·14	7·58	16·73	...	3·13
122		Gope thana ... ... R	49,264	46,832	96,096	1,443	1,357	2,800	15·01	14·12	29·13	9·83	...
		Total ...	163,399	159,664	323,063	3,598	3,133	6,731	11·13	9·69	20·83	...	·38
123	Balasore ...	Balasore ... ... T	8,721	8,889	17,610	326	281	607	18·51	15·95	34·47	7·10	...
124		Bangreah ... ... R	5,674	5,716	11,390	285	260	545	25·02	22·82	47·84	23·96	...
		Total ...	14,395	14,605	29,000	611	541	1,152	21·06	18·65	39·72	13·72	...
125	Hazareebagh.	Hazareebagh ... ... T	6,312	4,738	11,050	208	136	344	18·82	12·30	31·13	...	23·30
126		Chuttra ... ... T	4,287	4,531	8,818	172	164	336	19·50	18·59	38·10	...	10·32
127		Echak ... ... T	4,661	4,338	8,999	126	119	245	14·00	13·22	27·22	...	7·22
128		Kodurma thana ... ... R	25,127	23,512	48,639	1,163	979	2,142	23·91	20·12	44·03	25·92	...
		Total ...	40,387	37,119	77,506	1,669	1,398	3,067	21·53	18·03	39·57	10·87	...
129	Lohardugga.	Ranchee ... ... T	6,860	5,226	12,086	209	215	424	17·29	17·78	35·08	...	24·24
130		Palma ... ... R	9,352	9,588	18,940	429	416	845	22·65	21·96	44·61	7·92	...
		Total ...	16,212	14,814	31,026	638	631	1,269	20·56	20·33	40·90	...	4·61
131	Singbhoom	Chyebassa ... ... T	2,534	2,289	4,823	42	44	86	8·70	9·12	17·83	...	12·44
132		Cherai thana... ... ... R	4,496	4,640	9,136	121	124	245	13·24	13·57	26·81	4·92	...
133		Ghatsila thana ... ... R	7,041	7,208	14,249	305	287	592	21·40	20·14	41·54	16·77	...
134		Goomla thana ... ... R	13,162	13,425	26,587	384	331	715	14·51	12·44	26·89	11·44	...
135		Kerai thana ... ... R	6,426	6,200	12,626	102	79	181	8·07	6·35	14·33	3·33	...
		Total ...	33,659	33,762	67,421	954	865	1,819	14·14	12·82	26·97	8·75	...
136	Manbhoom	Purulia ... ... T	3,026	2,670	5,696	109	88	197	19·13	15·44	34·58	6·72	...
137		Khaspel pergunnah ... R	27,563	25,697	53,260	787	814	1,601	14·77	15·28	30·05	8·99	...
138		Para thana ... ... R	17,400	16,715	34,115	393	397	790	11·51	11·63	23·15	10·58	...
139		Govindpore thana ... ... R	15,557	15,214	30,771	526	494	1,020	17·08	16·05	33·14	13·33	...
		Total ...	63,546	60,296	123,842	1,815	1,793	3,608	25·71	25·40	51·11	32·39	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	2,211,682	2,160,051	4,371,733	52,717	46,014	98,731	12·05	10·52	22·58	...	2·45

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal,
The 15*th April* 1877.

J. M. Coates, M.D.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

APPENDIX No. III.

SHOWING THE RESULTS IN THOSE AREAS OF THE GENERAL CIRCLES

THAT REGISTERED DEATHS AT 20 AND ABOVE PER 1,000 OF POPULATION

DURING 1876.

Statement showing the results of the 244 areas in the **GENERAL CIRCLES** *that registered deaths at the rates of 20 and above per 1,000 of population during the year 1876.*

Number of Circles.	Districts.	Circles.	Total population.	Deaths. Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	Injury.	All other causes.	All Causes.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population. Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	Injury.	All other causes.	All Causes.	Number of Circles.
1	Burdwan	Burdwan ... ... T	32,321	132	1	618	102	11	98	952	3·77	·03	19·12	3·15	·34	3·03	29·45	1
2	Bankoora	Bankoora ... . T	16,794	130	...	112	50	5	146	443	7·74	...	6·66	2·97	·29	8·69	26·37	2
3		Soori ... ... R	104,107	253	...	4,096	58	12	439	4,858	2·43	...	39·34	·55	·11	4·2[illegible]	46·66	3
4		Mouressur ... ... R	104,221	344	1	2,324	13	15	397	3,094	3·30	·009	22·29	·12	·14	3·80	29·68	4
5	Beerbhoom	Sakolipore ... ... R	61,842	122	9	1,013	56	9	374	1,583	1·97	·14	16·38	·90	·14	6·04	25·59	5
6		Barwan ... ... R	64,173	98	...	1,022	133	19	149	1,421	1·52	...	15·92	2·07	·29	2·32	22·14	6
7		Labhpore ... ... R	71,945	117	2	1,148	13	13	250	1,538	1·62	·02	15·88	·18	·18	3·47	21·37	7
8		Rajnugger ... ... R	30,985	40	10	329	5	7	269	660	1·29	·32	10·61	·16	·22	8·68	21·30	8
9		Bansbariah ... ... R	41,309	295	15	1,255	192	22	125	1,904	7·14	·36	30·38	4·64	·53	3·03	46·09	9
10	Hooghly	Hooghly ... ... T	34,761	197	36	505	103	8	166	1,015	5·66	1·03	14·52	2·96	·23	4·77	29·19	10
11		Hooghly ... ... R	32,777	154	9	453	74	7	40	737	4·69	·27	13·82	2·25	·21	1·22	22·48	11
12		Serampore ... ... T	24,440	147	...	505	202	13	157	1,024	6·01	...	20·66	8·26	·53	6·41	41·89	12
13	Serampore ...	Buddibatty ... ... T	13,332	58	...	305	49	9	7	428	4·35	...	22·87	3·67	·67	·52	32·10	13
14		Serampore ... ... R	14,023	33	18	226	105	10	39	431	2·35	1·28	16·11	7·48	·71	2·78	30·73	14
15		Buddibatty ... ... R	66,959	45	...	995	226	32	21	1,319	·67	...	14·85	3·37	·47	·31	19·70	15
16	Howrah	Howrah ... ... T	97,784	512	43	1,440	638	69	47[illegible]	3,177	5·23	·43	14·72	6·52	·70	4·[illegible]	32·48	16
17		North Suburban ... ... T	27,263	198	4	631	172	15	86	1,106	7·26	·14	23·14	6·30	·55	3·15	40·56	17
18		Sonapore ... ... R	35,551	154	1	1,067	35	16	52	1,325	4·33	·02	30·01	·98	·45	1·46	37·27	18
19		Busseerhat ... ... T	12,105	106	2	265	18	4	24	419	8·75	·16	21·89	1·48	·33	1·98	34·61	19
20		Magoorah ... ... R	48,478	87	...	1,355	7	27	63	1,539	1·79	...	27·95	·14	·55	1·29	31·74	20
21		Nowabgunge ... ... T	16,525	84	2	322	36	9	34	487	5·08	·12	19·48	2·17	·55	2·05	29·47	21
22		Dum-Dum ... ... R	34,291	40	1	823	40	18	65	987	1·16	·02	24·00	1·16	·52	1·89	28·78	22
23		Nowabgunge ... ... R	25,303	28	1	581	21	9	34	674	1·10	·03	22·96	·83	·35	1·34	26·63	23
24		Deygunga ... ... R	33,508	75	...	679	27	21	61	863	2·23	...	20·26	·80	·62	1·82	25·76	24
25		Ooriaparah ... ... R	57,831	203	...	916	40	45	201	1,405	3·51	...	15·83	·69	·77	3·49	24·29	25
26	24-Pergunnahs ...	Barriepore ... ... R	62,638	386	2	1,061	10	41	14	1,514	6·16	·03	16·93	·15	·64	·22	24·16	26
27		Nyehatty ... ... R	62,348	192	5	1,113	47	29	77	1,463	3·07	·08	17·85	·75	·46	1·23	23.46	27
28		Nyehatty ... ... T	23,730	74	7	421	18	10	20	550	3·11	·29	17·72	·75	·42	·84	23·17	28
29		Sultanpore ... ... R	75,154	455	22	870	66	63	181	1,657	6·05	·29	11·57	·87	·83	2·40	22·04	29
30		Hoosnabad ... ... R	39,478	27	...	600	78	61	93	859	·68	...	15·19	1·97	1·54	2·33	21·75	30
31		Satkhira ... ... R	93,457	155	2	1,793	5	30	18	2,003	1·65	02	19·18	·05	·32	·19	21·43	31
32		Mothurapore ... ... R	43,483	231	...	596	20	16	39	902	5·31	...	13·70	·45	·36	·89	20·74	32
33		Kaliagunge ... ... R	1,32,060	290	...	2,006	65	79	271	2,711	2·19	...	15·19	·49	·59	2·05	20·52	33
34		Harwa ... ... R	42,872	85	...	720	2	40	29	876	1·98	...	16·79	·04	·93	·67	20·43	34
35		Busseerhat ... ... R	60,062	155	7	984	10	24	37	1,217	2·58	·11	16·38	·16	·39	·61	20·26	35
36		Mutla or Canning ... ... R	35,765	164	...	486	8	27	29	714	4·58	...	13·58	·22	·75	·81	19·96	36
37		Meherepore ... ... R	19,902	191	...	329	17	18	109	664	9·59	...	16·53	·85	·90	5·47	33·36	37
38		Bhaluka ... ... R	37,088	388	1	678	26	25	26	1,144	10·46	·02	18·28	·70	·67	·70	30·84	38
39		Doulutpore ... ... R	97,679	593	8	1,304	554	86	341	2,886	6·07	·08	13·34	5·67	·88	3·49	29·54	39
40		Santipore ... ... R	21,800	97	1	465	11	20	35	629	4·44	·04	21·33	·50	·91	1·60	28·85	40
41		Gaighatta ... ... R	43,067	74	...	967	3	25	101	1,170	1·71	...	22·45	·06	·58	2·34	27·16	41
42		Sarsa ... ... R	66,363	25	...	1,349	13	60	166	1,613	·37	...	20·32	·19	·90	2·50	24·30	42
43		Chooadanga ... ... R	20,674	24	...	351	9	11	87	482	1·16	...	16·97	·43	·53	4·21	23·31	43
44	Nuddea	Kishnaghur ... ... T	26,750	109	2	244	46	17	177	595	4·07	·07	9·12	1·71	·63	6·61	22·24	44
45		Coomercolly ... ... R	86,254	672	...	1,006	65	44	102	1,889	7·79	...	11·66	·75	·51	1·18	21·90	45
46		Gangni ... ... R	95,767	608	...	958	37	73	396	2,072	6·34	...	10·00	·38	·76	4·13	21·63	46
47		Kishnaghur ... ... R	75,950	509	26	852	90	42	95	1,614	6·70	·34	11·21	1·18	·55	1·25	21·25	47
48		Kurimpore ... ... R	97,340	613	1	1,064	95	104	136	2,013	6·29	·01	10·93	·97	1·06	1·38	20·68	48
49		Mohespore ... ... R	1,00,330	208	1	1,592	61	71	131	2,064	2·07	·009	15·86	·60	·70	1·30	20·57	49
50		Goreepota ... ... R	53,756	50	...	964	9	34	23	1,080	·93	...	17·93	·16	·63	·42	20·09	50
51		Mollahat ... ... R	48,497	656	7	705	63	15	68	1,514	13·52	·14	14·53	1·29	·30	1·40	31·21	51
52		Monirampore ... ... R	1,42,921	1,429	3	2,658	11	84	138	4,323	9·99	·02	18·59	·07	·58	·96	30·24	52
53		Rampall ... ... R	45,160	307	...	743	84	29	190	1,303	6·79	...	16·45	·75	·64	4·20	28·85	53
54		Morrellgunge... ... ... R	67,296	797	...	903	10	35	193	1,938	11·84	...	13·41	·14	·52	2·88	28·79	54
55		Kaliagunge ... ... R	88,214	525	5	1,640	43	37	41	2,291	5·95	·05	18·59	·48	·41	·46	25·97	55
56		Jessore ... ... R	1,54,058	937	1	2,534	18	102	226	3,818	6·08	·006	16·44	·11	·66	1·46	24·78	56
57		Salikha ... ... R	45,330	383	1	618	12	22	72	1,108	8·44	·02	13·63	·26	·48	1·58	24·44	57
58	Jessore	Gudkhali ... ... R	61,525	375	1	963	5	56	51	1,451	6·09	·01	15·65	·08	·91	·82	23·58	58
59		Magoorah ... ... R	148,503	1,484	11	1,724	22	45	179	3,465	9·99	·07	11·60	·14	·30	1·20	23·33	59
60		Mahomedpore ... ... R	81,877	742	5	951	43	50	114	1,905	9·06	·06	11·61	·52	·61	1·39	23·26	60
61		Bagirhat ... ... R	138,560	998	7	1,964	24	46	132	3,171	7·20	·05	14·17	·17	·33	·95	22·86	61
62		Kalia ... ... R	67,486	785	1	588	30	17	90	1,511	11·63	·01	8·71	·44	·25	1·33	22·38	62
63		Bagirpara ... ... R	55,705	404	1	783	15	22	79	1,304	6·88	·01	13·33	·25	·37	1·34	22·21	63
64		Baitghatta ... ... R	33,253	155	...	473	1	15	59	703	4·66	...	14·22	·03	·45	1·77	21·14	64
65		Khulna ... ... R	110,443	959	10	1,143	28	19	154	2,313	8·68	·09	10·34	·25	·17	1·39	20·94	65
66		Shahanagore ... ... R	4,796	43	1	135	6	5	9	199	8·96	·20	28·14	1·25	1·04	1·87	41·49	66
67		Moorshedabad ... ... T	46,182	154	25	1,291	70	21	29	1,590	3·31	·54	27·95	1·51	·45	·63	34·42	67
68		Assanpore ... ... R	12,518	55	...	308	20	12	11	406	4·39	...	24·60	1·59	·95	·87	32·43	68
69		Berhampore ... ... T	27,110	149	2	610	51	8	45	865	5·49	·07	22·50	1·88	·29	1·65	31·90	69
70		Jungypore ... ... T	11,361	45	4	235	6	6	34	330	3·96	·35	20·68	·52	·52	2·99	29·04	70
71		Hurrihurpore ... ... R	57,704	307	...	1,213	4	45	18	1,587	5·31	...	21·02	·06	·77	·31	27·50	71
72		Dowlutbazar ... ... R	45,779	66	...	1,098	2	30	31	1,227	1·44	...	23·98	·04	·65	·67	26·80	72
73		Nowada ... ... R	42,464	295	11	702	39	27	52	1,126	6·94	·25	16·53	·91	·63	1·22	26·51	73
74		Manoolabazar ... ... R	3,887	11	1	84	5	2	...	103	2·82	·25	21·61	1·28	·51	...	26·49	74
75	Moorshedabad ...	Barwa ... ... R	75,963	397	2	1,540	7	36	20	2,002	5·22	·02	20·27	·09	·47	·26	26·35	75
76		Jelinghi ... ... R	108,826	739	13	1,660	91	77	258	2,838	6·79	·11	15·25	·83	·70	2·37	26·07	76
77		Gorabazar ... ... R	10,291	32	...	207	8	9	12	268	3·10	...	20·11	·77	·87	1·16	26·04	77
78		Budrihat ... ... R	25,954	20	...	570	3	12	10	615	·77	...	21·96	·11	·46	·38	25·69	78
79		Dewanserai ... ... R	49,122	134	15	981	19	18	9	1,176	2·72	·30	19·97	·38	·36	·18	23·94	79
80		Kaliagunge ... ... R	42,163	35	1	872	51	21	13	993	·83	·02	20·68	1·20	·49	·30	23·55	80
81		Shamsherepore ... ... R	58,623	102	12	1,141	23	28	57	1,363	1·73	·20	19·46	·39	·49	·97	23·24	81
82		Gowas ... ... R	82,587	195	...	1,472	1	73	...	1,741	2·36	...	17·82	·01	·88	...	21·05	82
83		Bhuratpore ... ... R	113,202	203	2	1,812	24	22	291	2,354	1·79	·01	16·00	·21	·19	2·57	20·79	83
84		Gokurn ... ... R	47,117	42	1	820	27	16	41	947	·89	·02	17·39	·57	·33	·87	20·09	84
85		Nulbatti ... ... R	54,981	134	...	850	10	11	91	1,096	2·43	...	15·45	·18	·20	1·65	19·93	85

Statement showing the results of the 244 areas in the **GENERAL CIRCLES** *that registered deaths at the rates of 20 and above per 1,000 of population during the year 1876*—(continued).

Number of Circles.	Districts.	Circles.	Total population.	Deaths.							Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.							Number of Circles.
				Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	Injury.	All other causes.	All Causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	Injury.	All other causes.	All Causes.	
86	Dinagepore	Dinagepore ... ... R	1,041	1	...	48	6	...	10	65	·96	...	46·10	5·76	...	9·60	62·43	86
87		Dinagepore ... ... T	14,606	17	4	427	78	5	70	601	1·16	·27	29·23	5·34	·34	4·79	41·14	87
88		Porsha ... ... R	48,803	45	12	1,113	97	12	158	1,437	·92	·24	22·80	1·98	·24	3·23	29·44	88
89		Patiram ... ... R	66,866	84	4	1,539	63	42	227	1,959	1·25	·05	23·01	·94	·62	3·39	29·29	89
90		Patnitolla ... ... R	122,700	14	...	2,769	153	93	546	3,575	·11	...	22·56	1·24	·75	4·44	29·13	90
91		Bungshiharee ... ... R	78,288	131	8	1,959	18	9	22	2,147	1·67	·10	25·02	·22	·11	·28	27·42	91
92		Rajarampore ... ... R	197,106	154	2	4,694	93	92	293	5,328	·78	·01	23·81	·47	·46	1·48	27·03	92
93		Ranishankoil ... ... R	78,696	66	...	2,027	3	18	11	2,125	·83	...	25·75	·03	·22	·13	27·00	93
94		Gungarampore ... ... R	75,196	135	5	1,713	5	35	27	1,920	1·79	·06	22·78	·06	·46	·36	25·53	94
95		Thakurgaon ... ... R	219,865	70	1	5,163	47	84	232	5,597	·31	·004	23·48	·21	·38	1·05	25·45	95
96		Habra ... ... R	62,907	183	12	1,179	71	23	104	1,572	2·90	·19	18·74	1·12	·36	1·65	24·98	96
97		Pirgunge ... ... R	89,296	39	1	1,909	74	77	36	2,136	·43	·01	21·37	·82	·86	·40	23·92	97
98		Ghoraghat ... ... R	16,925	15	2	368	2	5	10	402	·88	·11	21·74	·11	·29	·59	23·75	98
99		Chintamon ... ... R	50,962	25	1	1,031	31	20	62	1,170	·49	·01	20·23	·60	·39	1·21	22·95	99
100		Nowabgunge ... ... R	46,753	10	...	982	25	23	18	1,058	·21	...	21·00	·53	·49	·38	22·62	100
101		Birgunge ... ... R	150,097	38	...	3,113	33	33	115	3,332	·25	...	20·73	·21	·21	·76	22·19	101
102		Hemtabad ... ... R	87,089	50	1	1,588	83	16	161	1,899	·57	·01	18·23	·95	·18	1·84	21·80	102
103	Maldah	English Bazar ... ... T	12,859	71	1	281	32	6	54	445	5·52	·07	21·85	2·48	·46	4·19	34·60	103
104		Maldah ... ... R	50,563	24	...	1,191	9	32	43	1,299	·47	...	23·55	·17	·63	·85	25·69	104
105		Gazol ... ... R	55,316	103	7	1,194	2	29	4	1,339	1·86	·12	21·58	·03	·52	·07	24·20	105
106		Gorgoriba ... ... R	65,548	192	9	1,310	7	20	19	1,557	2·92	·13	19·98	·10	·30	·28	23·73	106
107		Kharva ... ... R	92,011	62	28	1,742	9	23	148	2,012	·67	·30	18·93	·09	·24	1·60	21·86	107
108	Rajshahye	Bauleah ... ... R	88,016	210	21	3,234	46	46	18	3,575	2·38	·23	36·74	·52	·52	·20	40·61	108
109		Bauleah ... ... T	22,291	121	1	501	27	7	26	683	5·42	·04	22·47	1·21	·31	1·16	30·64	109
110		Tanore ... ... R	91,032	58	...	2,104	26	65	61	2,314	·63	...	23·11	·28	·71	·67	25·41	110
111		Monda ... ... R	92,328	67	9	1,808	45	81	97	2,107	·72	·09	19·58	·48	·87	1·05	22·82	111
112		Godagari ... ... R	34,683	31	1	643	26	19	15	735	·89	·02	18·53	·74	·54	·43	21·19	112
113	Rungpore	Rungpore ... ... T	14,845	6	2	425	33	9	48	523	·40	·13	28·62	2·22	·60	3·23	35·23	113
114	Bogra...	Badulgachi ... ... R	36,743	21	...	1,086	8	19	27	1,161	·57	...	29·55	·21	·51	·73	31·59	114
115		Khetlal ... ... R	38,632	12	...	734	2	17	61	826	·31	...	18·99	·05	·44	1·57	21·38	115
116		Adamdighi ... ... R	83,557	56	...	1,568	15	63	77	1,779	·66	...	18·76	·17	·75	·92	21·29	116
117	Pubna...	Pubna ... ... T	15,730	148	1	509	8	8	48	722	9·40	·06	32·35	·50	·50	3·05	45·89	117
118		Chatmohur ... ... R	126,628	494	18	2,523	23	22	54	3,134	3·90	·14	19·92	·18	·17	·42	24·74	118
119		Pubna ... ... R	164,308	715	12	2,552	24	72	79	3,454	4·35	·07	15·53	·14	·43	·48	21·02	119
120	Julpigoree ...	Minagoree ... ... R	9,431	270	...	476	30	5	22	803	28·62	...	50·47	3·18	·53	2·33	85·14	120
121		Fakirgunge ... ... R	54,466	167	...	814	41	15	166	1,203	3·06	...	14·92	·75	·27	3·04	22·08	121
122	Dacca	Manickgunge ... ... T	11,542	138	3	281	11	8	61	502	11·95	·25	24·34	·95	·69	5·28	43·49	122
123		Dacca ... ... T	69,212	305	8	549	209	11	866	1,948	4·40	·11	7·93	3·01	·15	12·51	28·14	123
124		Naraingunge ... ... T	10,911	118	...	83	25	1	62	289	10·81	...	7·60	2·29	·09	5·68	26·48	124
125		Lallbagh ... ... R	141,024	642	5	1,903	347	55	568	3,520	4·55	·03	13·49	2·46	·39	4·02	24·96	125
126		Moonsheegunge ... ... R	194,451	1,900	14	1,530	367	59	775	4,645	9·77	·07	7·86	1·88	·30	3·98	23·88	126
127		Jaffergunge ... ... R	135,618	1,473	5	1,470	43	22	128	3,141	10·86	·03	10·83	·31	·16	·94	23·16	127
128		Hurrirampore ... ... R	95,885	867	3	1,006	80	24	125	2,105	9·04	·03	10·49	·83	·25	1·30	21·95	128
129		Naraingunge ... ... R	98,522	657	7	876	60	13	385	1,998	6·66	·07	8·89	·60	·13	3·90	20·28	129
130		Roopgunge ... ... R	120,870	558	...	1,425	115	26	325	2,449	4·61	...	11·78	·95	·21	2·68	20·26	130
131	Furreedpore ...	Belgachi ... ... R	87,337	1,498	...	856	26	21	56	2,457	17·15	...	9·80	·29	·24	·64	28·13	131
132		Furreedpore ... ... R	79,251	918	1	1,012	82	16	132	2,161	11·58	·01	12·76	1·03	·20	1·66	27·26	132
133		Pangsa ... ... R	126,076	1,609	1	1,233	82	53	59	3,037	12·76	·007	9·77	·65	·42	·46	24·08	133
134		Muksoodpore ... ... R	136,069	1,683	2	1,133	49	22	97	2,986	12·36	·01	8·32	·36	·16	·71	21·94	134
135		Bhusna ... ... R	115,132	1,373	...	864	40	27	107	2,411	11·92	...	7·50	·34	·23	·92	20·94	135
136		Madareepore ... ... R	171,331	1,873	42	1,047	85	93	223	3,363	10·93	·24	6·11	·49	·54	1·30	19·62	136
137	Backergunge ...	Barisal ... ... T	13,268	162	3	202	69	19	49	504	12·20	·22	15·22	5·20	1·43	3·69	37·98	137
138		Lakhutea ... ... R	9,085	159	2	151	2	2	7	323	17·50	·22	16·62	·22	·22	·77	35·55	138
139		Perozepore ... ... R	90,860	1,093	4	786	51	82	217	2,233	12·02	·04	8·65	·56	·90	2·38	24·57	139
140	Mymensing ...	Kishoregunge... ... ... T	13,637	58	13	222	31	1	159	484	4·25	·95	16·27	2·27	·07	11·65	35·49	140
141		Kishoregunge... ... ... R	96,137	456	33	1,001	35	42	426	1,993	4·74	·34	10·41	·36	·43	4·43	20·73	141
142		Jamalpore ... ... T	14,312	10	3	219	10	7	32	281	·69	·20	15·30	·69	·48	2·23	19·63	142
143	Tipperah	Comillah ... ... T	12,948	106	...	186	31	5	121	449	8·18	...	14·36	2·39	·38	9·34	34·67	143
144		Brahmunberiah ... ... T	15,372	111	...	151	17	1	149	429	7·22	...	9·82	1·10	·06	9·69	27·90	144
145	Chittagong ...	Chittagong ... ... T	20,604	335	16	338	42	11	97	839	16·25	·77	16·40	2·03	·53	4·70	40·72	145
146		Moiscal ... ... R	17,448	74	...	271	13	24	95	477	4·24	...	15·53	·74	1·37	5·44	27·33	146
147		Chakuria ... ... R	45,112	330	...	322	84	10	224	970	7·31	...	7·13	1·86	·22	4·96	21·50	147
148		Ukhia ... ... R	18,830	105	...	190	11	7	87	400	5·57	...	10·09	·58	·37	4·62	21·24	148
149		Puthia ... ... R	232,516	2,067	140	1,953	122	169	459	4,910	8·88	·60	8·39	·52	·72	1·97	21·11	149
150		Ramoo ... ... R	27,712	159	...	297	19	5	81	561	5·73	...	10·71	·68	·18	2·92	20·24	150
151	Patna...	Barh ... ... T	11,050	69	86	225	106	12	91	589	6·24	7·78	20·36	9·59	1·08	8·23	53·30	151
152		Mokameh ... ... T	10,715	107	32	200	40	1	96	476	9·98	2·98	18·66	3·73	·09	8·95	44·42	152
153		Patna ... ... T	158,900	817	134	2,131	1,227	110	1,383	5,802	5·14	·84	13·41	7·72	·69	8·70	36·51	153
154		Futoosh ... ... T	11,295	130	10	133	56	3	67	399	11·50	·88	11·77	4·95	·26	5·93	35·32	154
155		Futoosh ... ... R	66,274	327	192	973	200	33	376	2,101	4·93	2·89	14·68	3·01	·49	5·67	31·70	155
156		Barh ... ... R	98,287	142	95	1,900	334	84	447	3,002	1·44	·96	19·33	3·39	·85	4·54	30·54	156
157		Mokameh ... ... R	68,209	124	41	979	359	8	461	1,972	1·81	·60	14·35	5·26	·11	6·75	28·91	157
158		Dinapore ... ... R	19,216	41	7	243	93	14	124	522	2·13	·36	12·64	4·83	·72	6·45	27·16	158
159		Bankipore ... ... R	72,746	160	39	1,054	354	37	196	1,840	2·19	·53	14·48	4·86	·50	2·69	25·29	159
160		Dinapore Nizamut ... ... T	27,914	128	17	330	75	13	114	677	4·58	·60	11·82	2·68	·46	4·08	24·25	160
161		Ataserai ... ... R	145,775	748	73	1,481	540	94	377	3,313	5·13	·50	10·15	3·70	·64	2·58	22·72	161
162	Gya	Gya ... ... T	66,843	482	110	1,787	291	28	560	3,258	7·21	1·64	26·73	4·35	·41	8·37	48·74	162
163		Daudnugger ... ... T	10,058	126	2	239	18	13	56	454	12·52	·19	23·76	1·78	1·29	5·56	45·13	163
164		Gya ... ... R	209,789	661	18	3,442	178	84	249	4,632	3·15	·08	16·40	·84	·40	1·18	22·07	164
165		Barachitti ... ... R	86,183	335	...	1,213	82	42	72	1,744	3·88	...	14·07	·95	·48	·83	20·23	165

Statement showing the results of the 244 areas in the **GENERAL CIRCLES** *that registered deaths at the rates of 20 and above per 1,000 of population during the year 1876*—(concluded).

Number of Circles.	Districts.	Circles.	Total Population.	Deaths. Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	Injury.	All other causes.	All Causes.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population. Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	Injury.	All other causes.	All Causes.	Number of Circles.
166	Shahabad ...	Buxar ... T	13,446	67	2	180	33	4	88	374	4·98	·14	13·38	2·45	·29	6·54	27·81	166
167		Arrah ... T	39,386	227	...	816	9	5	7	1,064	5·76	...	20·71	·22	·12	·17	27·01	167
168		Nokha ... R	116,065	772	32	1,621	31	37	155	2,648	6·65	·27	13·96	·26	·31	1·33	22·81	168
169		Bhabboonh ... R	200,354	1,359	33	2,446	112	29	94	4,073	6·78	·16	12·20	·55	·14	·46	20·32	169
170		Saseeram ... T	21,023	129	...	280	1	2	8	420	6·13	...	13·31	·04	·09	·38	19·97	170
171	Mozufferpore ...	Lalgunge ... T	12,338	160	15	95	28	4	48	350	12·96	1·21	7·69	2·26	·32	3·89	28·36	171
172		Mozufferpore ... T	38,223	194	14	446	66	12	317	1,049	5·07	·36	11·66	1·72	·31	8·29	27·44	172
173	Darbhunga...	Darbhunga ... T	47,450	371	39	641	368	26	121	1,566	7·81	·82	13·50	7·75	·54	2·55	33·00	173
174		Harlaki ... R	63,220	21	8	1,277	69	76	238	1,689	·33	·12	20·19	1·09	1·20	3·76	26·71	174
175	Sarun ...	Revilgunge ... T	13,415	111	24	138	150	3	120	546	8·27	1·78	10·28	11·18	·22	8·94	40·70	175
176		Chupra ... T	46,287	458	51	513	233	16	350	1,621	9·89	1·11	11·08	5·03	·34	7·56	35·02	176
177	Chumparun ...	Bettiah ... T	19,708	226	...	320	97	15	102	760	11·46	...	16·23	4·92	·76	5·17	38·56	177
178	Monghyr ...	Burheya ... T	10,405	81	28	484	11	2	8	614	7·78	2·69	46·51	1·05	·19	·76	59·01	178
179		Sheikpoorah ... T	11,536	19	40	168	59	4	44	334	1·64	3·46	14·56	5·11	·34	3·81	28·95	179
180		Monghyr ... T	59,698	98	57	946	187	68	372	1,728	1·64	·95	15·84	3·13	1·13	6·23	28·94	180
181		Jamalpore ... T	10,453	17	22	144	41	21	33	278	1·62	2·10	13·77	3·92	2·00	3·15	26·59	181
182		Jamooee ... R	137,117	229	95	2,204	61	68	292	2,949	1·67	·69	16·07	·44	·49	2·12	21·50	182
183	Bhagulpore ...	Banka ... R	127,492	421	60	2,537	16	61	161	3,256	3·30	·47	19·89	·12	·47	1·26	25·53	183
184		Amurpore ... R	159,234	446	60	2,818	4	70	93	3,491	2·80	·37	17·69	·02	·43	·58	21·92	184
185		Bhagulpore ... T	69,678	241	53	163	245	15	744	1,461	3·45	·76	2·33	3·51	·21	10·67	20·96	185
186		Purmeshpore ... R	129,408	262	66	2,395	10	54	47	2,834	1·87	·47	17·17	·07	·38	·33	20·32	186
187		Kumargunge ... R	80,500	189	56	1,299	11	29	11	1,595	2·34	·69	16·13	·13	·36	·13	19·81	187
188	Purneah ...	Purneah ... T	16,057	3	8	405	8	5	12	441	·18	·49	25·22	·49	·31	·74	27·46	188
189		Raneegunge ... R	105,466	146	13	2,640	1	12	17	2,829	1·38	·12	25·03	·009	·11	·16	26·82	189
190		Matihari ... R	88,718	207	86	1,797	57	14	3	2,164	2·33	·96	20·25	·64	·15	·03	24·39	190
191		Kusba Amour ... R	114,147	125	24	2,031	25	26	65	2,296	1·09	·21	17·79	·21	·22	·56	20·11	191
192	Cuttack ...	Jajpore ... T	10,753	36	14	116	77	11	136	390	3·34	1·30	10·78	7·16	1·02	12·64	36·26	192
193		Kendrapara ... T	10,682	11	21	102	67	2	170	373	1·02	1·96	9·54	6·27	·18	15·91	34·91	193
194		Patamundi ... R	86,851	641	79	1,272	260	64	571	2,887	7·38	·90	14·64	2·99	·73	6·57	33·24	194
195		Cuttack ... T	50,878	177	19	319	513	26	521	1,575	3·47	·37	6·26	10·08	·51	10·24	30·95	195
196		Aul ... R	108,001	687	91	1,176	166	60	698	2,878	6·36	·84	10·88	1·53	·55	6·46	26·64	196
197		Solipore ... R	220,336	519	97	1,905	723	125	1,787	5,156	2·35	·44	8·64	3·28	·56	8·11	23·40	197
198		Tirtolla ... R	156,004	837	84	1,270	423	118	903	3,635	5·36	·53	8·14	2·71	·75	5·78	23·30	198
199		Cuttack ... R	120,050	383	51	895	466	62	725	2,582	3·19	·42	7·45	3·88	·51	6·03	21·50	199
200	Pooree ...	Pooree ... T	22,695	270	2	163	240	9	258	942	11·89	·08	7·18	10·57	·39	11·36	41·50	200
201		Pooree ... R	165,585	2,075	35	965	677	74	1,378	5,204	12·53	·21	5·82	4·08	·44	8·32	31·42	201
202		Tanghi ... R	33,416	182	21	214	115	13	361	906	5·44	·62	6·40	3·44	·38	10·80	27·11	202
203		Banpur ... R	43,235	185	9	300	103	10	339	946	4·27	·20	6·93	2·38	·23	7·84	21·88	203
204		Khurdah ... R	204,272	707	52	912	580	112	1,695	4,058	3·46	·25	4·46	2·83	·54	8·29	19·86	204
205	Balasore ...	Balasore ... T	17,610	54	6	139	125	7	151	482	3·06	·34	7·89	7·09	·39	8·57	27·37	205
206		Dhamnagur ... R	114,299	906	72	882	587	50	507	3,004	7·92	·62	7·72	5·13	·43	4·43	26·28	206
207		Soro ... R	157,444	1,281	36	989	981	63	513	3,863	8·13	·22	6·28	6·23	·40	3·25	24·53	207
208		Bhuddruck ... R	146,679	930	47	994	701	78	742	3,492	6·34	·32	6·77	4·77	·53	5·05	23·80	208
209		Basta ... R	60,035	153	9	238	260	39	480	1,179	2·54	·14	3·96	4·33	·64	7·99	19·63	209
210	Hazareebagh ...	Hazareebagh ... T	11,050	127	...	391	46	1	42	607	11·49	...	35·38	4·16	·09	3·80	54·93	210
211		Tandwa ... R	70,081	474	...	1,147	34	34	92	1,781	6·76	...	16·36	·48	·48	1·31	25·40	211
212		Chattra ... R	72,864	152	24	1,425	30	33	114	1,778	2·08	·32	19·55	·41	·45	1·56	24·40	212
213		Hazareebagh ... R	78,015	84	1	1,418	20	12	134	1,669	1·07	·01	18·17	·25	·15	1·71	21·39	213
214	Lohardugga ...	Ranchee ... T	12,086	172	3	280	139	8	115	717	14·23	·24	23·16	11·50	·66	9·51	59·32	214
215		Garwa ... R	59,212	507	11	1,234	43	18	28	1,841	8·56	·18	20·84	·72	·30	·47	31·09	215
216		Bareysur ... R	12,334	25	35	282	7	11	23	383	2·02	2·83	22·86	·56	·89	1·86	31·05	216
217		Daltongunge ... R	53,976	366	60	1,049	12	12	38	1,537	6·78	1·11	19·43	·22	·22	·70	28·47	217
218		Manka ... R	33,222	190	36	607	6	13	16	868	5·71	1·08	18·27	·18	·39	·48	26·12	218
219		Lodhma ... R	63,607	78	14	889	348	13	288	1,630	1·22	·22	13·97	5·47	·20	4·52	25·62	219
220		Basia ... R	62,226	76	157	705	342	10	23	1,313	1·22	2·52	11·32	5·49	·16	·36	21·10	220
221		Patan ... R	59,961	468	12	678	52	14	25	1,249	7·80	·20	11·30	·86	·23	·41	20·83	221
222		Balumonth ... R	54,078	177	6	739	92	31	75	1,120	3·27	·11	13·66	1·70	·57	1·38	20·71	222
223		Silli ... R	54,524	34	...	437	279	20	344	1,114	·62	...	8·01	5·11	·36	6·30	20·43	223
224		Choreya ... R	50,648	158	2	650	153	19	28	1,010	3·11	·03	12·83	3·02	·37	·55	19·94	224
225		Lohardugga ... R	93,261	659	2	846	179	23	112	1,821	7·06	·02	9·07	1·91	·24	1·20	19·52	225
226		Korambe ... R	70,479	226	3	753	215	23	155	1,375	3·20	·04	10·68	3·05	·32	2·19	19·50	226
227	Singbhoom ...	Jamda ... R	587	...	...	21	...	2	...	23	...	...	35·77	...	3·40	...	39·18	227
228		Koteghur ... R	3,025	6	...	95	2	4	2	109	1·98	...	31·40	·66	1·32	·66	36·03	228
229		Kainua ... R	1,461	2	...	25	7	4	7	45	1·36	...	17·11	4·78	2·73	4·78	30·80	229
230		Asantolia ... R	923	...	...	19	4	1	4	28	...	...	20·58	4·33	1·08	4·33	30·33	230
231		Chyebassa ... R	4,823	1	...	89	28	2	26	146	·20	...	18·45	5·80	·41	5·39	30·27	231
232		Nagra ... R	3,230	...	...	84	8	4	...	96	...	...	26·00	2·47	1·23	...	29·72	232
233		Bhelaipahari ... R	5,897	...	...	136	29	3	7	175	...	...	23·06	4·91	·50	1·18	29·67	233
234		Kuldiha ... R	2,276	2	...	32	19	4	1	58	·87	...	14·05	8·34	1·75	·43	25·48	234
235		Dumaria ... R	7,579	...	...	160	9	5	8	182	...	...	21·11	1·18	·65	1·05	24·01	235
236		Ghatsilla ... R	14,249	2	3	242	33	7	46	333	·14	·21	16·98	2·31	·49	3·22	23·37	236
237		Anundpore ... R	3,696	13	2	49	3	1	14	82	3·51	·54	13·25	·81	·27	3·78	22·18	237
238		Barh ... R	18,829	11	...	335	37	25	8	416	·58	...	17·79	1·96	1·32	·42	22·09	238
239		Cherai ... R	9,136	1	3	141	39	3	13	200	·10	·32	15·43	4·26	·32	1·42	21·88	239
240		Thoipir ... R	17,063	6	...	269	60	13	15	363	·35	...	15·76	3·51	·76	·87	21·27	240
241		Rajabassa ... R	3,999	...	1	74	1	4	3	83	...	·25	18·50	·25	1·00	·75	20·75	241
242		Chukardhurpore ... R	34,816	2	4	225	191	27	269	718	·05	·11	6·46	5·48	·77	7·72	20·62	242
243	Manbhoom ...	Chass ... R	63,722	258	...	784	29	6	313	1,390	4·04	...	12·30	·45	·09	4·91	21·81	243
244		Gobindpore ... R	30,771	218	8	313	28	6	37	610	7·08	·25	10·17	·90	·19	1·20	19·82	244
		Total ...	15,397,802	74,358	3,725	234,226	23,533	7,122	41,242	384,206	4·82	·24	15·21	1·52	·46	2·67	24·95	

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal,
The 15th April 1877.

J. M. Coates, M.D.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

Regr. No. 6099—302—30-5-77.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

SANITATION.

CALCUTTA, THE 15TH AUGUST 1877.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Report of the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal by Surgeon-Major J. M. Coates.

THE recent orders of the Government of India, re-modelling the form of the Annual Sanitary Reports, will take effect in the current year. The report for 1876 has been drawn up by Dr. Coates in the old form, and is divided into the six following sections:—

I.—Vital Statistics.
II.—History of the chief diseases of the year.
III.—Meteorology.
IV.—Food-supply.
V.—Personal proceedings.
VI.—Sanitary progress.

2. (I)—The collection of vital statistics, that is the registration of births and deaths among the civil population, has been hitherto carried on in Bengal under two systems—the system of "General Circles" and the system of "Selected Circles." The returns for the general circles include the figures of the selected circles and relate to the whole of Bengal, the thana, or some recognised subdivision of the thana, being the ordinary unit for rural, and the municipality or union for urban circles. The selected circles, on the other hand, are comparatively limited areas, in which a superior degree of accuracy in registration was sought to be obtained by the employment of special agency under closer supervision. The theory of this arrangement was that the selected circles would enable us to arrive at a correct knowledge of the *actual* rate of mortality among the civil population in different districts throughout the province; while the returns from all other circles, though inaccurate in themselves, would indicate in a general way the prevalence and distribution of disease, and the corresponding need of sanitary measures or precautions. It was expected that the selected areas would serve as examples of how registration ought to be conducted, that they would habituate the people to the duty of reporting births and deaths, and that their influence would continually tend to produce more accurate returns from the general circles within which they lie.

3. The Sanitary authorities themselves, both of the Government of India and the Government of Bengal, have within the last few years come unanimously to the conclusion that the system of selected areas has not led to satisfactory results. Although the selected areas have throughout shown a higher reported death-rate than the general circles, there are strong grounds for believing that these more favourable results have been frequently artificially produced. In one district for instance, the Lieutenant-Governor has been informed the civil surgeon's clerk was found to have drafted a circular to the select thanas, informing the police that the Sanitary Commissioner was not satisfied with the number of deaths, and they were to "be sure to make the people die faster." Even where there were no positive instructions, some such acceleration of reported mortality has been generally suspected; while the concentration of attention, even in a legitimate way, upon the work in the selected circles has been found to lead to neglect of general registration. Altogether the selected area system is believed by every sanitary officer in the country to cost more than it is worth. A few district and police officers were consulted on

the subject by Government last year, and every officer, save one, pronounced in favour of the abolition of the system. The Government, however, were not then prepared to abandon it, in the belief apparently that the publication of the results in the *Statistical Reporter* would in time lead to some marked improvement in the registration. The returns of selected circles certainly formed a prominent feature in the columns of that publication. But with its discontinuance there is now no object in harassing the Sanitary Commissioner with the monthly or quarterly compilation of these special returns; while, as regards the maintenance of the system for the purposes of the annual report, the figures given in Dr. Coates' present volume seem conclusively to show its practical inutility. The figures in the general circles have improved yearly from the very commencement of the mortuary registration system; but in the year of report, which is conspicuous for a marked extension of the system of selected circles, the registration in these circles has actually deteriorated, while it has never from the first shown any very marked advance. The rate of mortality per thousand of population recorded in the general and selected circles has been as follows:—

	General.	Select.
1873	7·77	24·82
1874	8·42	24·72
1875	10·01	24·80
1876	16·40	23·15

No doubt a death-rate of 16·40 per thousand is very inadequate; but the rate recorded for the selected circles is only 23·15 per thousand. The difference is certainly not sufficient to warrant the maintenance of the system or of any special agency on that ground alone, and the Lieutenant-Governor therefore desires that the Sanitary Commissioner will at once take measures to dispense with the services of all special agencies that may anywhere be employed, and arrange for the collection of vital statistics by the same machinery that is used in the general circles. Municipalities and towns must of course continue to be treated distinctly, and will remain a kind of selected circles, but the general circle unit should be the thana. The Sanitary Commissioner will probably also be able to reduce in this way the work of his own office.

4. The general improvement in registration, which is manifest during the year of report, is due no doubt to the efforts of Dr. Coates and his *locum tenens* Dr. Pilcher. The Lieutenant-Governor knows that in Dr. Lethbridge's hands these efforts will not be relaxed, and has no doubt that by a cordial and intelligent co-operation on the part of district officers, civil surgeons, and police officers, the vital statistics of the general circles will continue to show improved results, though he cannot pretend to believe that for many years to come there is any prospect of obtaining really reliable registers. It will probably be a long time before the penal provisions of Act IV (B.C.) of 1873 can be enforced in rural circles, but the Act itself is in force in 84 towns and municipalities, and might very well now be more firmly, though judiciously, pressed in some of the more advanced towns and unions. Elsewhere the district officers must make the best use of the agency at their disposal, and their special attention should be drawn to the various plans noticed in paragraph 15 of the report as having led to successful results in certain districts where they were tried. Besides the agency of the ordinary police and chowkidars, in Behar the putwaris, and in many parts of Bengal the punchayets, under Act III (B.C.) of 1870, as well as school-masters, pundits, and similar intelligent persons, might be utilised either to collect or to supervise the collection of vital statistics within limited areas. There is not a district in which a little trouble and care on the Magistrate's part would not ensure better results.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor is not yet prepared to relieve the Sanitary Commissioner's office of the duty of receiving and manipulating the vital statistics of the province. He is the officer who must eventually make practical use of them. But Mr. Eden is anxious to bring about an arrangement by which the Sanitary Commissioner shall personally be less tied down to his head-quarters, and able to devote more time and attention to the duties of inspection and local enquiry. This will form the subject of future consideration.

6. Turning now to the figures of the report, it appears that the recorded deaths throughout the province were 983,400 as against 600,104 last year. The increase is ascribed solely to better registration, as, apart from the calamity of the cyclone-wave and the subsequent cholera, the year was not in any way an exceptionally unhealthy one. The rates of mortality were, as already noted, 16·40 per mille against 10·01 per mille in 1875. (The above figures do not include the numbers born dead, reported at 16,469.) The number of registering circles was increased from 726 to 1,263 by sub-dividing areas so as to make registration less troublesome to the people. The results were, however, compiled under 666 main circles.

7. Twenty-one out of 44 districts were pronounced by local officers healthier than in former years, and, save in the cyclone districts, there was no exceptional mortality, so that no doubt can exist as to the real advance made in registration. The districts which contributed most to the mortality of the year were—

From Cholera.	Deaths per 1,000.	From Fever.	Deaths per 1,000.	From Bowel-complaints.	Deaths per 1,000.
Noakholly	20·34	Dinagepore	22·05	Balasore	5·04
Darjeeling	18·30	Beerbhoom	18·89	Cuttack	3·02
Balasore	9·55	Moorshedabad ...	17·33	Pooree	2·93
Furreedpore	9·32	Rajshahye	16·35	Singbhoom	2·65
Backergunge	8·91	Maldah	15·84	Patna	2·57
Chittagong	8·91	24-Pergunnahs ...	14·89	Lohardugga	2·52
Jessore	7·14	Bogra	13·78		
Dacca	6·06	Hooghly	13·33		
Pooree	5·75	Purneah	13·31		
		Jessore	12·73		
		Hazareebagh	12·64		
		Gya	12·59		
		Nuddea	12·44		
		Darjeeling	12·07		

8. The following statement indicates the relative fatality of the principal diseases per thousand of population, as deduced from the returns of the selected circles for the last three years, and of the general circles for 1876:—

	Selected Circles.			General Circles.
	1874.	1875.	1876.	1876.
Cholera	2·36	2·86	3·35	3·27
Small-pox	·68	·22	·39	·17
Fevers	14·31	14·58	13·09	9·36
Bowel-complaints	2·41	2·44	1·86	·97
Injury	·54	·46	·99	·90
All other causes	4·40	4·21	3·45	1·69
Total ...	24·72	24·80	23·15	16·40

The increased mortality from cholera is attributed to exceptionally severe outbreaks in the districts of Noakholly, Backergunge, and Chittagong after the cyclone of October last.

The returned mortality from fever, though comprising 58 per cent. of the total casualties, does not, in Dr. Coates' opinion, represent more than half the real fatality of this disease. There was what is thought to be a real decrease, however, in small-pox. The excessive death-rate from injuries was caused by the cyclone.

9. The extent to which the four chief causes of death prevailed in Bengal, Behar, Orissa, and Chota Nagpore is shown thus—

	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 from—				
	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel-complaint.	All causes.
Bengal	4·12	·11	10·24	·74	17·83
Behar	1·71	·25	8·18	·86	13·10
Orissa	5·54	·38	6·95	3·51	23·02
Chota Nagpore	2·15	·17	9·62	1·63	15·51

It will be observed that cholera was comparatively more fatal in Bengal and Orissa; fevers in Bengal and Chota Nagpore; and bowel-complaints in Chota Nagpore and Orissa. This result accords fairly well with the popular estimate of the comparative healthiness and liability to special diseases of the four great divisions of Bengal.

10. The variation of the rate of mortality according to season is shown thus—

	Deaths.	Ratio per mille.		Deaths.	Ratio per mille.
November	139,734	2·33	August	72,271	1·20
December	129,716	2·16	September	71,184	1·18
April	89,580	1·49	March	69,352	1·15
October	82,462	1·37	June	68,810	1·14
May	75,360	1·25	January	58,395	·97
July	74,077	1·23	February	52,459	·87

11. The usual disproportion between the number of deaths among males and females has been slightly reduced during the year of report. In the general circles it is stated that there were 99 females living to every 100 males; but the registered mortality shows 128 male deaths to every 100 female deaths, as against the ratio of 132 to 100 recorded in 1875. In the selected circles there are 101 males living to every 100 females, and among the deaths registered the proportion of males to females is as 120 to 100. There is still a serious deficiency in the registration of female deaths, but the superiority of the selected areas in this respect is by no means marked.

12. The registered rates of mortality per thousand among the various classes of the population are as follow :—

	General Circles.		Selected Circles.	
	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.
Christians	16·28	19·51	27·17	26·03
Hindoos	9·91	15·47	24·62	22·70
Mahomedans	10·20	18·52	26·60	24·55
Buddhists	18·69	23·93	32·60	39·71
Other classes	9·91	13·59	13·72	19·64

Excluding Christians and Buddhists, in whose case the smallness of the populations dealt with tends to produce apparently abnormal rates of mortality, it appears, supposing the returns to be of any value, that Mahomedans are less healthy than Hindoos, and that those who come under the denomination of "Other Classes" are healthier than either Hindoos or Mahomedans.

13. The following statement given at page 14 of the report compares the mortality per thousand of the population of the town of Calcutta in 1876, with the general average mortality of the towns of the selected circles throughout Bengal :—

	Calcutta.	Town selected circles.		Calcutta.	Town selected circles.
All causes	30·18	32·98	Bowel-complaints ...	4·33	4·02
Cholera	4·30	5·52	Injury	·47	1·12
Small-pox	·16	·64	All other causes ...	10·73	5·77
Fever	10·15	15·87			

It has now been established that the registration of deaths in Calcutta approaches very nearly to absolute correctness, and the fact that the average death-rate of the selected urban circles exceeds the Calcutta rate of mortality is brought forward by Dr. Coates as tending to prove the correctness of the registration in those circles. The last report of the Health Officer for Calcutta has, however, placed it beyond a doubt that the recorded mortality of that town is altogether exceptional, as it fails to show the deaths which occur among the

floating population who leave the town to die at their homes after contracting the seeds of disease in Calcutta itself. Dr. Coates expresses his belief that the actual mean death-rate of the provinces lies between 35 and 40 per thousand. Mr. Eden attaches very little importance to these speculations. Nothing accurate is known, or can for years be known, of the actual mortality of the country; all that can be done is gradually to endeavour to construct a system of statistics which it is hoped may some day, as the people become used to it, lead to conclusive results. In the meantime, what can be definitely determined is that certain seasons and certain years are more unhealthy, and are attended with greater mortality, than other seasons and other years, and this conclusion must be based on general reports of the state of public health rather than on figured statements.

14. The collection of birth statistics in the general circles was attempted for the first time during the year of report. In forty districts 575,579 births were registered, giving an approximate birth-rate on the population of 18·22 per mille. The males were to females as 117 to 100. But it was in only thirteen districts that births were registered during the *whole* twelve months. In these districts the death-rate was 16·91, and the birth-rate 14·65—a very encouraging beginning—showing that the people are not so suspicious of registration as they were in 1870, when the first returns of general death registration gave a mortality of only 3·92 per thousand.

In the selected circles birth registration, like mortuary registration, shows a falling off this year, giving only 22·58 births to the thousand, against 24·07 last year; males were to females as 114 to 100. The average English proportion is 104 males to 100 females. There is nothing in these figures, as compared with those of general circles opened this year for the first time, to warrant maintenance of the select circle agencies. The birth-rates among the various classes stand thus—

Buddhists	46·97
Other classes	28·09
Christians	26·99
Hindoos	23·09
Mahomedans	20·55

15. (II)—The subject of *cholera* is treated by Dr. Coates with great fullness, and a mass of information is being brought together bearing upon this subject, which it is anticipated may in course of time prove useful. It is impossible to follow Dr. Coates into all the details of the district histories. A brief *resumé* of the leading facts is all that can be here attempted.

16. Cholera was present in Bengal during every month of 1876, and appeared in every district. Out of 666 circles, it was absent only from 19, and it attacked 27,242 out of 188,805 villages in the province. It caused 196,590 reported deaths, or 19·93 per cent. of the total mortality of the year; the deaths were 1·47 per thousand more than in 1875. After allowing for improved registration, the district returns leave no doubt that in some tracts there were altogether exceptional outbreaks of this disease in 1876. This is known to have been the case in Noakholly and other districts affected by the cyclone. But the same fact is found in Darjeeling, where cholera raged among the tea gardens; in Balasore, where it broke out at Chandbally, now a busy port for native passengers; in Furreedpore, where it was remarkably virulent; in Pooree where, as usual, the pilgrims suffered, and in several other districts, chiefly of Bengal Proper. Special attention should be directed by the Civil Surgeons and Magistrates in each of these districts to the causes, so far as these have been traced and found to be preventible. In Darjeeling and the Terai, for instance, there can be no doubt that much can be done, and has been done, to remedy the insanitary state of the gardens as reported by Dr. Purves.

17. Cholera showed the same characteristics of seasonal prevalence as in former years; there being in Bengal and Orissa two periods annually in which it rages most fatally, viz. from March to May (in Bengal), and from March to July (in Orissa), and again less intensely from October to December. In Behar and

Chota Nagpore the worst months are March to July or August, and there is no special winter outbreak. Heavy rain seems to stop the disease, at least in Bengal.

18. Dr. Coates writes strongly in support of the water theory of communication, and very justly denounces the use of impure water as one of the chief exciting causes of this disease. In this conviction he discusses the vexed question of the Calcutta tanks and the mode of filling them,—a matter which has been already dealt with by the Lieutenant-Governor in the Resolution on the Calcutta Municipal Report. He shows that the facts elicited in the history of the year prove that cholera is conveyed by human intercourse from place to place, but not from man to man, and that it arises *de novo* where insanitary conditions and crowds of human beings are found together. He then states the measures adopted in the way of giving relief to the sick in affected localities.

19. At the close of his general remarks on cholera, Dr. Coates records his conclusions as to the best way of preventing deaths from future cyclone-waves. This consists in surrounding the houses and villages with a plantation of betel-nut trees, which breaks the force of the wind and the wave, and affords a refuge to the people if driven out of their houses. The suggestion appears to be based on the usual practice of the people in that part of Bengal, and would have been more appropriately placed after the general account of the cyclone in Chapter III of the report.

20. There was no general epidemic of *small-pox* during the year, but it was reported in 460 out of 666 circles, though only in 30 was the outbreak severe. The registered deaths were 10,746 against 5,280 in the previous year, the increase being entirely attributed to better registration. As usual the hot months showed most of the disease—Behar and Orissa suffering most as provinces. But the districts that were worst were Patna, Cuttack, Monghyr, Lohardugga, Mymensing, Noakholly, Gya, Chittagong, Midnapore, Sarun, Singbhoom, and Hooghly—in the order named. Dr. Coates' general conclusion is that vaccination is gaining ground though only by slow degrees. The officers of the Vaccination Department appear to have done all in their power to induce the people to adopt it, and the Lieutenant-Governor has read with much pleasure the testimony borne by the Magistrate of Bogra to the favourable results of the exertions of Dr. Lidderdale in that district.

21. As usual, the recorded mortality from *fevers* exceeded that from any other disease. No less than 561,530 deaths, or 9·36 per thousand, are reported to have occurred from this cause during 1876. The number in 1875 was 368,087, or 6·14 per thousand of the population. The large increase of nearly 200,000 is entirely attributed by Dr. Coates to greater accuracy of registration, and the fact that the increase has taken place mainly in the rural areas of the general circles gives support to this view. The comparative rates of mortality from fever in the fever divisions of Bengal are shown thus:

Bengal Proper	10·24
Chota Nagpore	9·62
Behar	8·18
Orissa	6·95

This seems to confirm the ordinary opinion that Bengal Proper and Chota Nagpore are considerably more feverish than Behar and Orissa. But it must be remembered that the people are disposed to classify all kinds of inflammatory disease as fever.

22. In paragraph 126 of the report, Dr. Coates has recorded the result of his observations on the relations and contrasts between fever and cholera. The chief link of connection seems to be that both are most prevalent at the drying seasons, *i.e.* from the rains to December, and after the rainfall at the vernal equinox. In other respects, each appears to have a course and idiosyncracy of its own; but while fever traces its origin directly to damp soil and decaying vegetable matter, cholera, though most favoured by insanitary conditions, is still to a great extent mysterious in origin and anomalous in action.

23. The Burdwan fever has disappeared from that district after having caused in seven years a recorded mortality of 78,970, bringing 4,073,039 persons

under medical relief, and costing Government Rs. 5,27,632. To make these figures of any value, it would be necessary to know the number of deaths in previous years from fever, which has always been a fruitful cause of death in this district. In Midnapore and Hooghly the disease was much less than in former years, and it seems to be rapidly disappearing. It is said of Hooghly that "the epidemic fever, which in former years was so bad in this district, did not appear in severe form this year." In Midnapore it is said that "the epidemic fever of this district continued to prevail this year, but with much less intensity and fatality. It commenced declining from the beginning of the year, and by June it almost disappeared." Of Burdwan it is recorded "the disease that was distinguished by the name of Burdwan fever is a thing of the past in this district this year also." It does not appear that this is the result of improved drainage. No doubt the remedy is really in the hands of the people. If it be true that this fever arises from the dampness of the soil and want of house drainage, the people of these districts should do what is done in Rungpore, Burmah, and other places subject to the same causes of disease—sleep on raised beds or platforms of bamboo, or build houses of bamboo well raised from the ground. At present the people do nothing, and make no attempt to help themselves, and appear to believe that it is the duty of Government to undertake house-drainage and the construction of sleeping platforms in all the houses of many of the largest villages of Bengal. If such a duty were really a proper function of Government, it could only be carried out by imposing upon the province a large and heavy taxation. If the villagers will help themselves, they may make their villages dry, so far as this is possible in Bengal, at a very slight expense, and at all events they can make their houses very much drier than they are. Where fevers are caused by local obstructions to drainage, the Lieutenant-Governor has indicated in a recent circular what remedies are open to the people in the provisions of the Embankment Act.

24. *Bowel-complaints* are debited with 58,701 deaths, or ·97 per mille of the population. They were naturally most frequent in Orissa among the ill-fed, ill-clad pilgrims.

25. In connection with this section of his report, Dr. Coates comments upon the great improvement of late years in the health of Europeans in India, which he attributes to more careful living and greater attention to exercise and diet.

26. The deaths by *injury* in 1876 numbered 40,151, being just six times the number that occurred in the previous year. This abnormal increase was due to the loss of life caused by the cyclone and storm-wave in Backergunge, Noakholly, and Chittagong, and the recorded number of deaths in that calamity being 34,173—a figure which, large as it is, is far within the early estimates of the extent of this calamity.

27. (III, IV)—The chapters on *meteorology* and *food-supply* need not be specially noticed. They are useful records of rainfall, prices, and wages for the information of those to whom other departmental reports are not available.

28. (V)—The chapter on *personal proceedings* contains a detailed account of the inspection work done by the Sanitary Commissioner during the year. The Lieutenant-Governor has much pleasure in thanking Dr. Coates for the exceptional energy and activity displayed by him in this branch of his duties. The Government must specially acknowledge the entire disregard of personal hardship and privation evinced by Dr. Coates in his efforts to ameliorate, so far as was possible, the condition of the cholera-stricken inhabitants of the districts visited by the cyclone.

29. His inspection reports on the several towns and places visited by him should be carefully studied by the Magistrates and Municipalities concerned. It is probable that, in many instances, evils pointed out by Dr. Coates could be lessened at a comparatively trifling expense, and by a little persistent effort on the part of the local authorities. Commissioners should see what can be done in this direction, and report to Government upon the various suggestions made, after consulting the local officers and municipalities.

30. (VI)—The chapter on *sanitary progress*, which concludes the report, is not on the whole a very encouraging record. The main difficulty is here, as in many other departments, the want of funds, and were the funds available, we should still have to combat the prejudices and apathy of the people. This last difficulty is yearly growing less, but the funds of municipalities have so much to do in the way of paying for police and roads that it is satisfactory to find that they last year spent about 24 per cent. of their income on purely sanitary reforms. Well directed, a good deal may be done even with the limited sums available. The suggestions made by the Sanitary Commissioner in this chapter should be read with those in his inspection reports, and receive careful attention from all local officers. If any measures of improvement are feasible they should be attempted as soon as practicable. It is impossible for Government to consider these sections in detail. A copy of the report will be forwarded to the Irrigation Department of the Secretariat, with reference to Dr. Coates' remarks upon the drainage of each district. Many of the other matters touched upon by him have been already specially dealt with.

31. In conclusion, the Lieutenant-Governor has to thank Dr. Coates for a very useful report, the value of which, however, would have been greater if it had been more concise.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 2565.

Copy of this Resolution and of the Sanitary Commissioner's report submitted to the Government of India in the Home Department for information, in continuation of endorsement No. 1979, dated the 28th June 1876.

No. 2566.

Copy of this Resolution forwarded to all Commissioners for information and communication to district officers. The special attention of district officers should be called to the concluding part of paragraph 3 of this Resolution, and orders should at once be issued by them dispensing with the establishments which have hitherto been employed in selected circles. Copies of the Report will be separately distributed to Commissioners and district officers.

No. 2567.

Copy of this Resolution and of the Sanitary Commissioner's report forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police for information and for the issue of any orders which may appear necessary to all police officers in charge of districts.

No. 2568.

Copy of this Resolution and of the Sanitary Commissioner's report forwarded to the Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department, for information and for the issue of any orders which may appear necessary, to all Civil Surgeons, and to medical officers in charge of districts. Copies of the Report will be separately distributed to medical officers.

No. 2569.

Copy, with copy of above endorsements, forwarded to the Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal for information and guidance.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Calcutta,

The 15*th August* 1877.

C. E. G.—Reg. No. 11926—16-8-77.